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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4 and 5.

Iceland Base Put First; Germans Held in Chile; 'West Point' for Devens

The World's Day—September 27, 1941

Bases: Knox Puts Iceland at Head of List

Hamilton, Bermuda (AP)—United States Navy Secretary Frank Knox ranked Iceland, Newfoundland, and Bermuda in that order in their importance to the growing American defense system, on his second day of inspection of the bases in Bermuda.

Americas: Chile Holds Germans After Raids

Chile held six Germans for questioning after a series of anti-Nazi raids at Punta Arenas in the Strait of Magellan.

Germany has released all but two of the Chileans recently arrested, the Foreign Office announced in Santiago.

Argentina appointed Lieut. Col. Aristobulo Reyes temporary head of the Air Force in a shakeup linked with Nazi plotting. The Government disclosed that Germany still owes $73,975 of the $324,457 spent by Argentina in caring for interned crewmen of the scuttled pocket battleship Graf Spee.

President Batista of Cuba asked Congress for broad powers to cope with defense needs arising from war in Europe.

Fifty thousand Mexican governmental workers left their jobs to join the funeral procession for nine workers killed Tuesday in a mass demonstration.

New England: West Point Courses at Devens

West Point courses to open at Fort Devens. [Page 2.]

State-wide drives for salary increases. [Page 1.]

Exchange Club announced closing of its downtown Boston building next Tuesday as result of high maintenance costs. [Details: Page 4.]

Orient: Japanese Claim Capture of Changsha

Complete capture of Changsha, capital of Hunan Province, was claimed by the Japanese Army. The city is important for its rice and wheat stores and as a rail junction.

Japan observed in subdued fashion today the first anniversary of its adherence to the Tripartite Pact with Germany and Italy. A newspaper commentator urged that Germany patch up peace with Russia and turn against Britain if Axis aims for a "new world order" ever are to be realized.

The steamship Anhui, sent to Japan to remove British nationals, sailed from Yokohama for Singapore after a delay occasioned by search of the 361 British and Indian passengers.

Air and Sea: Italy Loses 29 Ships Off Libya

Italy was reported today to have lost 29 ships totaling 200,000 tons, trying to send reinforcements to Libya during September—its blackest month at sea since the defeat of its warships by the British at Matapan.

Cologne and other objectives in Western Germany were raided by British bombers overnight, the Air Ministry said, despite unfavorable weather which had stalled attacks for a week.

Defense: Motorboat Show for 1942 Canceled

New York (AP)—The National Motorboat Show, an annual midwinter event since 1904, will not be held in January, 1942, Ira Hand, Secretary of the National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers, announced because of the national emergency.

Washington: Roosevelt Hails Ship Launchings

President Roosevelt acclaimed today's launching of 14 cargo ships as "a telling blow at the menace to our Nation," and emphasized his intention to protect American merchantmen "from torpedo, from shell or from bomb." [Page 1.]

The German Foreign Office informed the State Department it had no information concerning the Nazi raider Tamesis or the whereabouts of two Americans wounded when the Egyptian steamship Zamzam was shelled and sunk by the raider in the South Atlantic on April 17.

The basis for repayment under the first big lend-lease agreement has been forwarded to the British Government, although its terms are unknown, House members said following testimony by Dean Acheson, Assistant Secretary of State, on the new $6,000,000,000 lend-lease proposal. Several agreements, it was learned, have already been concluded with Latin American Governments—presumably Paraguay, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic.

Secretary of the Navy Knox and Senator Thomas of Utah urged in separate declarations that Neutrality Act restrictions be lifted to give the United States a free hand in protecting its world interests.

Pay raises were projected for over 1,000,000 WPA workers, and at the same time Howard O. Hunter, Work Projects Commissioner, said rolls of that agency would be increased in the winter to care for thousands of persons made jobless by operation of defense priorities. He said that 10 per cent would be "a good guess" on the pay increase.

In Europe: More 'Hostages' Executed in France

Execution of 20 "Communist" hostages in reprisal for theft of high explosives in Northern France, and attacks on Army transport trains was reported by a Belgian newspaper. Nationalities of the executed men were not given.

Italy announced bread rationing beginning Oct. 1. Signs of serious discontent in the country multiply. [Page 1.]

In Finland, President Ryti proposed that parliamentary elections, due next year, be postponed until 1944 because of the emergency.

Middle East: Turkish Loyalty to British Seen

Britain has consigned some American-made warplanes to Turkey. The action was interpreted in London as an indication that Ankara would remain loyal to its commitments as a non-belligerent Ally of Britain.

A British contracting firm will build extensive dock facilities of considerable military potentiality at Alexandretta.

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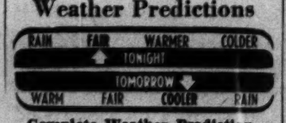

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Nazis Claim 665,000 Soviet Captives

Wide World

Aid to Russia the Chief Problem

Above: This group is shown in London waiting to greet W. Averell Harriman, United States Lend-Lease chief and head of the American delegation to the Moscow conference on war supplies, on his return from his Moscow trip. Left to right: Ivan Maisky, Soviet Ambassador to London; British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden; John D. Biggers, who took over Mr. Harriman's job when the latter went to Moscow; Col. Philip Faymonville, Secretary to the Moscow Mission, who arrived ahead of Mr. Harriman; Constantine Oumansky, Soviet Ambassador to the United States; and John Winant, American Ambassador to Britain. Below: Mr. Harriman is welcomed by his daughter Kathleen as he returns by plane to England from his Russian trip.

Russians Gain in Center; British Force for Caucasus?

By the Associated Press

Saturday, Sept. 27

The German High Command today announced conclusion of the battle of encirclement east of Kiev with destruction of five entire Soviet armies and capture of 665,000 prisoners.

But the Russians claimed new successes everywhere else along the front and the British strongly intimated they might rush troops to the defense of the Caucasus.

Adolf Hitler's headquarters, claiming a victory "which is unparalleled in world history," reported seizure or destruction of 3,718 Russian cannon, 885 tanks and great quantities of other war equipment.

"The exploitation of these successes is in full swing," a communiqué stated.

Informed Germans also said the source of the Volga River in the north, near Seliger Lake, 200 miles southeast of Leningrad, had been in Nazi hands for several days.

Soviet Successes

A Soviet communiqué, on the other hand, announced Red Army successes in a sustained drive on the central front — north of the Kiev area—and repulse of a strong German attack on Leningrad.

Defenders of the Crimean Peninsula, which is the key to full control of the Black Sea, were declared to have cut down thousands of German soldiers.

A descriptive dispatch, published in Moscow by the Soviet Army newspaper "Red Star" declared today that RAF units on the Russian front have entrenched themselves with their Russian comrades-in-arms, coming out of their earthworks and taking to the sky to rout the Germans.

Prepare for Winter

Meanwhile the German Nation was informed that the High Command expects a winter campaign in the East.

The official news agency, DNB, said that "although the advance already has gone far, it is generally recognized that one cannot figure on German pressure against the Soviet armies letting up during the winter months.

The fortified islands of Oesel and Dagoe, Russian strongholds guarding the entrance to the Gulf of Finland, "are proving impenetrable to all German attacks" and 15,000 Germans who landed on them have been "wiped out," the British radio said today quoting a radiocast from Leningrad.

The Germans have announced capture of Oesel, after seizure of the stepping-stone islands of Muhu and Vormsi off the Estonian mainland.

LONDON, Sept. 27 (AP)—Signs that Britain plans to send troops from India and the Middle East to aid Russia in defending the all-important Caucasus became increasingly evident today as the German war machine fought almost at the door of that oil-rich area. The indications were:

1. Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, British Commander in India, was reported about to meet Col. T. Novikoff, Russian Commander, in Teheran.

2. Both General Wavell and Gen. Sir Claude J. E. Auchinleck, British Middle East Commander, have been in London in the past two months for conferences.

3. The announcement that Capt. Oliver Lyttleton, British Middle East political and economic co-ordinator, is in London for conferences.

4. Appointment of a transport expert, Brig. Gen. Sir Godfrey Rhodes, as director of transportation through Iran. The railroads of Iran would play an important part in dispatching an expeditionary force to Russia's help.

[In Teheran, Iran, the British legation said today that General Wavell was flying here on an urgent, secret mission. The legation acknowledged that many difficulties had been encountered in arranging movement of supplies into Russia.]

Italians Show Rising Dissent To Hitler's War

ROME, Sept. 27 (AP)—The Italian Government announced today that bread would be rationed, starting Oct. 1, after Premier Mussolini reported to the Cabinet that 1941 grain production is insufficient for the country's needs.

The basic ration was fixed at 200 grams or about six and one-half ounces, with ordinary workers allowed 300 grams or about 10 ounces and workers at heavy tasks 400 grams or about 13 ounces.

By E. Berg Holt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 26—Signs are multiplying that Italy, like Finland, Rumania, and Hungary, is heartily tired of fighting Germany's war.

Recently, South African pilots, in flying low to bomb Sicily, passed close to a fleet of fishing vessels. The fishermen, they reported when they returned toward their base, waved their hands and caps in

Continued on Page 17, Column 1

Christian Churches of Europe Face Cruel and Clever Pressures

By Henry Smith Leiper

Foreign Secretary, Federal Council of Churches

NEW YORK—There is no way to quickly summarize the plight of the Christian churches on the Continent of Europe. Conditions in the different lands differ markedly. Yet all face a crisis induced by the economic effects of the war, the shifting of populations, the breakdown of governments, the demoralization of whole cultures, and the cutting of normal communications both within the various nations and between them and the outside world.

There are some areas where the policy of the Reich seems frankly to be that of destruction. Poland is the chief example. There have been continuing mass arrests, frequent executions of priests, deportations, forced shifting of populations, burnings, confiscation of property, closing of cathedrals—Posen and Crakow notably—churches, schools, and seminaries.

All manner of cruel and clever pressures have supplied the means for getting rid of the Church, both Roman Catholic and Protestant. Archbishop Nowowiejski of Plock, at 83, was expelled on March 30, 1941. The whole drive in Poland is to make of the East a replica of all that has been achieved in Germany both in the religious and educational field. Such Catholic schools as are permitted to function have Hitler's picture instead of the Crucifix. No religious instruction is permitted.

In the areas taken over by Russia as a gift from Hitler when he was still playing the part of a grateful partner of Stalin, the destruction has been even more ter-

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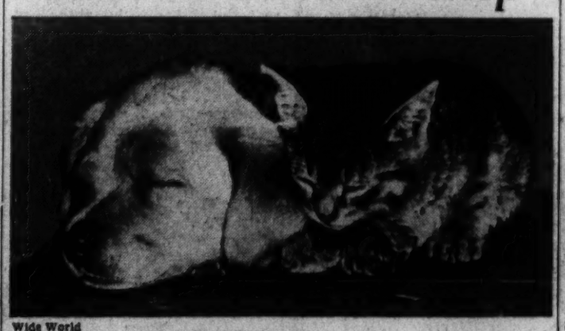
That Extra Hour of Sleep



Wide World

Back to Standard Time

Tonight's the night that New England regains an hour of time when the clocks are moved back from daylight to standard time. Pal and Tabby, the dog-and-cat chums, solve the problem of what to do with that extra hour by taking an extra cat—or dog—nap. Most churches will hold services on standard time on Sunday morning. A general revision of transportation timetables to meet the new time is also planned.

Here's that hour you lost last April: Page 5.

Rising Pay Roll In Public Jobs State Dilemma

Developing call for more pay by Bay State communities' workers grows very costly.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Massachusetts municipalities are apprehensive of a developing State-wide drive for pay increases to meet the ever-rising living costs and to match defense industry wages. If a general increase of 10 per cent were made—and some officials consider this an ultimate possibility—it would add more than $20,000,000 to operating costs in the Bay State.

Already Lowell employees have gained pay boosts totaling $34,000 for the remainder of 1941. The Westfield City Council is in the process of considering an ordinance for a pay increase, and in other cities and towns employees are getting ready to voice loudly their demands.

It is certain that success in several communities will lead to stronger demands among other employees in State, municipal, and county government.

From figures produced by the Massachusetts Municipal Information Service and the United States Bureau of Census, it is estimated Massachusetts has approximately 130,000 public employees, excluding those in Federal service. Their annual pay roll totals approximately $208,000,000, nearly half the yearly cost of Massachusetts local and State government.

World War Precedent

During the World War public employees in many localities were successful in their pay raise demands. That experience is expected to be used to bolster the present drive.

In connection with the demands, various public officials are now studying seriously the St. Paul, Minn., plan of employee salary regulation. This plan, which has worked successfully in that territory, places salaries on a sliding scale based upon living costs.

But in Massachusetts the political system is such that some experts are doubtful that the plan would work. It would be perfect for the employees while prices were rising but the corresponding decreases in more normal times

Continued on Page 5, Column 4

Liberty Fleet Day In U. S. Observed By 14 Launchings

Ships in the News

The names, places of launching and sponsors follow:

Surprise, at Chester, Pa., by Mrs. Walter F. George;

James McKay, at Sparrows Point, Md., by Mrs. Genevieve Lykes Duncan;

Ocean Voice, at Richmond, Calif., by Mrs. F. C. Cocks;

Patrick Henry, at Baltimore, Md., by Mrs. Henry A. Wallace;

Alcoa Polaris, at Los Angeles, by Mrs. William Holzhauer;

Fredrick Funston, at Seattle, Wash., by Miss Barbara Edna Funston;

African Planet, at Pasacagoula, Miss., by Miss Catherine Farrell Stapleton;

Louise Lykes, at Kearny, N. J., by Mrs. Nancy Lykes Wooten;

Steel Artisan, at San Francisco, by Mrs. William A. Ross;

Adabelle Lykes, at Wilmington, Del., by Mrs. Albert Thomas;

Sinclair Superflame, at Quincy, Mass., by Mrs. H. A. Hassan;

John C. Fremont, at Los Angeles, by Mrs. Sheridan Downey;

Star of Oregon, at Portland, Ore., by Mrs. Charles A. Sprague;

Ocean Venture, at Richmond, Calif., by Mrs. C. P. Bedford.

Destroyers launched:

Knight, at Boston, by Miss Elizabeth H. Royal;

Cowie, at Boston, by Mrs. Ethel Cowie Robinson;

Hambleton, at Kearny, N. J., by Mrs. Nannie Hambleton Martin (yesterday);

Rodman, at Kearny, N. J., by Mrs. Albert K. Stebbins, Jr. (yesterday).

Roosevelt recalls words of Patrick Henry in restatement of right to freedom of seas.

By Joseph C. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27—As 14 new ships slid down the ways today, President Roosevelt announced that the immense new American-built flotilla of which these are the vanguard would "sail the seas as they were intended to."

"We propose," he declared, in what appeared to be a reassertion of the freedom of the seas doctrine, "to the best of our ability, to protect them from torpedo, from shell or from bomb."

The launchings today were from shipyards scattered over the country. Four destroyers were also launched, two yesterday at the Kearny, N. J., shipyards and two today at Boston.

Mr. Roosevelt's comments were part of the observance of "Liberty Fleet Day" and were included in a recorded address repeated at intervals in conjunction with each launching.

Answer to Aggressors

Recalling the words of Patrick Henry, for whom one of the new ships is named, "Give me liberty or give me death," the President declared:

"There shall be no death for America, for democracy, for freedom! There must be liberty, worldwide and eternal. That is our prayer—our pledge to all mankind."

Recalling that plans for the vast cargo fleet call ultimately for launching of one or two ships a day, the President declared:

"Our shipbuilding program—not only that of the Maritime Commission, but of the Navy—is one of our answers to the aggressors who would strike at our liberty."

Commending the shipworkers, he said they had caught the spirit "with which all this Nation must be imbued if Hitler and other aggressors of his ilk are to be prevented from crushing us."

Three of 'Liberty' Type

Of special significance was the fact that three of these ships were the first of the easily constructed "Liberty" ship type, which the Maritime Commission promises to turn out in such number and at such speed as to nullify the threat of German U-boat, surface raider, and bomber.

Beginning with the launching of the cargo ship Surprise at the Chester, Pa., yards of the Sun Shipbuilding Company at 6 a. m., E. S. T., and ending with the launching of the cargo vessel Ocean Venture at the Richmond, Calif., yards of the Todd-California concern at 5:30 p. m., P. S. T., it was the greatest mass launching in the

Continued on Page 17, Column 4

Text of Roosevelt speech: Page 17.

Oil Tanker Launched At Quincy Yard

From the shipyards in Quincy, an oil tanker, one of 14 merchant ships to be launched today at points all along the Pacific and Atlantic coasts, will be given her first dip in salt water at 4:45 p. m. Mrs. H. A. Hassan, wife of an official of the Sinclair Refining Company, will give the name Sinclair Superflame to the vessel.

Mayor Thomas S. Burgin of Quincy is to make the chief address at the ceremony, while Admiral W. T. Tarrant, Commandant of the Boston Navy Yard, and Commander Ralph P. Evans, representing Governor Saltonstall, are scheduled speakers. A color guard is to be furnished by the American Legion.

Specially designated as Liberty Fleet Day to mark the occasion of such an auspicious addition to

Continued on Page 4, Column 3

Prices and Your Purse: Costs Spurt

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Sept. 27

Not many months ago Miss Harriet Elliott, defense consumer adviser, boasted at one of Mrs. Roosevelt's press conferences that prices weren't rising as fast as they did in the World War. Now she has changed her tune.

Today she said "In the first two years of the first world war, food prices went up 18.4 per cent; in the first two years of this war food prices have gone up 29 per cent.

"Farm products went up 12.6 per cent in the first two years of the last war; this time they have gone up 43.1 per cent."

What's more, she warned that "nothing that can be done now can prevent your cost of living rising in the next few months," because the retailer who has already paid higher wholesale prices can't sell at his old prices and stay in business.

Bonanza for Boys

Besides relieving the acute shortage of waste paper, Boy Scouts now setting out to collect old newspapers, magazines and paper boxes will be able to replenish troop treasuries.

In the aluminum campaign, all returns went into the United States Treasury, but the Scouts will sell waste paper to scrap dealers.

Should a troop raise more money than it "can wisely use in meeting its own requirements," Dr. James E. West, Chief Scout Executive, suggests "consideration be given to being helpful to some worthy cause — China relief, esteemed grandparents. Bundles for Britain, the United Service Organizations, and numerous other worthy causes."

Storm Defense

Such a big demand for manila rope came from folks that wanted to moor down their boats and other belongings in the path of the Gulf Coast hurricane that Donald M. Nelson, Director of Priorities, hastily blanketed such orders under "defense."

Freezing Anti-Freeze

Leon Henderson is asking consumers to help forestall inflationary price rises by refusing to buy anti-freeze at higher price levels.

"If, after shopping around at service stations, auto supply stores, or mail order houses, consumers are unable to secure supplies at a reasonable price, they are asked to report "instances of profiteering" to Mr. Henderson.

The Price Administrator didn't say what were "reasonable" prices, but mentioned a 50 cents a gallon increase as "unreasonable."

House Bottlenecks

With new priorities granted for privately financed defense housing, non-defense home builders will have growing difficulty in getting materials.

Chief bottlenecks are in copper —used for wiring, roofing, gutters and plumbling supplies, zinc used for galvanizing. Steel and iron products are subject to delayed deliveries and materials used in hardware are also scarce.

Misplaced 'Gas'

Atlantic Coast resorts, with too much gasoline on hand, are having a portion of their supplies diverted to defense centers and large harvest areas.

Originally dealers were assigned 10 per cent of their July quota for September, but resort areas soon found themselves with too much gas on hand, while city stations started to run out.

Petroleum Co-ordinator Ickes has now given his consent to transfers so long as the overall reduction of 10 per cent is maintained for the Atlantic Coast as a whole.

Pajama Pall

Woe to him who has individualistic tastes in shirts and pajamas! These items are scheduled to be the first in the clothing field to succumb to the Office of Production Management's anti-frill campaign.

Standardization recommendations are now being worked out with the industry that will limit the variety of design, color and frabrics, but at the same time require adequate tests of quality and more informative labeling.

Outlandish colors and plaids undoubtedly will go first.

Chapter and Verse

Mr. Henderson this week gave chapter and verse on evictions used by certain landlords in defense areas to prevent tenants from complaining against unjust increases in rent to the fair rent committees sponsored by the office of Price Administration.

Trouble is, that until the price control bill is passed, no one has legal authority here to stop this type of racketeering.

No Asparagus

The Army won't eat canned asparagus this winter, because bids submitted by canners were considered too high.

HOW MUCH will it REALLY COST to Heat YOUR HOME WITH GAS?

NO doubt you have heard others say: "Gas Heat is the one clean, efficient heating method—but it costs too much."

But now we urge that you learn *accurately*—not from hearsay—what it will really cost to heat *your* home this modern, care-free way.

Gas heat has been reduced in cost *five different times* since it was first introduced in Boston. The latest drastic reduction was announced only a few months ago.

Take Mr. D's typical *non*-insulated home in Wellesley—5 rooms and one bath. His last season's gas heating cost was $140.41. Under the new low rate, this coming season, for the same use of gas *it will be only $121.19.*

And Mr. C. in Milton. A typical, larger house, *not* insulated—7 rooms and one bath. His last season's gas heating bill was $167.72—but this season, for the same use of gas, *it will be only $146.70.*

We have scores of typical, actual gas heating costs such as these—as well as the widely-growing popularity of Gas Heat in newly constructed homes—to demonstrate definitely that now *you* can easily afford to enjoy the best.

To find out accurately what modern gas heating will cost in your home, please phone our House Heating Division at HUBbard 7600—without in any way obligating yourself.

LISTEN TO BEN HADFIELD'S BREAKFAST HEADLINE NEWS every weekday morning at 7:30 over WAAB

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COOKING • REFRIGERATION Gas IS YOUR QUICK CLEAN ECONOMICAL SERVANT WATER HEATING • HOUSE HEATING

Eire Senator Visiting Boston Asserts British Victory Is Essential

Judicial and Postmaster Posts Hold Attention of Aspirants

The Federal Focus

Massachusetts is once more in a position to reap a political harvest with two Federal judgeships and the Boston postmastership vacant.

All are $10,000-a-year posts, plums that have already sat in motion a steady trek by the hopeful to Washington and to the offices of Congressmen.

No candidate has yet protruded into the limelight for any one of the jobs, although most prominently mentioned in connection with either assignment is Congressman Arthur D. Healey (D) of Somerville. Representative Healey had his district gerrymandered out from under him by the redistricting committee of the Massachusetts Legislature. His consistent loyalty to the Administration should avail something when nominees are considered.

Congressman Healey is reported desirous of donning the robes of a Federal District Court judge, but is also believed acceptable to the President for the postmastership.

Two othe Congressmen, Thomas H. Eliot of Cambridge and Thomas Flaherty of Boston, are mentioned whenever the discussion turns on filling the postmaster's office left vacant by the passing of Peter F. Tague. The Representatives have a precedent, for Mr. Tague was a Congressman. Although Mr. Eliot is also mentioned for one of the judicial posts, he is believed by political observers as more receptive to an office which would lend itself to political life.

Charles E. Wyanski, Jr., Boston attorney and former special assistant to the United States Attorney General; Thomas F. Moriarty, Springfield District Attorney; Edmund J. Brandon, United States Attorney, are all among the candidates frequently considered as leading the race for the judicial posts.

The nominations of the President will replace two Republican-appointed justices, Elisha H. Brewster and Hugh D. McLellan, who leave the Federal bench next month.

Unless Congress acts soon, there will be only one judgeship vacant as existing legislation provides for the first judgeship vacant to lapse.

Job Spadework

Six weeks ago William R. Drummey came into Massachusetts with only a pencil to begin the work of building up a reservoir of public works projects to cushion post-defense unemployment. Today he has a fully grown staff of engineers, architects, consultants, clerks and assistants engaged in the work of surveying the State.

Preliminary spadework is well under way. Mr. Drummey, head of the Federal agency known as the Public Works Reserve, and his staff are conferring with the Governor and State Department heads on what projects the State would consider of primary importance for long-range construction programs. Meanwhile charts and questionnaires have been sent to municipal and county officials.

PWR is taking in order the various political subdivisions of the State. First, the State, then the counties, the large cities, and then the towns in decreasing order of population.

The speed with which PWR has been set up is not too swift for Mr. Drummey. The PWR chief sees a deadline ahead of him in the spring and wants to complete his job by that time.

The new division is seen as one of the most important indications of a long-range program on the part of the Federal Government. Not set up for one year, two years or even three, the PWR is established to arrange a six-year program of public works, which are re-considered every year in the light of the current financial state of the town, city, county or state. Each year the plan will be projected for the following six years.

Supported by the National Resources Planning Board, PWR is expected to eliminate the boondoggling, white elephant projects which waxed fat in the earlier days of the depression.

Donald B. McCammond

South End Legion Post Presents Scroll to Tobin

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today was presented with a scroll from members of the South End Post of the American Legion expressing "grateful appreciation" for his civic spirit. The scroll was signed by 75 members of the organization and 22 nationalities were represented.

The scroll stated that its purpose was "to express grateful appreciation of his efforts and kind assitance to our organization and to other veterans in general."

PURCHASES MADE FROM NOW UNTIL OCTOBER FIRST

at our Fur Salon . . . Fur Trimmed Coat and Suit Salons . . . cosmetic, perfume, and jewelry sections . . . are not subject to 10% tax.

On October first, when the new Federal Tax Law goes into effect, 10% WILL BE ADDED to the selling price of such merchandise.

C. CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE
Tremont at Temple Place
BOSTON

By a Staff Photographer

Where 'The Turbulent Giant' Was Written

Upper: Triple-gabled home built by Mr. and Mrs. George Grebenstchikoff, at Churaevka, Russian artists' colony, at Southbury, Conn.

Lower: Little "White Russian" looks over a copy of this epic novel of Russian peasant life. Inset: Mrs. Grebenstchikoff, who set all the type for this 400-page book, although many of the English words were not understood by her.

Success Story in a Russian Artists' Colony

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTHBURY, Conn., Sept. 27—Fluffy white kittens and sticky black printers' ink might not seem to have a great deal in common.

Yet, in Tanya Grebenstchikoff's capable hands, both play more or less important roles. The kitten, which might very aptly have been described as a little "White Russian," was fresh from a bath. Wrapped in a voluminous Turkish towel, it was undergoing a vigorous rubdown.

As for the printers' ink, Mrs. Grebenstchikoff has seen plenty of it during the past decade or more. For she has served as a working partner with her husband George, author, printer, publisher, and lecturer. His latest volume, "The Turbulent Giant," is a story of Russian peasant life.

Today, the name Grebenstchikoff is well known enough in America so that this single surname on a letter—sent from overseas and addressed only to the United States—was delivered without delay to the little Russian artists' colony of Churaevka, on the shores of Lake Zoar, Southbury, Conn.

Wife's Encouragement

But this name has been made known to at least a portion of America largely because if his wife's encouragement. For her share in the publication of "The Turbulent Giant"—one of some 35 or more books which Mr. Grebenstchikoff has written, and the first in the English language—is told in the author's note:

"If it were not for the heroic cooperation of the author's patient wife, this book would still be in manuscript form, and its publication indefinitely postponed. It was she who, during the bitter winter months, on the simple technical settings of our modest Publishing Company, set the type for this entire novel, for the 400 pages of this book, in about four months."

Mrs. Grebenstchikoff continued to dry the somewhat "turbulent," but far from "gigantic," kitten as she related that here, on the first floor of their home—a charming place which, by the way, they had both built with their own hands soon after coming to America—they had set up a small printing press and gone into business.

Mr. Grebenstchikoff named their company Alatas, from the name of a huge white rock near his native village in the Altai Mountains in Siberia. "Alatas means white stone," he said, "and still glitters in my memory and symbolizes eternal purity and unshakable solidity."

English an Effort

And it was his charming wife, Tanya—who still reads English with some effort—who set every letter of the type for "The Turbulent Giant," in order that her husband might publish the translation of his work.

Far into the night she labored, the lights sometimes burning brightly until two or three o'clock in the morning. At times, with the windows closed to shut out the cold, the smell of printers' ink became almost unbearable. And it was on one of these occasions that Mr. Grebenstchikoff suggested to Tanya that it was too difficult a task and that they should not go on with it.

"You should feel a great shame to say such a thing," she remonstrated. And with that she kept on, patiently following copy, often setting the type for words she did not fully comprehend.

It was perhaps because of this fact that galley proofs needed very few corrections. "She makes more mistakes in Russian, which she understands, than in English, probably because she follows copy closer," said Mr. Grebenstchikoff.

From Tragic Days

"The Turbulent Giant" grew out of tragic days. But they were days that were never devoid of promise. During the first World War Mr. Grebenstchikoff had been a war correspondent. It was at that time that he and Tanya Stadorsk, an actress appearing in one of his plays, were married. Immediately she became his partner throughout the experiences of the Russian Revolution.

Describing their escape from the Bolsheviki, Mrs. Grebenstchikoff said: "My husband at the time was an officer in the Imperial Army, and we were prisoners in Kiev. He had removed his Captain's epaulets from his overcoat, but had left the ones on his uniform. A Bolshevik came up, grabbed him by the shoulders, and discovered the epaulets under the overcoat."

Questioned as to how he came to be released, Mr. Grebenstchikoff smiled. "Tanya was so pretty," he said, "that the Bolsheviki released me from the firing squad, and we escaped, taking with us a little hand sewing machine and a typewriter."

Making their way first to Turkey, then to Africa, France, and finally to New York City, the Grebenstchikoffs were not long in finding the quiet little Connecticut town where they established their printing and publishing business.

This winter they will be in Florida, George Grebenstchikoff to serve as professor of languages, and Tanya to teach printing at Florida Southern College.

The little white kitten remains at Churaevka Village among the colony of Russian artists.

Everett Smith

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Blocking Help for England Declared Injury to Ireland

The interests of Ireland—its freedom, political ideas, and economic future—depend directly upon a British victory in the present war, Senator Frank MacDermot of Dublin, veteran Irish Nationalist, declared in an interview in Boston.

Contrasting sharply with the views of an overwhelming majority of his countrymen, the Senator's feeling, he stated, is that Irish neutrality is "lacking in perspicacity" and that Irish prosperity depends inevitably upon British prosperity.

"I have gathered," Senator MacDermot stated, "that a certain number of people in the United States who love Ireland are under the impression that it is good Irish patriotism to obstruct aid to Britain.

"As a man who is descended from an ancient Catholic Irish family, who has always been a Nationalist in politics and loves his native land, I say to them that they are misguided, for if England is overwhelmed by Hitler little Ireland wills uffer also the same fate."

No Criticism Expressed

Senator MacDermot is in the United States to visit his American-born wife, who has been in this country for 14 months, and came to Boston for a brief stay.

Emphasizing that his views were not expressed in criticism of the de Valera policy of neutrality, Senator MacDermot declared that it is "a mistake to let the events of the past operate against an unprejudiced consideration of Ireland's interests and the interests of her children." Although the people of Eire are "not too keen on England," they must, he continued, desire a British victory.

A departure from neutrality, however, would be utterly impossible in Ireland today—unless the country is attacked—Senator MacDermot went on to explain. No government could follow any other policy. Of the 135 men in the Dail and the 60 in the Senate of Eire, a total of perhaps a dozen are opposed to neutrality, he pointed out in explaining the overwhelming sentiment for neutrality in Ireland.

British Victory Desired

The people of Ireland nevertheless desire a British victory, he stated.

"We depend on Britain for our prosperity for two reasons," the Irish Senator explained.

"In the first place, England is the greatest market for our produce, and supplier of raw materials.

"In the second place, our unemployment problem would be far worse but for the advantages of citizenship in the British Commonwealth, which permits many of our young people to go outside their native land to take opportunities."

West Point School Courses To Open at Devens Next Week

West Point Preparatory School—Some 30 enlisted men will take courses at the West Point Preparatory School for the First Corps Area which will open next week at Fort Devens, Mass., it was announced by Col. William A. Smith, Camp Commander. The men, selected through competitive examinations, come from all parts of the Corps Area and range in rank from buck privates to staff sergeants. For the next year they will undergo a stiff schedule of about 22 hours a week of classes and 16½ hours of supervised study. After successfully passing all examinations the select men will enter West Point Military Academy. The men arrived in camp Thursday and classes will begin next Monday.

Newton Wardens to Graduate—An impressive demonstration of the action of incendiary bombs and the various tested methods of defense will be given at Dickinson Stadium, Newton High School, next Tuesday evening, when the closing exercises of the Newton Air Raid Precautions School will be held. More than 1,200 Air Raid Wardens, Volunteer Police and Auxiliary Firemen were enrolled in the school which was conducted by the Newton Committee on Public Safety. The demonstration will be conducted by William V. M. Fawcett, Chief Air Raid Warden for Newton, and John M. Bierer, Chairman of the newly created Municipal Defense Council. Members of the city and State governments and officials of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety will attend. Adults will be admitted at a nominal charge of 25 cents.

Aerial War Games—Army photographers are mapping New England pictorially in preparation for the aerial war games scheduled for next month, it was announced at Westover Field, Chicopee, today. Army photographers have been sent to Boston and Providence to photograph vital objectives and will make pictures of air bases at Manchester, N. H., Bangor, Maine, and Windsor Locks, Conn. Using Westover Field as the main base, the maneuvers will test military and civilian defense with planes "raiding" industrial areas.

Target Practice

Draft selectees of Battery E, 9th Coast Artillery, saw the smoke of battle yesterday for the first time since they were called to the colors last January.

From behind the ramparts of Fort Dawes on Deer Island, Boston Harbor, they sighted an imaginary enemy far out at sea and heard the full impact of 95-pound shells landing in the ocean water, fired from the guns of their own fortress.

It was the day for which the selectees had been training over a period of nearly nine months. It was the first tangible test of their marksmanship on a realistic firing range. And to many it was the first time they had smelled gunpowder and heard the shells screeching toward the open sea.

Brig.-Gen Kenneth T. Blood of Concord, witnessed the firing and was generally pleased with the results.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
WARM FAIR COOLER RAIN

Boston and Vicinity: Fair today followed by increasing high cloudiness and continued moderate temperatures; cloudy and warmer tonight. Clearing and cooler tomorrow. Increasing southwest winds today becoming moderate to fresh by night.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair, followed by increasing high cloudiness and continued moderate temperatures today; mostly cloudy and warmer tonight. Fair and cooler tomorrow.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Increasing cloudiness today and warmer in the north portion; intermittent light scattered showers and warmer tonight. Mostly fair tomorrow excepting considerable cloudiness with scattered light showers or snow flurries in the mountains of the north portion and much cooler.

Winds: Eastport to Block Island: Increasing southwest winds today becoming fresh by afternoon. Fair weather followed by increasing high cloudiness and good visibility.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	55	78	New Orleans	75	87
Chicago	52	64	New York	55	78
Denver	50	77	Norfolk	70	82
Kansas City	63	72	St. Louis	53	70
Los Angeles	55	77	San Francisco	57	64
Miami	83	91	Washington	62	79
Minneapolis	58	69			

A—8:30 a. m., D. S. T., Sept. 27.
B—Maximum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 5:03 p. m., D. S. T.; height 10.5 feet.
Sunday, 4:43 a. m., E. S. T.; height 9.3 feet.
Sunday, 5:06 p. m., E. S. T.; height 10.1 feet.
Monday, 5:49 a. m., E. S. T.; height 9.0 feet.
Light all vehicles Saturday by 7:04 p. m., D. S. T.
Light all vehicles Sunday by 6:10 p. m., E. S. T.

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Judge Samuel W. Greene, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Winthrop, in the Church Edifice, 165 Winthrop Street, 3:30 p. m.

Concert at the Gardner Museum. Zaruhi Elmassian, soprano; Leo Litwin, pianist, and Dolores Rodriquez, accompanist. Open free to the public at 2 p. m.

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. Miss Dorothy Adlow, Art Critic of The Christian Science Monitor, will discuss "Classical Art." At 3 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

LATHAM'S on Cape Cod
IN BREWSTER, ON ROUTE 6

An inn of rare charm, famous for its food, delightful guest rooms and home-like hospitality. Open until Dec. first.

OVER-NIGHT AND WEEK-END GUESTS

'Save Paper' Drive Coming to Boston

In an effort to reduce the serious paper shortage caused by the sharp falling off of wood pulp imports from Europe the campaign for the conservation of waste paper, now under way in other parts of the country, will be brought soon to Boston, it was announced today.

Sponsored jointly by paper mill operators and the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply the drive will be launched here shortly through radio and newspaper appeals for the saving of tons of waste paper now going to dumps and incinerators.

The "save paper campaign" is definitely tied up with the defense program, sponsors say, since most of the shortage is caused by the tremendous amount of paper used in wrapping and shipping of defense products.

Particularly in demand are old newspapers and magazines which may be sold to neighborhood dealers at approximately 30 cents a hundred pounds or may be donated to charitable organizations such as the Salvation Army and Morgan Memorial. In either case the much needed raw material will find its way to the paper mills, many of which are operating seven days a week to fill defense orders. A phone call to Hancock 0200 will bring a collector to your residence.

HATS TO RAISE YOUR EGO

A large felt with a Crusader's peaked brim semi-circled with feather flattery. Black with ice blue feathers; brown with natural; or all flirtation pink. 17.00

Squared pill-box of felt with velvet facing beaded prettily and gala streamers. Brown or black. 15.00

Portrait lines in the large felt profile hat with belting band and bow. Brown, black, red, gold, mountain mint. 15.00

MILLINERY—THIRD FLOOR

SCOTCH TWEED CAPE
All wool in beautiful colors
$50 and up
Made in your own choice of 500 genuine Scotch Tweeds
Romanes & Paterson
581 Boylston Street . . Boston

Some Questions Answered On War Relief Activities

As the fall season opens many questions come to The Christian Science War Relief Committee from workers and sewing units all over the United States. Among these questions the two most important are, Should the war relief work increase or decrease in volume? and, What is needed most in Great Britain?

In answer to the first question it can be said that if Christian Science war relief workers carry on at about the same rate reached last winter, this will take care of current needs.

Distribution in England is much better organized than last winter. Some shipments are routed directly to their destinations in various parts of Great Britain from the port of entry with consequent saving of time and money. For example, 242 cases went directly to a depot in the Midlands. This depot is organized so it can accommodate up to 2,000 cases.

Often Repacked

Other shipments reach London, whence the goods are dispatched to branch distributing points. Sometimes these crates go as packed in Boston, Mass., but often they are repacked in London to supply a particular need.

That the needs are often remarkably supplied is indicated in an excerpt from a letter from a worker in London:

"To give you one example, just as we were closing yesterday a little boy was brought in by his father. We had been packing all day and our shelves were almost empty. We had only one coat, one pair of trousers and one pair of child's shoes available . . . and they were all exactly his size! When he had them on, the child turned to his father and said, 'Look, Daddy, I look like an American boy.' They all go away so happy."

The next big question, What do they need? can be answered by quoting a cablegram and a letter from London headquarters.

The cable reports that "Sheets and pillow cases, all underclothing, children's shoes, boys' shorts and trousers 11 through 16 years urgent."

Why They're Needed

This word is elaborated upon in the letter, just received:

"We are being asked constantly for sheets and pillow cases, and have very few. This need is probably arising now through the return of bombed-out people to houses made habitable again by the Government. . . .

"Another need is for rubber boots for children up to 12 or so, or even ordinary rubbers (galoshes). The call for children's things is developing, and waterproofs of all sorts, especially capes and coats with sou'westers (hoods) would be valuable.

"It is quite extraordinary how much English people love underclothing, and a great demand for it has suddenly arisen all over the country, and I think will continue. We are finding that shipments from you which we have been transferring to new sub-depots contain a very large proportion of outside things, women's coats and dresses, men's lumber jackets and breeches, etc. These will be needed through the winter without doubt but at present our almoners are building up a reserve supply, and underthings and children's shoes, also all children's clothes, are the urgent need. The work is developing so fast with the evacuated schools, and all the evacuees in the reception areas, which accounts for this sudden drain."

Questions have come to the Committee in Boston as to whether Christian Science war relief garments are being sold in England. The answer is definitely "No."

Another question often asked is, Has the quality of goods sent to Boston and other shipping points been satisfactory?

Quality Generally Good

In general the quality has been good, even excellent. But the Committee again asks that garments which are not comparable to new, not be shipped, for they are not acceptable. The only exception is men's clothes suitable for working, and even these must be cleansed and patched.

Soiled garments that have not been dry cleaned are definitely not acceptable. The workers at shipping points cannot undertake to mend, cleanse or remake garments, and substandard goods have to be given to goodwill societies or the Salvation Army. The Committee wishes to emphasize that the standard of goods must be "comparable to new."

The Committee does not feel that anything is "good enough" for those in need. Rather does it seek to compensate for misfortune by sending attractive and useful garments to Britain.

Express and postage that is spent in forwarding substandard goods must be considerable, and much of the goods would be usable if renovated before shipment.

Another question is, What should be done with summer clothing on hand, and what cotton goods can be sent?

No more summer things can be sent to England before next April. If branch units receive contributions of such goods, it is suggested they store them for use next spring.

Mother Church Opens Local War Relief Rooms

Christian Science War Relief Committee for the Local District of The Mother Church has opened its headquarters at 8 Dalton Street—Suite 1.

Here, cut garments will be given out without charge to all members of the local congregation who desire to make them or to start units for this purpose.

The rooms are open week days, except Saturdays, from 9:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.

Menaboni Bird Paintings On View in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 27—An exhibition of the bird paintings by Athos Menaboni is open at Audubon House today, 1006 Fifth Avenue, headquarters of the National Audubon Society, where it will continue through Oct. 21. The exhibit, planned as one of the pictorial features of the Society's mid-October annual convention, is open to the public.

Send a 5-pound supply of that delicious molasses candy VELVET — to any soldier or sailor anywhere in the U. S. A. at a special saving — and give him a real treat.

Clip this adv. Mail it with $1.50 to our address below—give name and address of soldier or sailor to whom the 5-pound regular $1.75 hermetically sealed package is to be sent, delivery prepaid.

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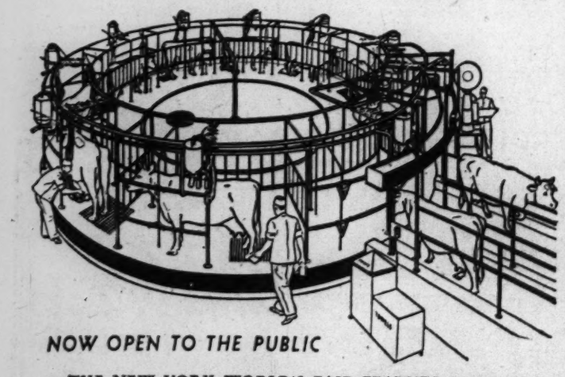
Originators and Sole Manufacturers Since 1875
549 Albany St., Boston, Mass.

SEE COWS SCIENTIFICALLY MILKED ON A "MERRY-GO-ROUND"



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The WALKER-GORDON Rotolactor

ONLY ROTOLACTOR IN NEW ENGLAND

Millions of people saw this spectacular invention at the New York World's Fair. Now you and your family can see it *free* . . . at the beautiful Charles River Village Farm of Walker-Gordon, Needham, Mass. You may have seen cows milked a dozen times but never like this . . . washed and dried as though for Sunday School, then milked on a sort of merry-go-round in an entirely new way so that milk goes right into the bottle as pure as it left the cow . . . untouched by hand or open air. Sixty cows are milked on the Walker-Gordon ROTOLACTOR every hour, a cow a minute.

Needham is very easy to reach by several main highways. Markers in Needham direct you to the Walker-Gordon Farm. Free admission any time of day, any day. Why not today?

Walker-Gordon Laboratories
OF NEW ENGLAND, INC.
Charles River Village, Needham, Mass.
Certified by the Medical Milk Commission of Boston Telephone NEEdham 1620
PRODUCERS OF WALKER-GORDON CERTIFIED MILK—"THE WORLD'S FINEST MILK"

Cartoons in the Week's News

Fitzpatrick, St. Louis Post-Dispatch

On the South American Front

Where Argentina is assuming the lead in exposing and suppressing Nazi "fifth columns."

Bishop, St. Louis Star-Times

Brother, Look Up Once in Awhile

Low, from Louisville Courier-Journal

Pennsylvania Junior Police Put Brakes on Youth Crime

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Sept. 27—In a period of two years a town of 9,000 has not had a single case brought to the attention of the Juvenile Court in Luzerne County.

Another community of 8,000 finds that the "business" of the truant officer has fallen off 95 per cent. These are municipalities hard hit by the depression where youngsters were in a habit of making nuisances of themselves and, on occasion, growing up to tangle with the law—and come out second best.

The answer is held here to be the Junior Police Executives Association of Pennsylvania, Inc.

All police authorities, including State, county, city, borough, and township police officials in northeastern Pennsylvania joined several years ago in the Northeastern District Police Executives' Association in Pennsylvania. Their aim was to improve police methods, build a respect for the law and, most of all, prevent crime. In other words, they took a leaf from the social agencies: "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

Studying records, compiling reports, and gathering all information possible on what leads to making a criminal, these men agreed with the findings of J. Edgar Hoover, head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Youth was responsible for too large a percentage of criminal acts.

Poor Home Conditions

Investigating further, it was found that poor home conditions were responsible for 9 out of 10 cases where youngsters got into trouble. Usually combined with this was a breakdown in families in neglecting their duties to their church. This meant the boys had been left to find their own interests. They attempted to beat the law. Fundamentally, they were normal, but they took the only means at their hands to find entertainment.

Then the Junior Police was formed. Leaders in this group were William B. Healey, Warden of the Luzerne County Prison in this City, and Maj. William A. Clark, commanding officer of Squadron B, Pennsylvania Motor Police, with headquarters at Wyoming, five miles from Wilkes-Barre.

This movement was launched in July, 1939. Because none of the police officers knew exactly how the organization would work, they decided to use the laboratory plan to test it. Larksville Borough, a community of 9,000 persons where Joseph Mock was Chief of Police, became the first. There are now 400 members of the Junior Police between the ages of 10 and 18 there. Last spring Swoyerville was added and it now has 400 members.

Vandalism has practically vanished in these communities. Police have become in reality "big brothers" to the youngsters. They have been able to devote more time to such problems as traffic safety and the like because major crimes have disappeared insofar as youngsters are concerned and minor crimes just don't exist.

Expansion Planned

The organization has worked so well in these communities, it is intended to exand it throughout the rest of Luzerne County this year and cover all 72 communities which have a total of 444,000 population. Since the Junior Police are incorporated as a State organization, other counties are expected to follow. Then it is hoped it can become nation-wide in scope.

The constitution of the Junior Police describes the organization's aim. It says:

"The aims and objectives . . . shall be to promote safety, better citizenship, a higher regard for law and order, respect and appreciation for the duly constituted authorities of the law, to develop pride in public property, and to maintain a respect for the property of others.

"To develop correct and clean speech, beneficial sports and clean habits among the boys of our Commonwealth; to co-operate with all recognized agencies in their work for the development of good citizenship; by a systematic direction of recreational activities to reduce juvenile delinquency and to create an interest among our citizens in their responsibilities to youth who will be the citizens of tomorrow; to culcate in the minds of youth that from a practical and selfish standpoint it is bad business and unprofitable to become a professional criminal; to teach the boys of their Commonwealth the fundamentals of law observance, and to implant in their minds the fact that the police officer is their friend and big brother.

Membership is open to all boys from 10 to 18, regardless of race, color, or creed. No fees are charged.

'American Way' Is Theme in Toys; Record Holiday Sales Expected

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 27—Dolls and toys are adhering steadfastly to the American way of life in getting ready for a holiday season expected to top last year's volume of $240,000,000, according to Henry F. Luhrs, President of the Toy Manufacturers of the United States of America, whose twenty-fifth anniversary convention is now on at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here.

While the store of gifts under the Christmas tree this year will evince a patriotic trend in featuring defense preparations and toys that are in line with the Government's conservation program, the normal emphasis on home happiness and scientific progress is assured, he added.

"The American way of life is the dominating theme of toyland exhibits," Mr. Luhrs continued. "American toy manufacturers are co-operating to the fullest extent possible with the defense program by working toward simplification of styles, the elimination of design duplication, and the conservation of vital materials by adopting substitutes wherever possible. This year store buyers report that parents are more deeply concerned than ever before with the need of providing constructive play interests which assure health, happiness, and morale.

"Although no one can predict the future, we feel confident that national defense authorities will recognize educators' estimate of the importance of play materials to home morale, and make it possible to provide American children with the toys that are essential to their play activities and their well-being."

Emphasizing that the toy industry does not require the great volume of rubber sometimes imagined for "all the rubber balls, inflated animals, balloons, blocks and other toys that cost only a few cents apiece and bring joy to millions of youngsters," Mr. Luhrs reported that 2,400 tons of crude rubber annually is all that is required.

Navy Bomber Like a Home, But There's No Rocking Chair

By the Associated Press

ABOARD U. S. NAVY PATROL BOMBER OVER THE ATLANTIC—Jonah in the whale is perfectly plausible to the crew of a Navy flying boat. That's the shape of their workshop, and you've got to play corkscrew to get around inside.

The men around me savvy the crooks and turns. That makes it simple for them, but I find dozens of gadgets to step on, trip over and bang my head against. Lucky the designer thought to pad some of these objects.

I seem to have developed a positive genius for sitting down on ration-filled seabags and knocking flare pistols sky-winding into the solarium—that's what they call the blisters on the fuselage aft. It's bright and sunny out there. It's the home of the gunners.

Things seem confused, as if it were moving day aboard a flying boarding house, but confusion turns out to be convenience, the way these men go about their work. This big whale belly is fantastically compact. There's a place for everything, and everything's fastened down.

Every inch of space is taken up by something. Neat squares of canvas tacked to the hull carry most of the stowage, including the yellow life jackets. These are rubber contraptions. Dangling down from them are two pieces of plastic about the size of dice. Pull them and you punch a hole in a carbon dioxide gas cartridge. Then your belt blows up like a pouter pigeon and you're saved from drowning.

There's no mistaking the wing de-icing mixture and drinking water, or vice versa. Everything's labeled but the paper towel rack. That's a recent addition, screwed to the back of the meck's (mechanic's) chair in the tower. You "wash" your hands with these towels.

The tower is a flying dash board. It's tucked in the space where the fuselage fastens on to the wing. There's room enough for duplicate sets of all the instruments in front of the pilot up front. The meck's chair hangs down from the roof. The tower watch climbs up narrow ladders, takes his perch between windows, where he can see those two motors. His orders come from the flight commander through the phone system.

High pressure fire extinguishers are all over the place. They handle like pistols. Each engine carries a special extinguisher. It operates from the tower. The plane can take off, fly and land on one motor. That makes me several notches happier.

Almost underfoot along the 60-odd feet of runway are chests of tools, spare parts and whatnot, all screwed down. Near each man's normal position is oxygen apparatus and mask. The ship will climb to 25,000 feet.

The various banks of indicators carry clocks, all of them with different brands of time. One usually is on Greenwich time. A copper still fills one small gap of space. In case of forced landing the men can brew fresh water indefinitely.

We've got all the comforts of home except the easy chair in the living room. Somehow I don't seem to miss it up here.

Opera Major Item in S. C. Fete

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—For the first time, opera is to form a definite part in the Columbia Music Festival series opening for the autumn music season Oct. 18. Rossini's "Barber of Seville" will be presented, with a cast including Hilda Reggiani, tenor; Jake Gurney, basso, and Pompilio Malatesta, basso-buffo.

The new manager, Burton Morris, has just announced the complete festival series. Interest will be centered on South Carolina's own Southern Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Hans Schwieger. The Columbia Choral Society, Children's Chorus, and the State-wide College Chorus will also contribute a noteworthy share to the festival program under Mr. Schwieger's direction.

The full festival program is composed of 1. concerts. Maria Gambrelli, premiere danseuse of the Metropolitan Opera Association, assisted by two other dancers, will be the second attraction, appearing in Columbia Dec. 4.

The Columbia Choral Society is slated to present the program Dec. 11, and the distinguished pianist, Sergei Rachmaninoff, is scheduled for Jan. 16.

Directed by Hans Schwieger, the Southern Symphony Orchestra and Children's Chorus will be heard Feb. 5. Jussi Bjoerling, Swedish tenor, will be the soloist accompanying the orchestra Feb. 23. The Southern Symphony will present the March 12 concert.

On March 27, the festival weekend will be introduced with Lauritz Melchoir, tenor, as the soloist with the orchestra.

The State-wide College Chorus is scheduled to appear in the orchestra March 28, and the soloist will be the French violinist, Zino Francescatti.

The finale, March 28, will be produced by the Columbia Choral Society, the Symphony Orchestra, and the Festival Quartet. The latter includes Lansing Hatfield, recent winner of the Metropolitan Auditions of the Air award; Anna Kaskas, one of the leading contraltos of the Metropolitan; Agnes Davis, popular concert festival and oratorio singer, and Ernest McChesney, tenor, who created the leading role in Gruenberg's "Green Mansions," written for radio.

Huge Explosives Plant Begins Defense Output

JOLIET, Ill., Sept. 27 (AP)—Manufacture of TNT and other explosives started yesterday at the $51,000,000 Kankakee Ordnance Works, which the Army described as "probably the largest plant of its kind in the world."

SHATTUCK INN
JAFFREY N.H.
Only 68 miles from Boston
The fall foliage is gorgeous here at the foot of Monadnock Mountain — Sports — Delicious Meals — Solid Comfort.
G. M. Austermann, Mgr.

11TH ANNUAL FALL FOLIAGE TOUR

THE MONADNOCK REGION SOUTHERN NEW HAMPSHIRE

All roads posted from October 1 to 14. 5 Routes showing gorgeous display, each marked with different colored signs.

FREE Sepia Picture and Map of Tours mailed on request

MONADNOCK REGION ASSOCIATION
PETERBOROUGH, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Education in Ways of Ruling Urged by Hutchins at Forum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 27—A call for the education of American citizens in the ideals, duties, and methods of ruling and being ruled which "alone can secure the freedom of the world" was sounded here yesterday by Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, President of the University of Chicago, in a ringing challenge to what he called modern "failure in education."

In a prepared address, his first to the group assembled for the University's fiftieth anniversary celebration, Dr. Hutchins said that educators believed students did not want and could not assimilate a liberal education and persisted in teaching according to nineteenth-century customs and standards.

It is a reflection on modern methods, he added, that at the time when "practical education" was at its climax thousands of young men and women were graduated and could not obtain jobs.

"It is paradoxical," Dr. Hutchins continued, "that now when we need trained technicians and skilled mechanics for national defense we cannot find them though millions were, we thought, trained for just such work in the last 10 years."

Too Much Roaming

He said this was because students have been roaming the fields of education like "rudderless rabbits," nipping and sometimes chewing a bit of knowledge but seldom digesting it and still less making use of it.

Institutions of higher learning, he said, have substituted "practical" courses which "do not supplement but supplant that instruction which might prepare the young to rule and be ruled like freemen for the good life of the whole."

As an example, he reported 166 colleges and universities in the United States and Canada offered courses in radio announcing.

Much can be accomplished toward correcting the condition within the existing setup, Dr. Hutchins added. "We cannot blame the existing organization for our national illiteracy" which, he said, is illustrated by the fact "that 60 per cent of the high school graduates taking examinations in mathematics, history, and English for the air corps have failed."

Reforms by Teachers

Dr. Hutchins urged educators to lift themselves from indolence and selfishness and to fight vested interests and community indifference in order to attempt to give students a liberal education.

"If education is to have a central place in the scholastic program the teachers will have to reform themselves. Subjects and departments which now enjoy great prominence may have to sink to subordinate positions," he said.

Candid and intrepid thinking about fundamental issues involved in the life of the individual and community and the advancement of the theory that the unexamined life is no life for men are the duties of universities, said Dr. Hutchins. Upon their willingness to perform them depends the fulfillment of man's hopes for freedom.

Additional reports on the latest discoveries in natural science presented by members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science who are attending the anniversary celebration include the following:

Aerial Geology

Taking a leaf from the aerial archaeologists, geologists are being aided by photographs taken from airplanes, in their search for new oil fields in America. Modern methods of geological exploration for oil require the application of aerial photography to the older technique of surface mapping, according to Dr. Edward W. Owen, petroleum geologist of San Antonio, Texas.

Information gained in this way is correlated by geologists with data gathered by other geological methods, Dr. Owen said. These methods include the study of beds of rock encountered by oil wells which have been drilled in the region, and information obtained from seismographic work, he said.

Sierra Glaciers

Dispelling a common belief that the small glaciers found in the High Sierra of California are the shrunken remnants of large glaciers of the Ice Age, Dr. Francois E. Matthes of the United States Geological Survey explained that they have been in existence but a short time geologically speaking.

The glaciers—some of which are over a mile wide and 300 feet deep—probably originated at about the same time as Owens Lake which lies east of the Sierra Range. From the lake's salt content, its age can be estimated at about 4,000 years, Dr. Matthes said.

The capacity of light to break molecules into new and smaller atomic combinations — processes generally believed to be performed only by chemical means—was disclosed by Prof. William A. Noyes, Jr., of the University of Rochester.

Fossil Pollen

Fossil grains of plant pollen discovered in American coal deposits indicate that the climate of America 10,000 years ago was warmer and drier than it is today, William S. Cooper, of the University of Minnesota, disclosed in a symposium discussion.

Describing excavations made in the glaciated portion of eastern North America, Dr. Cooper said that fossil pollen grains of fir and trees were found in the lowest parts of peat bogs. But in higher levels there appeared pollen of oak and pine trees, and in the highest levels, the pollen of spruce and fir reappeared. The oak and pine pollen indicated a period of warmth, he said.

Ancient Oil-Finders

More than $2,500,000 annually is being spent by American oil companies on research in the newly developed field of micropaleontology, the microscopic analysis of minute fossil animals and plants as clues to new oil fields, "according to Dr. Carey Croneis of the University of Chicago." He said, "It is important that the petroleum geologist have a certain means of identifying the age of the various rock beds in one region and correlating them with buried layers in other parts of the same area or in other districts.

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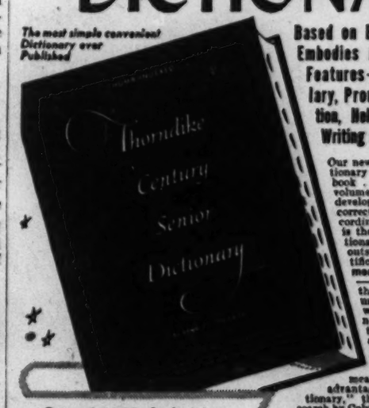

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Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs Meets on Oct. 15

First Fall Gathering to Hear Novelists Agar and Roberts

Herbert Agar, prize-winning historian, novelist and ardent advocate of more aid to Britain, and Cecil Roberts, distinguished English novelist and playwright, have been announced as the chief speakers for the first fall meeting of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs Oct. 15, in John M. Greene Hall, Northampton.

"Facing Today's Challenge" will be the theme of the session, according to Mrs. David A. Westcott, Federation President, sounding the keynote of the Federation's forty-eighth season. The Northampton Woman's Club, of which Mrs. William B. McCourtie is President, will be hostess for the meeting, which is to open at 10 a. m., and Dr. Herbert Davis, President of Smith College, will greet the members. Music for the occasion will be provided by the Smith College faculty.

Mr. Agar, who will address the morning session, will speak on the subject, "Beyond the Victory," and Mr. Roberts, who will be presented on the afternoon program, on "Torchbearers of Civilization."

There will be luncheon at the Smith Alumnae House for the Executive Board and committee members, and at Hotel Northampton and Wiggins' Old Tavern for others attending. Reservations are in charge of Mrs. John P. Kiernan, 60 North Elm Street, Northampton, and must be made by Oct. 11.

Next week, immediately on the heels of the New England Conference of State Federations in Providence, the Massachusetts Federation will have its first club Institute of the season, Thursday, Oct. 2, at the Y. W. C. A., Stuart Street, Boston. The program, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Joseph H. Burnett, will feature a discussion of "Facing the World's Problems," by a group of club Presidents. The speakers will be Mrs. Frederick C. Smith, of Shawsheen Village; Mrs. Arthur L. Atwood, of Brockton, and Mrs. Morrill R. Allen, of Braintree. The Institute will open at 10:30 a. m. with an invocation by the Rev. William Brewster, Rector of All Saints Episcopal Church, Belmont. Others on the program will be Mrs. Edwin Troland, editor of Federation Topics; Mrs. Walter H. Woods, War Relief Chairman; Mrs. Edgar Tregoning, Defense Chairman; Miss Darthea Thompson, who will discuss the duties of a club secretary; Mrs. Raymond Calpin, who will talk on parliamentary procedure, and Mrs. William A. Robb, Senior Sponsor of Juniors.

New Back Bay Bus At 5 Cents Sought

An experimental 5-cent bus line, running all the way from Park Square along Boylston Street and Huntington Avenue to Francis Street, has been asked of the Trustees of the Boston Elevated by Edward L. Dana, General Manager of the company. Mr. Dana made this request in a meeting with City Councillors Perlie Dyar Chase of the Back Bay and William A. Carey, of Roxbury.

This request, made previously after discontinuance of the line—following completion of the new Huntington Avenue subway, when a 10-cent fare was put into effect—had been refused by the Trustees of the Elevated, who had offered as a compromise a 5-cent bus line from Park Square to Forsyth Street, beyond Massachusetts Avenue.

A temporary, 60-day permit for an experimental bus line from Park Square to Massachusetts Avenue was granted by the State Department of Public Utilities, and this line is now in temporary operation.

The Mother Church To Give Lecture

Adair Hickman, a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, will deliver a free public lecture on Christian Science in the edifice of The Mother Church, Norway, Falmouth, and St. Paul Streets, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 30, at 7:45 o'clock.

This lecture will be radiocast by shortwave Station WRUL and its companion transmitter, WRUW, Boston, on frequencies of 11.73 and 6.04 megacycles used simultaneously. Both frequencies should be heard throughout the United States and Canada. Listeners in the eastern United States may perhaps find better reception from the 6.04 megacycles frequence. However, if reception on one frequency is not satisfactory, the other may be tried.

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Mrs. Harry A. Hassan

Wife of the manager of marine sales for the Sinclair Refining Co., who will sponsor the Sinclair Superflame to be launched today at Quincy, Mass.

Oil Tanker Launched At Quincy Yard

Continued from Page 1

the merchant marine, including the first three of the new "Liberty Ships," of which there are now 312 actually building, today was hailed as having great significance in the Defense Program.

But Boston—not to be outdone in national defense activity—had a launching all her own. In fact, it was two ships, and a double launching. And fighting ships instead of commerce carriers, too.

Two modern, speedy destroyers of the type described as $5,000,000 craft before the censorship of news prevented such information from leaking out, were launched 15 minutes apart at the Boston Navy Yard, the Cowie and the Knight. Keels of two more similar craft will be laid on the vacated ways immediately.

Naval Craft

These two destroyers bring the total naval craft launched within five days up to six, and the six added to four others launched during September make an impressive tonnage total that is probably a record in itself for that length of time.

Last Tuesday the 35,000-ton battleship Massachusetts was launched at Quincy, and the destroyer Macomb at Bath, Maine. The destroyers Rodman and Hambleton were launched at Kearny, N. J. yesterday, and the Cowie and Knight at Boston today, all six vessels within five days. Previous to these launchings this month were two 6,000-ton cruisers, the Atlanta and the San Juan; the submarine Greenling, and the destroyer Hobson.

Speedy Cluett

Remarkably quick time was made by the new motorship Nellie A. Cluett of the International Grenfell Association, in making the last lap of her initial voyage from Boston to St. Anthony, N. F., according to word received by Miss Shirley S. Smith, Secretary of the New England Grenfell Association at Boston. The trim, sturdy vessel was only 100 hours in making the run which has taken 10 days for some vessels. The Cluett is en route back to Boston to take another load of supplies for the Grenfell missions of Newfoundland and Labrador.

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Noted Exchange Club May Go to C. of C. Site

High taxes will end another old Boston institution next Tuesday, when the Exchange Club at Batterymarch and Milk Streets will close its doors after 49 years.

Until the automobile came in with traffic jams that have made downtown Boston a maze of one-way streets, the famous club prospered. But the Club can no longer exist on its dwindling income.

A possibility that the Club with its aristocratic membership, comprising some of the most prominent businessmen in Boston, may move into the Chamber of Commerce Building or some other less expensive location, is under consideration. It is felt that a bit of modern streamlining might enable the Club to continue functioning and possibly regain some of its lost prestige.

But the factors leading to the Exchange Club closing are such that considerable revamping of policy and management are required. For one thing, the Club's activities have revolved a great deal around the stock market which has commanded less and less interest in the last decade. And Boston's high tax rate is no less a tug on a failing Club membership than the exaggerated property assessments.

The Club building is a typical illustration of the drop in property values in Boston. The original cost of the clubhouse was $475,000. The assessed value of the property today is $250,000. Based on property sales in Boston over the last five years, the actual market value of the property would be considerably less than the assessed value or presumably not much more than 25 per cent of its original cost.

Yet the clubhouse when it was put up 50 years ago was considered the last word in club buildings. And only 10 years ago, $100,000 was spent to bring it completely up to date at that time. For that reason, it may bring a better price than most of Boston's old structures.

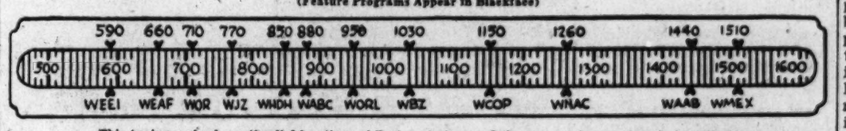
But the fine old club itself will have to move out, although the remaining 500 of an original membership of almost 1,200 hope that its activities can be continued.

Savannah Service

Since the steamer City of Chattanooga of the Ocean Steamship Company was withdrawn from the Boston-Savannah service to be used by the Government for a short time, the freighter City of Atlanta was substituted on the schedule of the City of Chattanooga. This leaves the line with only one vessel in the Boston service for passenger service, with sailings about every 10 or 11 days, but freight sailings three times a week.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1200kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
12:00	Columbia's Country Journal: speakers..	News; Popular music ...	"Musical Roundup"	Musical Early Edition ...	"Rhythm Revue" .....
12:15		Treasury Quiz	Walter Kidder, songs ...	Agricultural talk	"Rhythm Revue" .....
12:30	"Stars Over Hollywood": drama	National Farm and Home Hour: talks; music ...	Moment Musicale	"Italian Melodies"	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45			Musical Roundup	"Italian Melodies"	"Monitor Views the News"
1:00	News Service	National Farm and Home Hour: talks; music ...	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox," with
1:15	"Bulletin": talk ..	"What's on the Air?"	"George and Dixie"	"Government Girl"	Vivienne Cameron ....
1:30	Tango Time	News Service	Zara's Marimba Melodies	Frank Forrest, tenor	Organ Concert .....
1:45	U. S. Army Band ..		"Rhythm Time"	Baseball interviews	Short Story Editor .....
2:00	Serenade from Buffalo	Johnny Long's Orchestra	Call to Youth	Boston Braves-New York	Melodic Moods .....
2:15		Johnny Long's Orchestra	Sports Comment	Giants baseball game	Melodic Moods .....
2:30	Quartet	Ray Kinney's Orchestra..	Campus Capers	Boston Braves-New York	Nancy Mace, songs .....
2:45	"Open House"	Ray Kinney's Orchestra..	University of Missouri-	Giants baseball game ..	Five Star News .....
3:00	N. E. to the Colors.	Howard Ropa, songs ...	Ohio State football	Boston Braves-New York	Sports and Music .....
3:15	N. E. to the Colors.	"Indiana Indigo"; music	game	Giants baseball game	Sports and Music .....
3:30	On Parade	"Music of the Americas," with Ricardo ...	University of Missouri-	Boston Braves-New York	Sports and Music .....
3:45	Boston College-		Ohio State football	Giants baseball game	Sports and Music .....
4:00	Tulane football	Sport program	game	World Series Scrapbook	Johnny Andrews, songs
4:15	game	Club Matinee: variety ..	University of Missouri-	"I'll Find My Way"	Launching of U. S. S.
4:30	Boston College-	Club Matinee: variety ..	Ohio State football	President Roosevelt;	Cowie and U. S. S.
4:45	Tulane football	Club Matinee: variety ..	game	Tanker launching	Knight .....
5:00	game	Glenn Miller's Sunset	University of Missouri-	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror .....
5:15	Boston College-	Serenade"	Ohio State game	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror .....
5:30	Tulane football	G. Miller's "Serenade"	Sports Comments	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror .....
5:45	game	Shep Fields' Orchestra ..	Business Drama	Frank Ryan, Sports	Five Star News .....
6:00	News comments	News; Music Interlude;	News Service	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time" .....
6:15	Music; Summary	Music; Treasury House	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time" .....
6:30	Elmer Davis, news .	Sports Digest; Music ...	"What Burns You Up?";	News Service	John C. Christoforo .....
6:45	The World Today	News Review	comedy quiz	Sports; "Memory Lane" ..	Sports reports .....
7:00	"People's Platform":	Washington State-Min-	"Quiz of Two Cities"	News commentator	"Shining Hour": music.
7:15	informal discussion	nesota football game,	"Quiz of Two Cities"	"Salute to Nova"	Five Star News .....
7:30	Columbia Concert	second half	"Confidentially Yours" ..	Glen Gray's Orchestra..	Wonderland Salutes ....
7:45	Orchestra	Washington State-Min-	Musical Rendezvous	"Inside of Sports"	Al Perry's Surf Riders ..
8:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	nesota football game,	Knickerbocker Playhouse	"The Soldiers' Quiz" ..	Round Table Discussion.
8:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	second half	Knickerbocker Playhouse	Westover Field	Round Table Discussion.
8:30	City Desk: drama ..	Song Shop	"Truth or Consequences":	"Hawaii Calls": native	Civilian Defense Program
8:45	City Desk: E. Davis	Ted Steele's Orchestra.	quiz program	orchestra; soloists	Bay Staters Quartet ....
9:00	"Your Hit Parade":	"Frontline Headlines" ..	National Barn Dance:	Gabriel Heatter, news ..	Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	"Meet the Band"	Eddie Peabody; Hoosier	Colonial News Service ..	cal Album: Organ Con-
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	NBC Summer Symphony,	Hotshots; Glen Welty's	"America Preferred";	certos, "Water Music
9:45	"Saturday Night	Fritz Kitzinger, cond.	Orchestra	Alfred Wallenstein's Or	Suite" .....
10:00	Serenade"; music .	NBC Summer Symphony,	"Grand Ole Opry"	Chicagoland Concert:	Five Star News .....
10:15	Public Affairs	Fritz Kitzinger, cond.	"Grand Ole Opry"	Henry Weber's Orch.;	Roly Rogers' Orchestra.
10:30	Golfers Forum	"Sweet and Rhythmic"	"Defense for America":	Marion Claire, soprano;	Roly Rogers' Orchestra.
10:45	News: Sports	orchestra; songs	dramatization	Attilio Baggiore, tenor	"Dance Digest" .....
11:00	Weather; network	News; Music	News Service	Dance Orchestra	"Dance Digest" .....
11:15	dance music	Weather; Dance Orch..	Local news; Weather ..	Del Courtney's Orch. ..	"Dance Digest" .....
11:30	Network dance	Art Jarrett's Orchestra..	"At Ease" String En-	"California Melodies":	"Day's End"; music ....
11:45	music	Art Jarrett's Orchestra.	semble	vocalist and orchestra..	"Day's End"; news ....

Sunday's Programs

(Eastern Standard Time)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1200kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
8:00	News; Louise Willcher, organist	European News; Music, Piano Trio	European News; Organ Recital	Radio Carollers	.....
8:15				Radio Carollers	.....
8:30	"Uncle Elmer's Song	News; Weather	Weather Service	"Melody Market"	.....
8:45	Circle"	Stories; Music	News Service	"Melody Market"	.....
9:00	The World Today ..	"European Situation"	News Roundup	"Sunday Morning Sere-	Orchestral program ....
9:15	"From the Organ	"Coast to Coast on a	"Deep River Boys"	nade"	Religious Service .....
9:30	Loft," J. Mattfeld	Bus" children's pro-	"Words and Music"	"Sunday Morning Sere-	Religious Service .....
9:45	"Gypsy Caravan"	gram	"Words and Music"	nade"	Religious Service .....
10:00	Church of the Air	"Musical Millwheel" ..	Uncle Bob; children's	"Musical Album"	Religious Service .....
10:15	Church of the Air	"Fantasy in Melody" ..	program	"Musical Album"	"Music in the Modern
10:30	Wings Over Jordan.	"Southernaires": quartet	"Thrills and Romance" ..	"Musical Album"	Manner" .....
10:45	Wings Over Jordan.	"Southernaires": quartet	Xylophone soloist	Tremont Temple Baptist	Gilbert and Sullivan op-
11:00	News; Library of	News; Musicale	St. Paul's Service	Church Service	eretta, "Ruddigore" ..
11:15	Congress Concert:	"Hidden History"	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Baptist	Gilbert and Sullivan op-
11:30	Budapest String	"Ridin' the Range"	St. Paul's Service	Church Service	eretta, "Ruddigore" ..
11:45	Quartet	Weather; Musicale	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Service	"Ruddigore" .....
12:00	News; Weather	Foreign Policy Talks ..	News Service	Student Radio Club	Five Star News .....
12:15	Piano Parade	"I'm an American"	"Tone Tapestries"	Student Radio Club	"Excursions in Science"
12:30	Salt Lake City	Music Hall: String	Emma Otero, soprano;	"Italian Melodies"	WMEX Drama Shop: "A
12:45	Choir and organ.	Symphony; J. Peerce ..	H. Leopold Spitalny Or.	"Italian Melodies"	World in Fantasy" ....
1:00	P. Saltzman, pianist	Music Hall: String	Religious program	News Service	Joseph Tall's Hour: Ruby
1:15	Week on the Air ..	Symphony; J. Peerce ..	Religious program	"Cafe Continentale" ..	Onofsky's Orchestra
1:30	Religious Program .	News Room of the Air..	"World Is Yours" drama:	British Wartime Revue:	and Morris Goldberg,
1:45	Religious Program .	News Room of the Air..	"Historical Gems"	"Keep It Dark"	baritone .....
2:00	Spirit of '41	"Wake Up, America";	"Sunday Down South";	Defense Program	"Just Quote Me": verse
2:15	Spirit of '41	guests; Lowell Thomas,	Peter Brescia Orchestra	Hollywood Reporter	and concert music ....
2:30	The World Today ..	master of ceremonies.	Round Table Discussion.	Religious Program	Christian Science Pro-
2:45	The World Today ..	"Wake Up, America" ..	Round Table Discussion	Religious Program	gram: talk; music ....
3:00	Columbia Broad-	Joseph Marais' African	Harpsichord ensemble ...	"I Hear America Singing"	Zelma Larason's Music.
3:15	casting Symphony.	Trek"; music	H. V. Kaltenborn	"I Hear America Singing"	Zelma Larason's Music.
3:30	Nicolai Malko, con-	"Tapestry Musicale"	Sammy Kaye's Serenade.	Teddy Powell's Orch....	Zelma Larason's Music.
3:45	ductor	"Tapestry Musicale"	Sammy Kaye's Serenade.	Teddy Powell's Orch....	Zelma Larason's Music.
4:00	Walter Gross's Or.	News; Talk	NBC String Symphony .	Blue Barron's Orchestra	"Songs of the Range"
4:15	Walter Gross's Or.	Concert Hall of Air ..	NBC String Symphony .	Blue Barron's Orchestra	California Ramblers; or
4:30	Andre Kostelanetz	World's Most Honored	NBC String Symphony.	Concert Miniatures	"Uncle Bill"; talk ....
4:45	Orch.; Lily Pons ..	Music	"The Shadow"; drama ..	Concert Miniatures	"Uncle Bill"; talk ....
5:00	Family Hour: D.	Moylan Sisters, songs ..	"Joe and Mabel"; com-	Variations	Gypsy Music .....
5:15	Taylor; G. Swarth-	Olivio Santora, yodeler	edy drama	Variations	Gypsy Music .....
5:30	out; K. Graham ..	"Rhythms by Ricardo" ..	American Gold Star	Network Program	Religious program ....
5:45	Wm. Shirer's news.	"Rhythms by Ricardo" ..	Mothers; speakers; or.	Network Program	Religious program ....
6:00	Ed Sullivan; guests;	Music for Listening	Clotilda Zappala, so-	"Double or Nothing";	News; Baseball scores
6:15	popular music	Music for Listening	prano; violin; organ ..	guest, Judy Canova ..	"Plan E" talk .....
6:30	"Melody Ranch";	Sports; Music	News Service	"Adventures of Bulldog	Religious program ....
6:45	Gene Autry; "Dear	Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt ..	Baseball News	Drummond"; drama ..	Religious program ....
7:00	Mom"; sketch	National Vespers	"These Four Men":	"Contact"; Dave Elman's	"Defense Varieties"; Al
7:15	Headlines, Bylines ..	National Vespers	drama, "Roosevelt" ..	column	Siarita's Orchestra.
7:30	Guild Theater:	Captain, Flagg and	"Bandwagon"; guest	News Service	Central Baptist Church
7:45	"Meet John Doe"	Sergeant Quirt	orchestra	"Invitation to Waltz" ..	of Quincy: Rev. Frank
8:00	"Meaning of Free-	Religious Program	Edgar Bergen; Virginia	American Forum	C. Hageman .....
8:15	dom"	Religious Program	Weidler; comedy; orch.	American Forum	Central Baptist Church.
8:30	Crime drama and	Inner Sanctum Mystery:	"One Man's Family":	American Forum	"We Believe in Our
8:45	Jurge E. Davis	dramatic sketch	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Community" .....
9:00	Sunday Evening	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Hour: Sir Thomas	"The Parker Family" ..	Round": musicale	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	cal Album" .....
9:30	Beecham, Con., L.	"Dear John"; drama ..	American Album of Fa-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	Tibbett	Bill Sterns' Newsreel ..	miliar Music	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	cal Album" .....
10:00	"Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour"; John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	Benny Goodman's Orch.	Bert Hirsch Presents:
10:15	It": quiz program.	J. Anthony, director ..	Orchestra	Benny Goodman's Orch.	orchestra and soloists.
10:30	News; Talk	"Good Will Hour"; John	"Studio X": variety pro-	Cab Calloway's "Quizzi-	Five Star News .....
10:45	Thomas B. Hassett	J. Anthony, director ..	gram; music	cale"	Army Recruiting Pr'g'm
11:00	Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Dance Orchestra	"Dance Digest" .....
11:15	Blue Barron's Or.	Weather; "Music You	Local news; Weather ..	Bob Astor's Orchestra..	"Dance Digest" .....
11:30	B. Goodman's Orch.	Want"; recordings ...	Francis Craig's Serenade	'Answering You'; British	"Day's End" .....
11:45	B. Goodman's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Francis Craig's Serenade	Govt. Officials Program	"Day's End"; News ....

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1200kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
11:00	Popular Music	Home Forum talk	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	News commentator	String Orchestra .....
11:15	"Man I Married"; sk.	Music; News	Pepper Young's Family	Ruth Moss Interviews ..	"Letter-Quest" .....
11:30	"Bright Horizons" .	Stories; Music	"The Goldbergs"	"Melody Strings"	Hawaiian Orchestra ...
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Musicale	"David Harum"; sketch	"News Reporter"	Five Star News .....
12:00	Kate Smith, talk ..	News; Music	Organ recital	John B. Hughes, news...	Rhythm Revue .....
12:15	"Big Sister," sk....	"Judy and Jane"	"Musical Roundup"	Agricultural talk	Rhythm Revue .....
12:30	"Helen Trent"	"National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	"Italian Melodies"	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday" ..	Home Hour": Walter	Drama	"Italian Melodies"	"Monitor Views the News"
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	"Mood Reverie"	Musical Mailbox with
1:15	Serial drama	N. E. Agricultural News	"As the Twig Is Bent" ..	"Government Girl"	Vivienne Cameron ....
1:30	Right to Happiness	"What's on the Air"	"As the Twig Is Bent" ..	"Front Page Farrell" ..	David Ballantine, songs
1:45	"Road of Life"	News; Weather	Marjorie Mills Hour....	"I'll Find My Way"	Tango orchestra .....
2:00	Serial drama	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	"Light of the World" ..	Cedric Foster, news	"Life and Land"; drama
2:15	Serial drama	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	"The Mystery Man"	Sports Comments	Bernard Levitow's Orch.
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	Rakov's Orchestra	"Valiant Lady"; drama.	Dance Orchestra	Organ and vocalist.....
2:45	"Kate Hopkins"; sk.	Rakov's Orchestra	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sports Comments	Five Star News .....
3:00	News for Women	"Orphans of Divorce" ..	"Against the Storm"	Music; Network Pro-	Sports and Music .....
3:15	Intermezzo, strings.	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk..	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	gram; Music	Sports and Music .....
3:30	News; "Snapshots" .	"John's Other Wife" ..	"The Guiding Light" ..	Music; Network Pro-	Sports and Music .....
3:45	"Home Beginning" ..	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	gram; Music	Sports and Music .....
4:00	Around the Hub	Club Matinee: variety..	"Backstage Wife"	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror" .....
4:15	Bob Hannon, songs.	Club Matinee: variety..	"Stella Dallas"; drama	Piano soloist	"Melody Mirror" .....
4:30	Concert Orchestra.	Club Matinee: variety..	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"Johnson Family"; drama	John Kiley, organist...
4:45	Concert Orchestra	Army maneuvers; news.	"Young Widder Brown"	Children's music	Comic Page Club .....
5:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	Adventure Stories	"Home of the Brave" ...	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:15	"The Goldbergs" ...	"Little Orphan Annie" ..	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:30	"The O'Neills"	Superman	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:45	Don Bernie, comedy	"Tom Mix"	"Jack Armstrong"	Frank Ryan, sports	Five Star News .....
6:00	Edwin C. Hill; news	News; Music; Weather..	News Service	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time" .....
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time" .....
6:30	Treasury of Song..	Sports Digest; Music....	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	News Service	William M. Hoar.....
6:45	The World Today..	Lowell Thomas, news..	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	Sports; "Memory Lane" ..	Sports programs .....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy" ..	"The Great Gildersleeve"	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	Male Quartet .....
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs..	"The Great Gildersleeve"	News of the World.....	"Fu Manchu"; sketch...	Five Star News .....
7:30	Mona Lisa, comedy	"Cavalcade of America";	Concert Miniatures	"Lone Ranger"; sketch.	"Salute" program .....
7:45	serial drama	historical drama	Walter Kidder, songs ...	"Lone Ranger"; sketch.	State House Topics.....
8:00	"Vox Pop" quiz	"The World's Best"	James Melton; Francia	"Sizing Up the News" ..	Political Talk .....
8:15	"Vox Pop" quiz	dramatic sketch	White; orchestra	"Sky Over Britain"	Jerry Sears's Orchestra.
8:30	"Gay Nineties Re-	"True or False" quiz...	Margaret Speaks; orch.;	Glen Gray's Orchestra..	Civilian Defense Pr'g'm
8:45	vue"; Elmer Davis	"True or False" quiz...	OFM speaker	Glen Gray's Orchestra..	Tillman Tells .....
9:00	"Radio Theater":	Front Line Headlines...	"Doctor I. Q." quiz	Gabriel Heatter, news..	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Myrna Loy, Wil-	"Meet the Band"	program	Colonial News Service...	cal Album" .....
9:30	liam Powell, "Third	"For America We Sing"	"That Brewster Boy":	Raymond Gram Swing..	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	Finger, Left Hand"	"For America We Sing"	dramatic serial	Mary Small, songs; orch.	cal Album" .....
10:00	Orson Welles and	"Famous Jury Trials":	Percy Faith's Orchestra;	Network Sports	Five Star News .....
10:15	Mercury Theater	dramatization	vocalists; chorus	Network Sports	Roly Rogers' Orchestra..
10:30	Civilian Defense ..	Aloha Land	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	Network Sports	Roly Rogers' Orchestra..
10:45	News; Sports	Ted Steele's Music.....	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	Network Sports	"Dance Digest" .....
11:00	Weather; Music ..	News; Music	News Service	Network Sports	"Dance Digest" .....
11:15	Masterworks of	Weather; Music	Local news; Weather ..	Art Jarrett's Orchestra.	"Dance Digest" .....
11:30	Music: network	"Music You Want"	Postview of "Arsenic and	Radio Newsreel from	"Day's End" .....
11:45	dance music	"Music You Want"	Old Lace"; interviews..	London, Arthur Mann.	"Day's End"; News ....

Friendship of South America Is Declared Not to Be Doubted

By Pearl P. Strachan
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

South American friendship for the United States is not to be doubted, in the opinion of the Rev. Ralph E. Bayes, Congregational minister and pastor of the Mariners' House, Boston, who has just returned from a trip to nine of the republics. He was one of the 12 persons forming a Committee on Cultural Relations with Latin America, under the direction of Hubert Herring, whose book, "Good Neighbors," recently came off the press.

College professors, university presidents and journalists made up the rest of the group, each of whom paid down his own expenses on the trip. They took 50 days for the journey, from Miami, all the way by airplane.

While it was evident that German influence had been and still was at work, Mr. Bayes said, the predominating feeling seemed to be pro-British on the part of the people with whom the Committee talked. Everywhere they found interest in learning the English language, and noticed that German schools and clubs were having difficulty maintaining themselves.

A sort of humorous anathema has associated itself with "good-will" groups from the United States, and one Brazilian laughingly told the visitors that another "good-will" group sent to Brazil would be "grounds for declaration of war." Convinced, however, that present company was neither that pet abomination nor a tourist party, the people of the republic, as elsewhere, did everything possible to make the trip worth while.

Beef in the Argentine, says Mr. Bayes, is all it's reputed to be and more, and, be it noted, he is British-born. As a student of sociology he was deeply impressed by a model prison in Sao Paulo—the Institute of Regeneration. The 1,300 prisoners there, he reports, are released, not according to a sentence of time, but coincident with evidence that they have become capable of social co-operation. He tells of an art exhibition of considerable merit, in a room where the inmates may spend two hours each morning and two each evening, under direction, if they show artistic talent. Another room is devoted to choral music two hours each morning and each afternoon. Visiting the prison on the Saturday half-holiday, he saw the men enjoying Hollywood films with Portuguese titles.

Another thing which impressed him is the custom of teaching only part time by college professors and even presidents, who supplement their earnings by practice in their various professions. The rector of one large university he found to be a practising physician, and another is a socialist member of the House of Deputies.

The dollar he found advantageous everywhere except in Venezuela, where, he was told, a bottle of vinegar such as one buys for 15 cents in the United States costs 90 cents. "I was struck," he reports, "by the fact that a large percentage of the population of Trinidad consists of East Indian Moslems, though there are also many East Indians there who are not Moslems."

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 17.73mc-25.6m)

6 p. m.—Spanish lessons.
6:30 p. m.—Czechoslovak Music.
7:15 p. m.—Program for Netherlands West Indies and Dutch Sailors.

WBOS (11.78mc-25.6m)

5 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Howard Ropa, songs; Vincent Lopez's Orchestra.
6 p. m.—News in Spanish; String Ensemble; "Music of the Americas."
7 p. m.—News in English; Stocks; Sports Page.
8 p. m.—News in Portuguese; First Piano Quartet; Johnny Long's Orchestra.
9 p. m.—News in Spanish; Musical Workshop; NBC Summer Symphony.
10:30 p. m.—News in Spanish; Reflections in Rhythm.
11 p. m.—News in English; University of Washington-University of Minnesota.

For Sunday, Sept 28
(Eastern Standard Time)

2 p. m.—Norwegian Good-Will Program.
2:30 p. m.—France Forever Program.
2:45 p. m.—French Canada Speaks to France.
3 p. m.—Albanian Good-will program.
3:30 p. m.—Greek Good-will Program.
4 p. m.—Lutheran Church Program in German, English and Scandinavian.
4:30 p. m.—Music.
5 p. m.—Vagabond Traveler; recorded.
5:30 p. m.—Music at Eventide.

WBOS (11.86mc-25.26mc)

4:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; "Silver Strings; Treasure Trails of Song.
5:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Graziella Parraga; Musical Interlude; Tapestry Musicale.
6:00 p. m.—News Room of the Air; WBOS Sports Page of the Air; Dance Music.
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Bauer and Ramin, pianists; "Musical

Powder Metallurgy Linked to Defense at Tech Three-Day Conference

Dust of Junk Metals Turned Into Tools

By the Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A three-day conference on powder metallurgy—the art of making, forming and treating metal powders and products therefrom—which was attended by representatives of leading United States industries as well as Army and Navy officials, was concluded yesterday at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

In a series of forum meetings which attracted widespread interest because of their relation to national defense, the metallurgists discussed their latest innovation—the art of confecting metal tools, machines and automobile parts from powders of junk metals heretofore relegated to the scrap heap. Such work, it is contended, will result in greatly supplementing the United States' metal reserves and in saving millions of dollars.

Although powder metallurgy has been known since 1828, when a British natural scientist, William Hyde Wollaston, developed a process for working platinum, the feasibility of large-scale production has been made possible only by recent molding techniques which have lowered greatly machining costs. While metallurgists do not look upon this new process to replace the techniques of the older metallurgy or become a major producer of metal articles, they say that metallurgy can produce useful marketable objects which cannot otherwise be made so efficiently.

In the actual production of powdered metal, the metallurgist is interested first in the production of fine metallic powders from natural and artificial compounds or bulk materials. Hence the scrap metals—or good metals if better products are desired—are ground and mixed as fine graded powders in combinations which might be called "metal soups." After the powders are mixed thoroughly they are fed into a tapered die made of extremely hard steel and then, with mighty presses, are formed into a briquette or block. The briquette is carefully heated at subfusion temperatures which causes a bonding of the atomic structure to form rigid metal. Then it is ready for fabrication like that given ordinary metals.

In the production of the metal powders, such varied means as heating, stamping, machining and reduction by electrical processes are used, depending on the nature of the raw material and the result desired in the finished product. In each case the powdered particles are very small, often having the size of twenty-thousandths of an inch.

When a suitable supply of metal powders are obtained they are mixed usually in tumblers from a few minutes to a few days. Occasionally non-metallic powders are added to inhibit certain characteristics of strength. Next, the mixed powders are put into a mold or die, where they are compressed to as little as one-third or one-eighth of their depth and thus they emerge as a briquette.

According to Dr. John Wulff, Metallurgist at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the present industrial development of powder metallurgy is definitely limited by certain factors. The first is the high pressure required to form uniform blocks which has confined the products to certain dimensions. While this problem will undoubtedly be overcome with the improvement of the hydraulic press and special molds, the cost will be excessive, he said. Second, the workers in metallurgy have shown a tendency to withhold much basic and general information which would promote progress.

Distinct advantages listed for the small powdered metal parts now being made are their remarkable strength—still a puzzle to the metallurgists — inexpensiveness, light weight and ability to absorb oil which gives semi-permanent lubrication.

Present uses for the new metal products include gears, welding electrodes, paint, household devices, parts for airplane engines and automobiles. Some 5,000 tons of metallic powder will be employed in metallurgical uses, which is 100 per cent over that of 1936.

Quincy to Launch Fund Drive Oct. 19

The sixth annual campaign of the Quincy Community Fund, which opens its drive on Oct. 19 for $85,564, has adopted for its slogan, "Let's Wir On The Home Front, Too!" The quota needed will provide for 12 affiliated agencies.

Judge James A. Mulhall, General Chairman of the campaign, pointed out today that the requirement of the local United Service Organization will be included with an individual quota of $7,500.

The other organizations affiliated are: Boy Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, Council of Social Agencies, Quincy Family Welfare Society, Girl Scouts, Quincy Junior Welfare League, Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Quincy Catholic Charities, Quincy Visiting Nurse Association, Quincy Y. M. C. A. and The Salvation Army of Quincy.

Developing Call for Pay Rise By Public Employees Is Costly

Continued from Page 1

would be hard for taxpayers to obtain.

The problem is definitely a difficult political nut for economy groups to crack as they exert their efforts to pare local government costs to make easier the bearing of defense costs.

From all appearances salary increases will be a major issue in cities holding elections this year. Therefore, the taxpayer who must pay the bill will be able to express his opinion on whether the steadily employed public employee should receive more compensation.

Head Tax Bobs Up Again

State House circles report a well-established campaign in the House to favor a $2 head tax to finance the proposed increase in minimum old-age assistance benefits from $30 to $40 a month.

The measure is pending in the House which previously voted for a one-half of 1 per cent tax on earned income to finance the $5,000,000 additional State cost. The Senate has insisted on the $2 head tax. Therefore, to push the measure through, one branch must recede from its position or a compromise plan must be agreed upon.

The head tax, it is estimated, would produce $3,000,000 to $5,000,000. Its opponents insist the tax would be hard to collect, pointing to the experience assessing poll taxes. On the other hand the earned income tax would raise $8,500,000 to $9,000,000, providing sufficient excess money to cover the present annual deficit in the State old-age assistance fund. This deficit is now saddled on municipalities in the budget-balancing State tax.

It is reported the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations is fighting the head tax proposal strongly, insisting that if the liberalization measure is to become law adequate financing should be provided.

The House Committee on Ways and Means is reported ready to favor appropriation of $2,000,000 to $2,500,000 for State acquisition and development of the East Boston Airport. The plan will be discussed further at a meeting on Monday.

At the Monday meeting the Committee plans also to consider an outline of a recess study of State administration and finance designed to uncover economies. It is understood the proposed study is to be exhaustive, committee members being convinced that drastic State economies are necessary in view of national defense expenses.

Edgar M. Mills

Fire Prevention Week Oct. 5-11

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today called upon Massachusetts citizens to take measures to prevent fires as he proclaimed Fire Prevention Week, Oct. 5 to Oct. 11.

"Prevention is more effective than the most powerful fire apparatus," the Governor said;

He pointed out that 7,145 lives were lost and $286,000,000 of property was destroyed last year in the United States by fire. Further, he said, 84 persons lost their lives, and property valued at $12,437,016 was destroyed in Massachusetts alone.

"Carelessness and human error were the principal underlying causes," he added.

"A cluttered cellar or attic not only contains the kindlings of a fire trap; but also fuel for the fire bombs of those who might invade us. Clean up today! Special attention must be given to the safe disposal of cigarettes, the chief cause of fatal fires."

Shanley Luncheon

Commander Lyndon Spencer, former chief of staff of the Boston headquarters of the Coast Guard Service, but now commanding one of the large, modern cutters, which has been on patrol duty at Lisbon, Portugal, was among the 500 persons at the testimonial luncheon in Boston Thursday to Capt. Thomas A. Shanley, formerly in charge of the Boston district of the Coast Guard. Figuratively, he came all the way from Lisbon 'to attend the testimonial." The luncheon was under joint auspices of the Maritime Association, Port Authority, Foreign Commerce Club, Boston Marine Society, Propeller Club, Foreign Trade Committee of the Chamber of Commerce and other port groups.

Here's That Hour You Lost Last April

New Englanders will gain an hour of time tonight when they turn their clocks back for the annual return to standard or winter time.

While there had been talk that President Roosevelt might request the States to continue Daylight Saving Time after its scheduled termination at 2 a. m. Sunday, in order to save electricity for defense plants, the Federal Power Commission announced yesterday the situation is well in hand, and that it would not recommend continuation of summer time in any region of the Country.

This rules out the possibility of an extension of Daylight Saving at this time. To meet any eventuality in the future, however, the Commission reiterated its plea for passage of a bill, now in Congress, which would empower the President to establish Daylight Saving hereafter wherever required by defense needs.

To make the change as easily as possible, most persons will turn their clocks and watches back one hour—or forward 11 hours—before retiring on Saturday night. This returns to them the hour they lost last spring when daylight saving became effective. Jewelers usually recommend turning timepieces forward 11 hours instead of backward one hour.

At the same time, railroads, bus lines, and business houses will generally move their schedules ahead one hour to conform to the change. Most church services on Sunday morning will be held on standard time.

A general revision in railroad, bus, and plane timetables usually accompanies the change to standard time, and transportation agencies therefore recommend that patrons consult the new timetables to be sure of corrections.

1,000 Boy Scouts Mobilize Quickly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Sept. 27—Boy Scouts proved last night that their organization had been streamlined for an era of speed when an unexpected summons, relayed throughout Greater Boston by signal flags, brought 1,000 troop members to the New Ocean House in less than one hour.

The summons was sent out at a gathering of Boy Scout Council heads assembled to discuss the problems of mobilization. The signals picked up and relayed by watchers stationed on outlying hills throughout the territory of the Quannapowitt Council scattered about Melrose, Malden, Wakefield, and Reading. Theoretically, all telegraph and telephone connections had been destroyed.

Following the mobilization, the Scouts took part in a defense parade, saw defense movies in Wakefield, watched a short wave radio demonstration, and heard the results of the mobilization broadcast.

Fishing Trawler

Seventh of 10 fishing trawlers building at South Portland, Maine, for F. J. O'Hara & Sons, Inc., of Boston, Portland, and Rockland, will be launched at 5:45 p. m. Monday and given the name Holy Cross. The 10 new vessels are to operate out of Rockland, and Portland.

Dionne Mentor Newton Speaker

The educational adviser of the Dionne Quintuplets will be first speaker of the Newton parent-education course on Sept. 29 at 7:45 p. m. in the Newton High School auditorium, Newtonville, Mass., Hayden Pearson, Principal of the Bigelow Junior High School, announced today.

The advisor, Dr. William Blatz of the University of Toronto, will speak on the subject "Building Desirable Parent-Child Relations." Dr. Blatz has had charge of the education of the quintuplets since they were one year of age. He is the author of the recent book "Five Sisters," in which he described the education program which he has followed.

Chandler's
Boston, Mass.

131ST Anniversary Sale

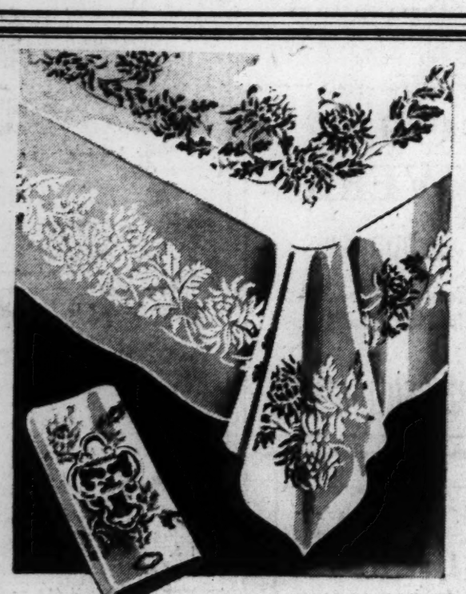
In All Departments

Starts Monday

$141,000.00 worth of Dresses, Coats, Fur Coats, Hats, Underwear, Shoes, Accessories, Linens, Bedding and Housefurnishings.

at very low prices

NOTE WELL . . . *The Federal Tax of 10% on fur coats, fur trimmed coats, jewelry and cosmetics applies to purchases starting Wednesday, October 1st. Buy Monday and Tuesday and Save.*



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an investment in cloths and napkins that cannot be duplicated in today's market at these prices.

Three beautiful damask patterns: Italian scroll, floral, gladiolus, and chrysanthemum. Our own importation, purchased in large quantities a year ago, and still offered, in spite of present conditions, at last January prices. Mail and telephone orders filled while the supply lasts. Call Liberty 0165. On sale, third floor.

cloth 70x70, each $8.50
cloth 70x88, each $10.50
napkins, 22-inch, dozen $10.50

Stearns
BOSTON

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Candle in the Wind," by Maxwell Anderson. Starring Helen Hayes. 8:30. Matinee Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last day.)

Majestic—"Native Son," produced by Orson Welles. Featuring Canada Lee. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last day.)

Plymouth—"Mr. Big," new comedy by Arthur Sheekman and Margaret Shane. Produced by George S. Kaufman. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last day.)

Shubert—"Viva O'Brien," musical comedy by Chester Hale, Clark Robinson and John Hickey. 8:15. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"My Favorite Wife," 2, 5, 8:10. "Barnacle Bill." Wallace Beery. 3:25, 6:30, 9:40.

Fenway—"Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland and Paulette Goddard. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6:10, 9:25. "Henry Aldrich for President." Jimmy Lydon and June Preisser. 1:25, 4:45, 9:25.

Fine Arts—"Kukan," Chinese picture in color. 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:20, 9:20. "Carmen Amaya." 1:10, 3:10, 5:10, 7:10, 9:10.

Keith Memorial—"Sun Valley Serenade." Sonja Henie and John Payne. 10:55 a. m., 1:40, 4:25, 7:10, 9:55. "The Gay Falcon." George Sanders. 9:45 a. m., 12:30, 3:15, 6, 8:45.

Kenmore—"Las Vegas Nights," 1:45, 4:45, 8:05. "Out of the Fog." Ida Lupino and John Garfield. 3, 6:25, 9:45.

Metropolitan—"Highway West," Brenda Marshall and Arthur Kennedy. 10:30 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:05. "Navy Blues," Jack Oakie, Ann Sheridan and Martha Raye. 11:25 a. m., 2:40, 6, 9:15.

Modern—"New York Town," Fred MacMurray and Mary Martin. 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:05, 6:55, 9:45. "Flying Blind," Richard Arlen. 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:45, 5:35, 8:25.

Orpheum—"Honky Tonk," 9:30, 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "Harmon of Michigan," 11:25, 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Paramount—"Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer, Olivia de Havilland, and Paulette Goddard. 11 a. m., 2:30, 6, 9:35. "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmy Lydon and June Preisser. 9:43 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

R. K. O.-Boston—"Mexican Spitfire's Baby," Lupe Velez and Leon Errol. 9:45 a. m., 12:20, 2:57, 5:32, 7:50, 10:08. Stage Show: 11:05, 1:46, 4:15, 6:50, 9:10.

Scollay—"New York Town," Fred MacMurray and Mary Martin. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:45. "Flying Blind," Richard Arlen. 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:25.

South Station Theater—Pedigreed Dogs, Popeye, Inventions of Hargreave; comedy, latest news and other subjects. 9:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.

State—"Honky Tonk," 12:40, 3:50, 7:00 10:10. "Harmon of Michigan." 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Telepix—"March of Time," "Those We Love." "Hollywood Happenings," "Aluminum and Defense," "Popular Science," "Indian Durbar," "It Happens on Rollers," cartoons and 30 minute news.

Trans-Lux—"Mystery Chip," Paul Kelly and Lola Lane. 11:08 a. m., 1:52, 4:30, 7:14, 10. "You Only Live Once." Henry Fonda and Sylvia Sydney. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:45, 8:30.

Tremont—"Give Me a Sailor," Martha Raye and Bob Hope. 9, 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:35. "Private Worlds," Charles Boyer and Claudette Colbert. 9:50 a. m., 1, 4:05, 7:10, 10:15.

Uptown—"Lady Scarface," 1:15, 4:40, 8:15. "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. 2:25, 5:55, 9:25.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. 1:45 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Shepherd of the Hills," John Wayne. "Reluctant Dragon." 2 and 8.
Regent: "Million Dollar Baby" and "Horror Island" 2, 6:45, 11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "She Knew All the Answers," Joan Bennett. "Broadway Limited," Victor McLaglen. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Charley's Aunt." Jack Benny. 3:23, 9:49. "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. 1:30, 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Bachelor Daddy," Baby Sandy. 2:05, 5:05, 8:05. "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.
Brookline Village: "Hit the Road," with The Dead End Kids. 1:45, 5:08, 8:13. "Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers. 3:42, 6:47, 9:52.
Cleveland Circle: "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. "The People vs. Dr. Kildare," Lionel Barrymore and Lew Ayres. 1:45 and 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy" and "People vs. Dr. Kildare." 1 to 11.
Harvard: "Billy the Kid," Robert Taylor. "That Uncertain Feeling," Merle Oberon. 2 and 8.
University: "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. 2:20, 5:30, 8:45. "March of Time." 2:05, 5:15, 8:25.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Dance Hall," Cesar Romero. "Kisses for Breakfast." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Hold That Ghost," "Emergency Landing." 2. Evenings 7-11.
Strand: "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn, Fred MacMurray. 1:34, 5:41, 9:18. "Passage From Hong Kong," Keith Douglas. 12:30, 4:33, 8:10.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "They Met in Bombay" and "Three Sons o' Guns." 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "They Met in Bombay." 3:28, 6:29, 9:30; "Three Sons o' Guns." 2:17, 5:15, 8:19.
Park: "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford. "Scattergood Baines," Guy Kibbee. 1:30 and 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "She Knew All the Answers," "They Dare Not Love."

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers. 2:14, 6:18, 9:46. "Underground," Jeffry Lynn. 4:05, 8:08.
Hyde Park: "Flight from Destiny." "Three Musketeers." 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Manpower," Edward G. Robinson, George Raft and Marlene Dietrich. "My Life with Caroline," Ronald Colman. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers and Alan Marshall. 2:30, 5:15. "Singapore Woman," Brenda Marshall 4:10, 7:40, 10:40.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Tall, Dark and Handsome," Cesar Romero and Milton Berle, "Roar of the Press," Jean Parker. Continuous from 7:30 to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "Accent on Love," George Montgomery and Osa Massen. 3, 8:10, 8:20. "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. 3:15, 6:25, 9:35.
Mystic: "There's Magic in Music," Allan Jones and Susanna Foster. 1:35, 5, 8:09. "Moon Over Miami," Don Ameche and Betty Grable. 3:20, 6:25, 9:30.
Maplewood: "Outlaws of the Panhandle." 2:15, 5:20, 8:20. "Prisons Without Bars." 3:24, 6:31, 9:31.
Orpheum: "The Big Store," with the Marx Bros. "Horro Island." 1:45. Evenings 7-11.
Strand: "Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan, Jane Wyman and Warna Morris. 3:30, 6:40, 9:50. "Passage from Hong Kong." 2:25, 5:30, 8:45.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Passage from Hong Kong." 12:30, 4:32, 8:04. "Dive Bomber," 1:44, 5:44, 9:16.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Billy the Kid," Robert Taylor and Mary Howard. 3, 9. "I'll Wait for You," Marsha Hunt and Virginia Weidler. 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "People vs. Dr. Kildare," Lionel Barrymore and Lew Ayres. 3:45, 8:30. "Sweetheart of the Campus," Ruby Keeler and Ozzie Nelson. 2:30, 6:45, 10.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers. 3:15, 9:15. "For Beauty's Sake," Ned Sparks and Marjorie Weaver. 2:05, 8:05.

NATICK — Colonial: "Navy Blue and Gold," 3:35, 9:35. "Mata Hari," 2, 8.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Manpower," Marlene Dietrich, George Raft and Edward G. Robinson. "Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers. 1:30 and 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "I'll Wait for You," 2, 8. "My Life with Caroline," Ronald Coleman and A. Lee. 3:39, 9:35.

NORWOOD — Norwood: "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray and Ralph Bellamy. Also selected short subjects.

QUINCY — Quincy: "In Old Colorado," William Boyd and Margaret Hayes. "Poison Pen," Flora Robson and Robert Newton.
Strand: "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. "Officer and the Lady," Rochelle Hudson.

REVERE — Boulevard: "Navy Blue and Gold," James Stewart and Robert Young. 2:04, 8:04. "Mata Hari," Greta Garbo and Lionel Barrymore. 3:42, 9:42.
Revere: "Navy Blue and Gold," James Stewart and Robert Young. 3:45, 9:45. "Mata Hari," Greta Garbo and Lionel Barrymore. 2:08, 8:08.

SAUGUS—Drive-In-Theater: "Adam Had Four Sons" and "So You Won't Talk." 7:30 to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Shepherd of the Hills," John Wayne and Betty Field. "West Point Widow," Anne Shirley. 2 and 8.
Central: "One Night in Lisbon," Fred MacMurray and Madeleine Carroll. "The Big Store," with the Marx Bros. 2 and 8.
Davis: "Playgirl," Kay Francis and James Ellison. "In Old Cheyenne," Roy Rogers.
Strand: "The Penalty," Edward Arnold and Lionel Barrymore. "Singapore Woman," Brenda Marshall. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Bride Came C. O. D." Bette Davis. "Bowery Blitzkrieg," Leo Gorcey and Bobby Jordan. 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "Lady from Louisiana," John Wayne and Ona Munson. "Knockout," Arthur Kennedy. 1:30 and 8:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Camco: "Man Hunt," Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. "The Big Store," with the Marx Bros. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Under Fiesta Stars," Gene Autry. 2:00, 7:45. "Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers, and George Murphy. 3:32, 9:17.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. "Passage from Hong Kong." Continuous from 2 p. m.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers. "Saint's Vacation." 1:45 and 7:45.

Watertown Square: "Topper Returns," Roland Young and Joan Blondell. "Strange Alibi," Joan Perry. 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Manpower," George Raft, Marlene Dietrich and Edward G. Robinson. "Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers. 3 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers, George Murphy and Burgess Meredith. "Underground," Jeffrey Lynn. 2:15 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Man Power," Marlene Dietrich, George Raft and Edward G. Robinson. "Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers. 1:30 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH — Drive-in Theater: "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington" and "Secret Evidence." 7:30 to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "The Bride Came C. O. D." Bette Davis and James Cagney. 3:38, 7:58. "Romance of the Rio Grande," Cesar Romero and Richard Cortez. 2:15, 6:30, 9:40.

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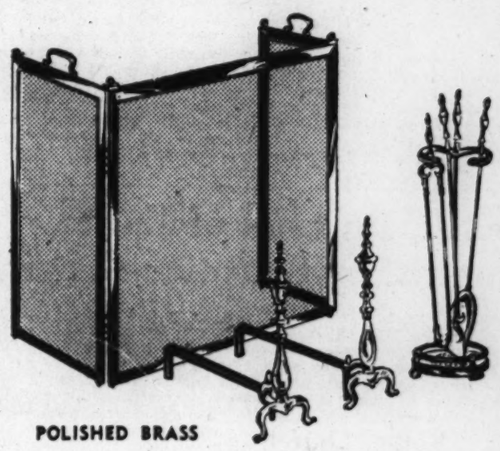

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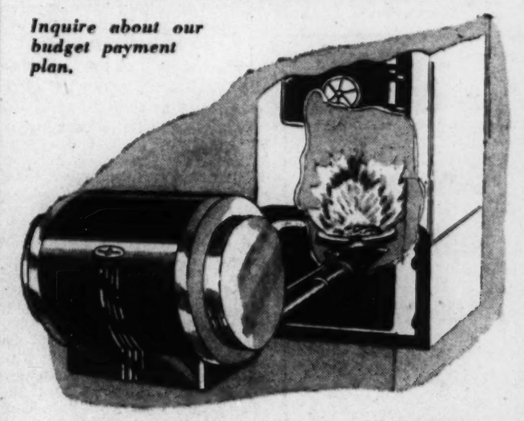

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When You **Purchase Goods** Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

Free French Slogan: No Compromise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

In Canada's new Supreme Court Building in Ottawa may be found the "Information Bureau" of the Free French movement under Gen. Charles de Gaulle. It is in charge of Mlle. Elizabeth de Miribel, whose father, General de Miribel, commanded the Clermont-Ferrand sector of the French front prior to the collapse of France.

Telling the story of the Free French in an interview, Mlle. de Miribel said: "At the outset we Free French were nothing but a handful of French people who did not want to surrender after one battle. Some of us had seen the most distressing sights—soldiers sent to fight without proper arms; refugees crowding the roads by thousands; stories of Fifth Columnist activities long before the triumph of the Nazi troops.

"Some of us had heard French leaders doubting the future of France, men who turned out to be politicians instead of patriots, and who did not choose to put their confidence in the French people.

"We went to England, determined to continue the fight there. We knew that this awful disaster had broken the body of our country, but we knew that France, itself, was not broken and had to be saved.

"We felt responsible for the continuation of the very life of our country. We knew it was a question of choosing between an immediate present, filled with compromise and dishonor, but apparently safer—and a future of true liberty for which we might have to forfeit all we had to win.

"It was no exaggeration to say that we were only a handful to begin with. General de Gaulle flew to London with his aide to consult Mr. Churchill on the possibilities of resistance in North Africa and getting supplies to the French colonies. This was on June 2. He had found Premier Paul Reynaud quite willing to continue resistance. But when he returned to Bordeaux on June 16, he found nothing but dissension in the French Cabinet. He learned that Marshal Pétain and General Weygand had decided to surrender, so he went by plane back to London.

"He took a tiny flat at Seymour Street and then, as more and more Frenchmen began to arrive, he took up his first headquarters at St. Stephens House under the shadow of Big Ben.

© Karsh

Mlle. Elizabeth de Miribel

Head of Free French Information Office in Ottawa.

"Shortly after, General de Gaulle asked me to act as his secretary. I well remember the first volunteers that came. Lieutenant de Boislambert, who is in prison at Dakar, where he was captured at the time of the Dakar incident; the grandson of Marshal Foch, Jean Bécourt Foch; Denis Saurat, Director of the French Institute in London; and Admiral Muselier, who, with Commander d'Argenlieu, started the French Navy while General de Gaulle was organizing the Army.

"After our first public meeting, which was held on July 14,—a meeting which was memorable for the deep emotion that moved the crowd—new recruits began to arrive in a thousand ways from the shores of France.

"Then some of our people went to Africa. The situation of the French Empire in August, 1940, was very critical. It seemed as though the whole Empire might fall into German hands, so three of our men, René Pleven, Lieutenant de Boislambert, and Captain Leclerc, flew to a spot near Dakar, urging the Empire to resist. They received every assistance from Colonel d'Ornano, Military Commander in Tchad, Colonel de Larminat, then at Brazzaville, French Equatorial Africa, and Governor Eboué, Administrator of Tchad.

"As a result, an area of 2,944,000 square kilometers—or an area more than five times the size of France—is under the protection of the soldiers of Free France. Our small group has grown in the course of the past year from less than a hundred to many thousands of men. There are now more than 70,000 soldiers, 2,000 air men, and many thousands of sailors, a hundred merchant ships and 40 warships.

"But these figures do not convey the real strength of the Free French movement which is only the active or visible expression of the millions of people in France.

"The Free French movement is more than an army and more than a political party. Most of its members are thinking far beyond material possessions or immediate human interests. They consider themselves invested with the sacred mission of raising among the free countries the true voice of an undying France.

"Were it known that the struggle would be all in vain, it would make no difference to the ardent Loyalists. They would fight on to the end. It is the purpose of the Free French to be merely temporary trustees of the honor and the will to resistance of France.

"No country should ignore the fact that thousands of people today cannot write as they want, cannot speak aloud, cannot express the idea for which Europe has fought through the ages. We are doing the only thing that seems to us compatible with the honor of our country. We are simply doing our duty."

Sticks to Her Last

© Fox

And Cobbles for Defense

This member of the Women's Auxiliary Air Force in Britain has taken up cobblery as her form of national service. She stitches a pair of shoes for the man with wings.

Canadian Women Join Armed Force Branches

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—A steady stream of applications for the Canadian Women's Army Corps and the Canadian Women's Auxiliary Air Force is pouring into the offices of the Department of National War Services. Already over 14,000 application forms have been mailed on request to various parts of the Dominion and up to the present 25 to 30 per cent of these have been returned filled in and attested.

There will evidently be little difficulty in securing ample recruits for the two auxiliary corps which are expected to expand quite rapidly from modest beginnings. Applicants to the corps must be from 21 to 40 years of age, are required to be physically fit and to have certain minimum educational qualifications. Married women with dependent children are not eligible for enlistment.

The object of the establishment of the two auxiliary corps is to relieve young men for active service and to get women to help in work for which they are naturally adapted. The list of occupations to which the women will be assigned covers a wide range, it includes accountant, administrative trade, clerk, dental and laboratory assistant, librarian, secretary, hospital assistant, driver, radiographer, cook, storewoman and mechanic.

The Air Auxiliary Corps will form a part of the Royal Canadian Air Force and its members will be subject to practically the same discipline as the officers and men of the force. The Army Auxiliary Corps will not belong in the same way to the military establishment, but will be subject at the same time to military regulations. Each corps will have a distinctive uniform, and and officers and non-commissioned officers will be chosen from those showing outstanding qualifications for leadership.

No statistics are as yet available of the approximate number of women engaged in war industries, but it is authoritatively stated that the number is growing rapidly. In a statement made a short time ago, C. D. Howe, Minister of Munitions and Supply, said that war factories are depending more and more on women workers not previously employed in industry.

Authorities are faced with the task of striking an effective "balance" between industrial and military personnel, of making the best use of the country's man and woman power.

The aim is to relieve from industrial tasks all young men fit for military, naval or air training, except those who are "key men," and it is the duty of boards set up for the purpose to decide whether a man is indispensable to his industrial employer.

Industry at the same time is expanding rapidly. It is stated that in the coming months factories will require two thirds more employees than are now engaged. These will come in part from civil industries, and from the ranks of those unsuited for active service. As Mr. Howe said, however, in a recent broadcast, "Women will be an important factor in future expansion."

The process of hiring women for suitable war work will be speeded up as contractors and sub-contractors become increasingly impressed with the need of relieving men for training in the armed forces.

Election in British Columbia Centers on War Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—Relationship of this Province to the war and the Dominion war effort will provide the major issue of the coming election campaign, to be decided Oct. 21.

Premier T. D. Pattullo, undefeated in his own bailiwick at Prince Rupert since took office in 1916 in the Liberal wave that overwhelmed the Conservatives, is stressing his Government's determination to co-operate with the Ottawa Administration in effective prosecution of the war. He has, indeed, made this policy the chief plank in his platform and the justification for calling a provincial contest nearly a year earlier than is constitutionally necessary.

The Conservatives, headed by R. L. Maitland, are also making the war their fighting issue; but their contention is that Premier Pattullo and his Liberals have not moved fast enough and that their pledges of loyalty to the Ottawa Government at a late date from a group which only a few months ago refused to be a party to the Sirois recommendations for unity between the Province and the Federal Government.

Position of C. C. F.

The Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, of which youthful Harold Winch is the leader, is also placing the war first. The C. C. F. argues for a more aggressive war program for all Canada, declares itself in favor of conscription of man power if voluntary enlistment proves inadequate provided that there is also conscription of materials and wealth.

So far, the British Columbia electorate has shown little active interest in the campaign, although its final stages are expected to develop a wider interest. It is expected that all three parties will have candidates in every riding, providing a three-cornered fight for the 47 seats in the legislature.

Liberals feel confident of victory, largely because of the current wave of prosperity that is sweeping British Columbia. History of the Province shows, they point out, most of the big political changes come in times of depression.

Back in 1903 party politics was born in British Columbia and Sir Richard McBride and the Conservatives held power until two years of the World War brough business and industrial stagnation in the west coast Province and the electors signified their desire for a change by electing the Liberals, led by John Oliver and Harlan C. Brewster, who was Premier for only a few months.

Labor Policy Weighed

Again in 1932, in the depths of depression, the Tolmie Ministry was defeated when the Liberals returned to power under Mr. Pattullo.

Today, the Liberals are pointing to the booming lumber and mining industries, the revival in shipbuilding, record production on the farms and in the fisheries and asking the voters whether they wish to change the economic status quo.

The Conservatives and the C. C. F., on the other hand, point out that regardless of the state of British Columbia business and industry none of the credit can reasonably go to the party in power; that war's abnormal markets alone are responsible for the present drive for production.

The parties in opposition also criticize the Government for its hesitant labor policy, the plight of small growers as a result of the operations of the marketing legislation enacted by the Pattullo regime; the stagnation of mine promotion as a result of hamstringing securities legislation; the troublesome exploits of the Pattullo Government in the realm of regulation of private business.

If these issues are insufficient to stir the people, Premier Pattullo has himself injected the controversial proposals for annexation of the Yukon, the building of the highway to Alaska, the drilling for oil under Government sponsorship in the Peace River country.

Pilot Production Stepped Up; Canada to Build More Schools

OTTAWA, Sept. 27 (CP)—Large increases in the number of air training schools in Canada and in the output of existing schools have been forecast by Air Vice-Marshal C. O. Johnson, Deputy Chief of Air Staff.

Air Marshal Johnson in a speech Sept. 21, said "a new and greater blueprint" of the British Commonwealth air training plan has been handed to the Royal Canadian Air Force.

"We are approaching the point of all-out production of pilots, observers and gunners as set forth in the orginal agreement," he said. "You can count on the fingers of one hand the schools which that plan provided for and which remain to be opened.

"Yet today we are very nearly as busy on construction of new airfields and new schools as we were when we swung into peak construction under the orginal plan.

"Large because of the motherland's complete satisfaction with training operations in Canada, the enterprise is being very largely extended. All across Canada schools will arise on still unbroken ground.

"Not only in the matter of new schools, but in that of production from the present ones will the training plan soon be vastly enlarged. We have found we can increase our student population at the service flying training schools where pilots receive their advanced instruction without overcrowding classes or diminishing the excellence of the training.

"We are steadily increasing the student population of these schools with a present objective of 25 per cent above the total set in the original schedule."

[An Air Ministry spokesman said the new schools referred to by Air Vice-Marshal Johnson were Royal Air Force schools to be operated and manned by British personnel.]

British Staffs in Washington Cover Wide Range of Duties

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (The Special News Service)—There are more British in Washington today than at any time since 1814.

About 3,000 employees of the British Government are here, of whom 1,000 or more are British citizens.

There are RAF pilots, fresh from the fight in London and Berlin skies. There are scores of girls in the women's auxiliaries of the services—the W. A. A. F., the W. R. E. N. and the A. T. S.—who arrived by clipper or bomber ferry. There are natural scientists, Oxford dons and barristers aiding the war missions. Titled people and plain working people by the hundred are holding clerks' and stenographers' jobs.

There are no flags and few posters or slogans around the offices. There is almost no talk of the war.

For office space, the British have had to take the best they could get in a Capital already jammed with United States defense agencies.

The RAF mission, charged mainly with training aviators, has the top floors of an uptown apartment house. The Supply Council, the largest of the British agencies, occupies an upper floor of the Willard Hotel.

All Sorts of Quarters

The air commission, which deals with the purchasing of airplanes, has the large, fashionable apartment house in which Andrew W. Mellon was a tenant while he was Secretary of the Treasury. The bedroom is now crowded with desks, and the pantry filled with typewriters and filing cabinets.

The Embassy, whose staff has grown in the past two years from 50 to 300, looks like a boom town. After neighboring houses were rented and the chancery had been extended, still there wasn't enough room and now builders are completing a new group of office buildings next door.

No more large parties are held at the handsome Queen Anne mansion which Britain erected for its ambassadors. Few of the diplomats or war workers have either the time or the money for much entertaining. Salaries are modest, and from one third to one half of what the British earn is held by the Government to pay taxes. All the expenses of the missions, incidentally, are paid out of British funds in this country; the lend-lease funds, according to the lend-lease office, are spent solely on war materials.

The war workers who are fresh from England, used to war rations, find it hard to remain indifferent to American oranges, butter, sugar and other foods which are so scarce over there.

The British colony is a rather complete sample of the government of Great Britain, comprising representatives of the Ministries of Shipping, Supply, Air Production, Food and Agriculture, the Board of Trade, the Treasury, the Army, Admiralty, RAF, the Foreign Office and, of course, the crown, represented by the Ambassador. Viscount Halifax also is a member of the War Cabinet, and, if he wished, he could use a telephone to call London and sit in on meetings of the Cabinet.

Technical and Military Experts

Most of the British are technicians and military experts connected with the British Supply Council, who are carrying out their part of the lend-lease program—informing this Government what Britain needs, modifying British requisitions so as to make the best use of American facilities, and helping American industry to turn out the type of supplies needed by the British services.

The staff at the Embassy is concerned with diplomatic affairs and with the work of economic warfare, handling on this side of the Atlantic the office work required by the blockade, issuing navicerts, obtaining through neutral sources information on German economic conditions, and so forth.

Many of the Embassy staff have lunch and dinner at the canteen which Lady Halifax set up recently to give them an inexpensive, convenient eating place. All carry trays from the cafeteria counter, while wives of staff members, volunteer workers, serve the food. Sir Ronald Campbell, who ranks next to the Ambassador, carries his tray and sits on the steps of the porch outside like the rest of them. New arrivals from the Isles chose puddings from the dessert counter, but after they have been here for a while they develop an American taste for pies and ice cream.

British Invasion of Europe Forecast by Canadian General

LONDON, Sept. 27 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, general officer commanding the Canadian Corps in England, told a group of visiting Canadian editors last night, "There will have to be an invasion of the continent."

The Canadian Corps, he told the newspapermen in a significant interview at his headquarters "somewhere in England," "is a dagger pointed at the heart of Berlin—don't make any mistake about this."

These troops, he went on, are on call for "useful service," and the only qualification is that there be a useful objective and a proper time for action.

"I don't think you can bring a proud and well-organized nation to her knees with missiles alone," General McNaughton said in predicting the continental invasion.

There is no better located spot than England, he went on, for an offensive action along the coast of Europe from Gibraltar to Spitsbergen.

No Shortage of Men

He conceded, however, that a British invasion of the Continent may not be attempted until after Germany tries to invade the British Isles.

Asked if more man power were needed for the present Dominions army overseas, the Commander said there had been no shortage to date, that men had been brought over as fast as ships were available to carry them, and that as to the future, balanced and co-ordinated plans should be made for maximum effort through a long war.

Col. George Drew, Canadian Conservative leader in Ontario, suggested in a BBC radiocast last night that Empire shock troops with unequalled striking power be trained in the vast spaces of Canada for invasion of Europe.

Emphasizing that his suggestion was purely a personal one, he said:

Easy Transport Needed

"What is required are fast hard-hitting units which can be transferred easily by ships. If a successful offensive is to be launched in Europe it must be by fast, powerful land units working in close co-operation with air-borne and parachute troops."

A round-about British Press report that Canadian soldiers already had made a daring night raid on the coast of France excited the imagination of the troops here, but Canadian headquarters and British military authorities said no raids had been made.

An authoritative source said the report "might have originated with a German propagandist seeking information. The fact that the story comes from New York does not mean that it could not have originated with German sources."

The Smiths Have It

FORT BRAGG, N. C. (AP)—Among the 250,000 troops moving into the Carolinas for fall maneuvers, a survey disclosed, will be 2,203 soldiers named Smith, 1,240 named Johnson, and 1,059 answering to the name of Jones.

U. S. Embargo Seen Best to Quell Japan

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 27 (AP)—The American embargo on war materials to Japan today was declared the most powerful weapon to curb Japanese aggression.

Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador to the United States, said the economic measure—applied also by Britain and the Netherlands East Indies—"already is beginning to show important effects on the national life and militaristic tempo of Japan" although it has been in operation only about six weeks.

"Japan is a nation most vulnerable to this economic embargo," Dr. Shih told the Cleveland Foreign Affairs Council.

He asserted the United States had supplied 75 per cent of Japan's oil, more than half of her imported iron ore, scrap iron and steel, more than 80 per cent of her imported raw cotton, and 57 per cent of her machine tools.

Few Belgians Lured to Russia

LONDON, Sept. 27 (BPS)—Church and labor have become focal points for the systematic opposition of the Belgian people to German authorities, according to Arthur Wauters, former Minister of Labor and Information in Belgium.

For their anti-Bolshevist crusade the Nazis, says Mr. Wauters, have had great difficulty in recruiting even 1,000 Belgians for service on the eastern front. The bribes of German recruiting officers—volunteers were being offered 150 Belgian francs for each day's service—failed to shake the resistance of the 8,000,000 population of this country, despite the hunger and terror of every-day life, Mr. Wauters writes in Die Zeitung, German language journal published here.

It is not rare to hear the strains of "God Save the King" on the organs of village churches; Nazi leaders are a constant subject of denunciation in pulpits; communion is refused to Rexists and Flemish nationalists who co-operate with the Nazi invaders.

Mr. Wauters also praised the stand of labor against Hitler. Although many workers have been forced to enter factories in Germany when their ration cards and unemployment benefits were withheld, a considerable number of these men had to be returned to Belgium because they were retarding production. The motto, "Go Slow," is observed everywhere.

In coal mines, despite an increase in the number of workers, production has declined 36 per cent; and this is Belgium's only important war product. Defying imprisonment and threats of execution by hanging, workers have so completely sabotaged electric utility and metal plants that the Germans have abandoned them as useless. German military supplies are constantly being fired; railroad tracks are frequently torn up while telephone service suffers from serious break-downs.

Despite orders to the police that they be ruthlessly suppressed, strikes broke out recently which lasted eight days and involved more than 125,000 workers.

The pro-Germans have attempted to gain widespread distribution for their Nazi-inspired newspaper, but boycotting by the majority of 1,000,000 Belgian trade union members has restricted circulation to 10,000 copies daily.

American Business Ruled in Belgium

BERLIN, Sept. 27 (AP)—Brussels newspapers reported yesterday that American businesses in Belgium had been placed under restrictions similar to those prevailing in Germany.

Firms in which Americans or residents of the United States hold as much as 25 per cent interest must report their circumstances and obtain permits for any expenditures outside routine operating costs.

Candy for the Sergeant

JEFFERSON BARRACKS, Mo. (AP)—Private Clarence Bauer expected some sympathy when he went home with the story of a reprimand he had received from Acting First Sergt. Leo Versahge. Instead, his mother gave him a box of candy to present to the Sergeant. "I've been trying to make you mind for 18 years and I know what a job it is," she said.

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Key to Permanent Peace Seen in World Planning

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 27—Unhesitatingly accepting world planning as the key to a solution of humanity's problems, leading natural scientists, statesmen, and diplomats from many parts of the free world, in conference here under the sponsorship of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, are outlining their own nations' progressive achievements for the sake of a common pool of experience.

Opening morning sessions on "Science and World Planning," the Soviet Ambassador, Ivan Maisky, after predicting that comprehensive economic, social, and political planning eventually would embrace the whole globe, spoke of Russia's vast experiments and pointed to the value that Soviet experience could be to international and national planners.

He said the experience of his own country suggested that the road to a properly planned world was very long, but he believed that when "cease fire" sounded and millions of human beings turned their attention to the burning question of securing a lasting peace, then they would recognize that the only road to salvation was large-scale international planning. Natural science, he was certain, would play a tremendous part in the building of a new world.

The American spokesman, Prof. Alvin Hansen of Harvard, declared that each nation must greatly accelerate its own efforts to improve internal, social, and economic conditions. He instanced the Tennessee Valley Association, the Rural Electrical Administration, and the Resources Planning Board as ways by which the United States had given a new and better way of life to millions of persons. Schemes such as these, he said, must spread internationally to achieve a new world order.

Each Nation Must Aid

At the same time, he contended that only as each country sets itself to banish internal depression, and especially unemployment, could world-wide peace and prosperity be achieved.

Britain and the United States, he said, can do much for a new world order by securing the internal prosperity of these two nations together with economic collaboration between them so that their policies follow parallel lines.

Evidence of Anglo-American determination to collaborate to the fullest to achieve this aim was seen in the Friday afternoon session of the conference when British Home Secretary Herbert Morrison and American Ambassador John G. Winant spoke with deep sincerity from the same platform of their goal of a better life for the working masses.

Mr. Winant created a deep impression on the audience of natural scientists. Seldom, if ever, had they felt such sincerity, depth, and singleness of purpose in a diplomat. Moreover, they admired his handling of the session as presiding officer and his brief appropriate comments such as when he congratulated Mr. Morrison for speaking as a politician, looking, not to the next election, but to the next generation.

Words Carried Weight

Despite Mr. Morrison's insistence that he was speaking for himself and not for the British Cabinet, his words were felt to carry considerable weight when he declared: "If political leaders make the proper use of the truths which scientists have unearthed, one of the last refuges of antisocial vested interests would be destroyed. I believe in the practical possibility of achieving a profound social change by consent once a democratic society is brought up against an objectively determined welfare standard which it is not demonstrably attaining."

He called for an end of the slow-moving mechanism of the nineteenth century's formal democracy. He said the twentieth century must grow up if it is to survive Fascism.

Committee Formed On Pacific Relations

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (AP) — Formation of a Committee on Pacific Relations to Strengthen Amicable Relations Between the United States and Japan was announced by Mark R. Shaw of Boston, Mass., Acting Chairman.

Mr. Shaw, a former Young Men's Christian Association secretary in Japan, and O. K. Armstrong, Springfield, Mo., writer who was named committee secretary, issued a statement signed by William Henry Chamberlain, former Tokyo correspondent, Cambridge, Mass.; Paul Hutchinson, Associate Editor of the Christian Century, Chicago; Ralph Townsend, member of the staff of Scribner's-Commentator Magazine, Lake Geneva, Wis., and others.

The statement declared Far Eastern problems "need not lead to armed conflict between our country and Japan, provided an intelligent, vigorous effort is made to understand and adjust them."

The Hutterites Are Communists in Best Meaning of the Word

Members of Centuries-Old Religious Sect Live as One Family

Top: Harvest time on a Hutterite Colony farm. They use best modern farm machinery. Lower left: Hutterite maid poses with her baby sister. Lower center: Hutterite children have few pleasures, but are comfortable, peaceable, and content. Lower right: Hutterite mother and her child reflect serenity of living.

Oldest Communal System Dates From Reformation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LETHBRIDGE, Alberta—This is a late harvest season on the Canadian Plains but there is one group of farm folk who are not concerned. These are the Hutterian Brethren or Hutterites, descendants of religious refugees from Central Europe. The Hutterites colonies are not worrying because their unique co-operative system of living insures them an abundance of help once the wet weather settles in.

Their colonies are pretty nearly self-contained, everyone, young and old, has his or her task to do, and by the end of September or early October the fall work on the land will be completed with great stretches of clean, black summer fallow ready for the seeding in the spring.

The majority groups of the Hutterian Brotherhood are scattered over the fertile plains and foothills of Southern Alberta. However, not all live in this region. There are colonies in Manitoba, a number in South Dakota and one at Lewistown, Montana.

Last available figures on the Hutterite faith number them less than 6,000 persons all residing in 52 colonies. Although South Dakota was the first home of the Hutterites in North America there are only five communities there today. There have been two colonies in England, the nucleus of which came from Germany, expelled by the Nazi Government with their valuable properties confiscated to the State.

Are Strictly Against War

The two communities in England were located in Wiltshire, and were known as the Society of Brothers. From the "Bruderhof" in England some of the most authentic tracts and other literature on the history, life and social philosophy of this old Christian sect have been made available. They set up a printing and publishing office at Ashton Keyes. The English colonies prospered but when war broke out a number went to Paraguay in South America.

The Hutterites are strictly pacifist. On this principle they have stood through four centuries and on it they stand today with the world engulfed in another great military struggle. Persecution has come to them in many countries because of their policy of unconditional non-violence. They have stood up under persecution, leaving for another "gathering place" when the storm became intolerable. Today, the Hutterite colonies in Alberta and Manitoba have not contributed man power to the war effort. They have, however, assisted the Red Cross and auxiliary war services. The Federal Government looks upon them as conscientious objectors.

Criticized in Some Quarters

The aloofness of the Hutterites socially and their "isolation" in wartime from the rest of the citizenship of the country, has brought them under criticism in some quarters, but the Ottawa authorities have remained firmly by the pledge of immunity from active service which the Hutterities claim they were given at the time of their migration from the United States to the Canadian west at the close of the World War. Another reason for criticism is their use of the German language. Even the children are taught it after school hours.

The reason for this, as explained by the leaders of the Brotherhood is that the history and culture of the Hutterian Brethren was written originally in German.

The Hutterite movement stems back to the Reformation. It started in the Tyrolese Alps among the Swiss Brethren, but persecution drove the Brothers and their families to Moravia, the first gathering place being Nikolsburg. In 1528 a move was made to Austerlitz and it was near there that the Hutterian Church was organized.

Jacob Huter, leader of the movement, journeyed periodically from Tyrol to the Austerlitz community and 1533 settled with them. He wanted his people to live in one united, equal social order, all sharing alike. He was martyred in 1536 in Innsbruk in the Tyrol.

From Pillar to Post

From region to region, from country to country these Christian communal people have been driven. From Moravia to Hungary, from Hungary to Russia, from Russia to the United States and then to Canada. The migration to America began in 1874. The first colonies came to Canada in 1918, locating on agricultural lands 35 miles west of Winnipeg. They founded eight colonies there. At one of the Manitoba colonies the oldest hand-written Hutterian books in existence are kept.

The Hutterites are good farmers. The colonies operate on a large scale raising great quantities of wheat, oats, barley, feed and vegetables. They are a peaceful, plodding agricultural people who want to be left alone. They have modern farm machinery now but also raise a lot of horses. Their farms are clean and well maintained but their buildings, all built after the same pattern, appear quite bare and cheerless. There are usually two clergymen and one steward over each colony. A farm work director and a house mother assist the steward. There is a common purse administered by the steward. Nowadays the colonies place their funds in chartered banks.

Property Held in Common

No one holds personal property. Whoever wishes to join a Hutterite "Bruderhod"—and there are a few converts from time to time—must give up all to the community; if he withdraws he takes nothing with him. Each colony is an independent unit but the colonies help each other.

While families have separate quarters all eat in a great dining room, the men sitting on one side of the long table, the women on the other. The children eat in their own room until they reach the age of 15. Then they are rated adults.

These people do not believe in "worldly things" such as pictures, musical instruments, the radio, picture shows or smart clothes. Most forms of recreation are also banned.

Crimean Peninsula Is Land Of Great Natural Wealth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—In the course of some 25 centuries, the Crimean Peninsula has been involved in many wars, but only in comparatively recent times has it developed economically, according to a bulletin from the National Geographic Society. German troops claim to have reached the northern edge of the peninsula.

Jutting far south into the Black Sea, Crimea has a comparatively mild climate that especially appealed to northern peoples, says the bulletin.

Because of its peculiar geographic position, Crimea has been washed by many waves of migration that have complicated the ancestry of its peoples. These inroads, too, caused fluctuations in population and prosperity. The peninsula was the scene of the Crimean War fought in the mid-nineteenth century by Russia on the one hand, and Great Britain, France, and Turkey on the other. After that conflict the Crimea had 500 deserted villages.

Population of 750,000

The bulging peninsula, little larger than Vermont, maintains a population of about 750,000 inhabitants. Roughly, it is diamond-shaped, attached to the Soviet mainland on the north by a strip three-quarters of a mile wide.

Its irregular northeast coast fringes off into islands that enable a railroad to cross them between the Ukraine and the Crimea. These islands lie in a lagoon of the Sea of Azov, so shallow and stagnant as to merit its name of Putrid Sea.

The railroad was largely responsible for raising Sebastopol from the ruins of the Crimean War to a modern city of 80,000 population. It is a major Soviet naval base. Feodosiya and Kerch, to the east, are the other principal Crimean ports. Inland Simferopol, the capital, is a university city and cultural center.

Crimea has southeast coastal mountains which form a windbreak and are responsible for the mild climate of the shore. Royal residences, chateaux, and luxurious hotels were built in this long-popular Riviera of imperial Russia, where flowers bloom all year. Old palatial mansions now serve as rest houses for Soviet workers.

Has Many Rich Farms

The mountains consist of three ranges gradually rising to heights of 4,500 feet. Atop the southernmost range, which drops sharply toward the sea, is a tableland of Alpine pasture. Gorges and waterfalls add to the scenic beauty, while in the many valleys are Crimea's richest farms, with vineyards, orchards, and forests.

One half the population is engaged in agriculture, mostly in the steppe land which covers four-fifths of the peninsula. This has become one of Russia's important wheat fields. Irrigation and scientific farming have turned onetime arid lands into productive acres, yielding in addition to grain, sorghum, cotton, tobacco, and other products. Much cattle and poultry are raised.

The eastern extension of Crimea has iron mines whose once low-grade product has been improved. Phosphorous forms an important fertilizing by-product. Crimea also produces natural asphalt, manganese ores, borax, salt, sodium sulphate, iodine, bromine, cement, and gypsum. It also has oil refineries, brick yards, and tanneries.

Crimea's central location in the Black Sea has made it for centuries a naturally convenient market for neighboring countries. In addition to sea-borne trade, the coastal regions long have supported rich and varied fisheries. In the east, several fish-salting cisterns, recently unearthed, are ascribed to the Roman period.

Denmark Aiding Fisheries With Funds for Boats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORENHAGEN — A proposal was made recently by the Danish Minister of Agriculture and Fishing to give support to the fishing industry to an amount of 1,000,000 crowns (nominally about $239,234), half of which would be used for about 40 new boats, the remainder for repair work.

The Danish fishing fleet has about 850 vessels of from 15-50 British tons, the greatest number being more than 35 tons which are used for the North Sea fishing. These would be of the same type as have been built with State help in the last three years, which number 30.

At that period the cost of building a cutter of 40 tons was about 45,000 crowns, but now it is calculated to be about 72,000 crowns.

The amount of capital needed by the owner would be 11,000 crowns; the remainder would be obtained through loans and State help.

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New York Library Association Elects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOHONK LAKE, N. Y., Sept. 26—Three new officers of the New York Library Association took office today as the 51st annual conference of the association began to wind up its sessions. The convention closes tomorrow.

Robert W. G. Vail of the New York State Library, Albany, who has been in library work since 1914, was named President; Alice L. Jewett of the Mount Vernon Public Library, Vice-President; Mrs. Odon L. Owens of Yonkers, Chairman; Mrs. Harry C. Essig of Valley Stream, Vice-Chairman; Mrs. Gertrude Miller of Kenmore, Secretary, and Alexander Galt of the Buffalo Public Library, Council member.

The following Advisory Board members were named: Mrs. Herbert L. Baker of Mount Vernon, Mrs. Frank C. Moore of Kenmore, Mrs. John Belkmy Taylor of Schenectady, Mrs. Howard A. Jones of Floral Park, William Hoffman of Lynbrook, and Mrs. Kilburn S. Arnold of Valley Stream.

Urging librarians and teachers to combine education with showmanship, Kolin Hager, manager of Station WGY, Schenectady, told the conference last night that now is the opportune time to educate many for defense work through radio programs.

"Probably the most important reason for many failures of radio educational programs was the lack of showmanship which educators brought into their radio efforts," Mr. Hager said.

Miss Florence Whitmore of the Lockport Public Library recommended that libraries provide vocational guidance sections.

Five New York State librarians received cash scholarship awards as winners of a contest on "A Librarian's Reading" at a dinner last night. The awards, consisting of money to cover the expenses of attending the conference, went to Mrs. Margia W. Proctor of Buffalo, Fredericka Ann Crounse of Altamont, Barbara Anne Rogers of Syracuse, Mrs. Magdelaine de Tirefort of New York City, and Mrs. C. P. Varian of Mount Vernon.

South Pacific Naval Bases Urged by Knox as Vital Need

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27—The acquisition of American naval bases in the South Pacific was called for today by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox as necessary "to protect our commerce along the sea lanes to the East Indies and Australasia."

Writing on "Our Task Guarding Commerce" in the current issue of Foreign Commerce Weekly, the Secretary of the Navy pointed out that while the recent establishment of seaplane bases on Palmyra Island, Johnston Island and Samoa will enable the United States to use its giant patrol planes in that area, "we still lack bases from which we can operate surface craft in the South Pacific."

The Secretary also called for repeal of the Neutrality Act as dangerous to the interests of the United States.

"In the past we have tried to preserve American shipping and American commerce by a purely negative approach, through the various Neutrality Acts," he wrote. "These statutes forbid American shipping to carry goods to any belligerent in a combat zone. And they prevent our vessels from carrying any armament other than small arms. In other words, we have tried to keep our shipping out of trouble by freely surrendering our traditional rights upon the high seas.

Proved a Failure

"Today that policy has proved on the whole, a failure. It has failed because of two things. First, we have found that there are more important things in this world than the preservation of our ships and goods. We have become increasingly conscious of the tremendous issues which hinge upon the outcome of the present war. We have found that the price of peace at any price is incalculable. Our interests and, indeed, the interests of every citizen of the Western Hemisphere, are overwhelmingly bound up with those of the allies. Their victory will give us all a chance to build a braver and a wiser world. Their defeat would create a tremendous threat to the survival of every one of us.

"Yet, when we have come to send our help to these friends whose interests are so closely identified with ours, we have found that these very laws regulating our shipping have handicapped us every time. And, in the second place, these laws do not even provide the limited security which they were intended to give. Our ships have been sunk on the high seas while carrying nonmilitary goods to ports far from the zones of fighting.

Against the Acts

"I was against the Neutrality Acts at the time of their passage. Since then I have repeatedly expressed my continued opposition to them. Today, I can only once again urge their repeal. They are a continued obstacle in the way of successful aid to those countries upon which our future so much depends."

Explaining that it was possible to protect shipping both by hunting down raiders and submarines and by convoying, Secretary Knox said that it was the duty of the United States Navy to use both methods as worked out by its strategists.

Asserting that "the United States stands today on the threshold of World War Number Two, the Secretary wrote that "the protection of our foreign commerce . . . is of vital importance, not only to the United States, but to every nation of the Western Hemisphere.

"We are all in the same boat. If the shipping of one of us is attacked, it will not be long before we all suffer."

He pointed out that three sea lanes were of the utmost importance to the preservation of world democracy—the North Atlantic route to Europe, the routes southward to both coasts of Latin America and the route to Australasia, the East Indies and India.

If the first route is cut, the Secretary warned, "so that supplies from the Western Hemisphere no longer reach Great Britain, those islands will undoubtedly fall."

Defense to Play Part in Colgate's Study in Capital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMILTON, N. Y., Sept. 27—Colgate University for the seventh year has sent a group of ten honor juniors to Washington, D. C., for a full semester of study of government. This year's program has been revised to give attention simultaneously to public administration and political control, especially as related to national defense.

Started in 1935 as an experiment in general civic education designed to help students understand their government and to function as informed citizens in a democratic society, the Washington Study Program has become one of Colgate's most popular courses. Government officials and congressmen are high in their praise of the course as a means of promoting good citizenship.

Dr. Paul S. Jacobsen, Associate Professor of Political Science, is in charge of the Washington Study Group of 10 men which will begin formal work Monday after five days spent in orientating themselves in the capital.

The group will spend two hours a day in formal classes, the rest of the day doing research in bureaus and commissions, attending hearings of Congressional committees, interviewing officials, congressmen and lobbyists, working in the offices of congressmen and studying in the Library of Congress.

Head-On View of De Soto

Massiveness Is Stressed in Appearance

Head-on, as in profile view, the De Soto for 1942 is bigger and sturdier looking than ever. Its new "cascade" grill, with chrome belt flowing around the front fenders, accents its wider, lower appearance. In daytime, its headlights are concealed behind sliding panels.

De Soto Car Design for 1942 'Borrows From the Future'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Sept. 27—With emphasis on four timely factors—streamlined styling "that borrows from the future," long-life engineering, operating economy and safety—local dealers of the De Soto Division of Chrysler Corporation today introduced two series of new cars to America's motorists. There are six models in the de luxe line and eight in the custom series.

The mightiest of any De Soto engine has been stepped up this year to 115 horsepower. It is called the powermaster and is believed by De Soto engineers to be the most economical engine of its rating yet developed.

Also listed well up near the top of De Soto's features are highly stylized "rocket" bodies, with concealed running boards, "airfoil" headlights, "personalized interiors," which give owners the widest selection they've ever had of smart color combinations and materials, "no-shift driving" through use of an improved version of Fluid Drive and Simplimatic Transmission, available on all models at moderate extra cost, and "safeguard wheels," that won't let a flat tire be thrown off the rim.

Keynoting De Soto's advanced streamlined styling are the car's new concealed "airfoil" headlights. The sealed beam lights have been recessed into the fenders where they're concealed and protected in daytime behind sliding steel panels.

De Soto's new front end is distinctive and more impressive-looking than ever. A wider, heavier bumper, extending farther around the sides of the car accentuates its husky appearance. Gravel shields give the bumpers a "built-in" look. Rugged bumper guards bracket the license plates

Particularly noticeable is the smoothness of De Soto's design. Not only have the headlights disappeared, but also the running boards. Overall height is now, only 67⅝ inches. Yet, there's been no sacrifice of interior headroom. Further enhancing the road-hugging appearance of the car is its long wheelbase, 121½ inches, and its overall length, 207½ inches.

New Styling and More Power Feature 1942 Lincoln Series

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Sept. 27—Combining new and impressive styling with added reserves of power and performance, the 1942 line of Lincoln cars made their debuts today at dealer showrooms, embracing the regulation three series, Lincoln-Zephyr, Lincoln-Continental and Lincoln-Custom.

A broader lateral "base," due to the wider spacing of front wheels and a reduction in overall height, give the cars a silhouette that is new, low and clean. This trend in Lincoln design gains further emphasis from an entirely new frontal treatment employing a broad full-width, horizontal grille below a smaller, rounded grille which follows the contour of the hood.

Wider, high-crowned fenders carry sealed-beam headlamps and separate rectangular parking lamps which serve also as direction indicators. Lincoln has discarded door handles entirely in favor of push-button latch controls on doors and luggage compartments. All three series bear an attractive new Lincoln crest on the forward end of the hood. Bodies and fenders are finished in multiple coats of Lincoln's own baked enamel, which offers rugged resistance to weathering and to damage in service.

Mechanically, the new Lincolns offer much that is new. A slight increase in cylinder displacement of the high-compression V-12 engine—only motor of that type on the American market—has raised horsepower to 130. And since the increase in car weight has been slight, a resulting advantage in power-weight ratio promotes more able performance through all the gears, greater "pull" on the hills and less frequent need for shifting in traffic.

Defense materials are conserved in the new engine by employing cast iron instead of aluminum for the cylinder heads. Several years ago Lincoln discarded aluminum for cast alloy steel in its pistons because the heat expansion rate of steel, closely following that of the cylinder metal, assures a precise piston fit at all temperatures.

Outstanding among Lincoln's new mechanical features is the exclusive Liquamatic Drive, available at extra cost on all three series.

Washington Record

President: Returned Monday from Hyde Park.

Sent to Congress Budget Bureau estimates calling for $150,198,874 additional defense appropriations.

Disclosed at a press conference he was preparing to ask Congress to modify the Neutrality Act to permit merchant ships to be armed.

Received the Duke and Duchess of Windsor.

Left Friday for Hyde Park.

Senate: Held two sessions.

Approved the conference report on the Property Requisitioning bill.

Received the McKellar bill to repeal the Neutrality Act.

An Interstate Commerce subcommittee continued motion picture propaganda hearings.

House: Held four sessions and received the La Guardia request for authority to provide cities with facilities to cope with bombing attacks, and received the Martin J. Kennedy bill to repeal the Hatch Act.

The Banking and Currency Committee continued hearings on the Price Control bill.

Departments: State — Announced the sinking of the Pink Star, Government-owned ship under Panamanian registry, and the signing of an agreement with Paraguay extending her an undisclosed amount of Lend-Lease aid.

Treasury—Secretary Morgenthau announced that Treasury experts had begun drafting a proposed bill to limit corporation profits to 6 per cent.

Federal Reserve Board — Ordered banks after Nov. 1 to maintain about one-seventh more of their deposits in reserve accounts to help prevent credit inflation.

Maritime Commission — Announced it had assigned eight more foreign cargo vessels to American operators for use in national defense routes.

Storm-Delayed Clippers Bring 119 Passengers

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (AP)—Two trans-Atlantic Clippers, the Atlantic and Dixie, held up by storms, arrived Sept. 25 with 119 passengers, the largest number of persons to debark at the Marine Terminal since the trans-Atlantic service was inaugurated in May, 1939. Nineteen of the passengers were from Europe.

Among the returning European travelers were Thomas Jefferson Davis, President of the Rotary International, who has spent a month in England, and Hugh Gibson, former Ambassador to Belgium, who spent the last year and a half in Europe as European director of the American Committee for Polish and Belgium relief.

Advanced Lines Mark the 1942 Models

The Lincoln line for 1942 presents entirely new styling in all three series, as shown in the four-door Lincoln-Zephyr above. Broad horizontal grilles emphasize the reduced over-all height of the bodies, as do the long, widely-flared fenders.

Governmental Strike Rights Enter Picture

By the Associated Press

In Lansing, Mich., the State, County and Municipal Workers of America affairmed its conviction that governmental employees have the right of collective bargaining, after approving a constitutional amendment permitting use of the strike weapon by these workers.

Retaining a clause which declared it was not S.C.M.W.A. policy to strike, delegates unanimously added a new section which instructed locals, after "exhausting all other methods to attain its collective bargaining objective and considering strike action" to consult with national S.C.M.W.A. officers.

The locals were told to be guided by the advice and decision of the national officers and the National Executive Board was instructed to draft rules governing strike action.

The convention declared there was "no reason why government workers should be excluded" from collective bargaining, and Edwin S. Smith, former member of the National Labor Relations Board, told them that for government to refuse collective bargaining to its employees after granting it to private employees "places it in a peculiarly invidious position."

Birmingham, Ala.—The Ensley plant of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company closed last night after members of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee threw a picket line about the plant and failed to report for the 11 o'clock shift.

Company spokesmen said the plant which employs about 2,500 men halted operations when there was "an attempt at card inspection by the union."

New York—The International Longshoremen's Association and operators of deep-sea steamship lines reached a wage agreement which would increse the hourly rate of longshoremen from $1.10 to $1.20.

New York — The Steamer Evangeline, under charter to the Alcoa Steamship Company, sailed for West Indies ports—first of the 26 ships tied up by a seamen's strike to sail since termination of the strike on Sept. 24.

San Francisco — The California State Federation of Labor favors sending planes, tanks, and other war material to Russia for its war against Germany, but believes "this aid should be given without any moral support."

New York—The Biennial Convention of the Transport Workers Union of America adopted a resolution urging Congress to dissolve the Dies Committee on Un-American Activities and to take measures to curb the activities of the German-American Bund, the Ku Klux Klan, the Black Legion and the Christian Front.

British Women Born During 1914 Called to Service

LONDON, Sept. 27 (AP)—British women born in 1914—the first year of the World War—were registered today for war work. They constitute the seventh age group to sign up since the Government launched compulsory registration last April.

Private Churchill

LONDON, Sept. 27 (AP)—The War Office announced that Miss Mary Churchill, youngest daughter of the Prime Minister, has become a private in the Women's Auxiliary Territorial Service.

Miss Churchill was reported engaged to Lord Duncannon, son of the Earl of Bessborough. He is a Captain, aide to Lieut. Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton of the Canadian Corps.

At the time the report was authoritatively described as "a little premature."

The present announcement said "Private Churchill is at present in training at the ATS Reception Depot in the Southern Command.

'Independent Hungary' Move

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 27—New evidence of the widespread European revolt against Hitler's "new order" was had here today in the launching of a movement for "Independent Hungary," by Tibor Eckhardt, formerly a member of the Hungarian Parliament and one of the most outspoken opponents of Naziism in Hungary. In an interview at the Marguery Hotel, Mr. Eckhardt, one-time leader of the Hungarian Small Farmers Party, said a central office for the international movement would be opened here within a few days.

John Pelenyi, former councillor of the Hungarian Legations in Washington and London, and Victor Bator, former attorney for Hungarian banks, are among those on the incomplete membership roster of the central committee of the mevement, Mr. Eckhardt disclosed. Other distinguished Hungarians living in the United States, the British Empire and South American countries also are joining the movement, he added.

Mr. Eckhardt declared that although his homeland was not occupied by the Germans, the puppet regime of Admiral Horthy, "behind which Adolf Hitler pulls the strings," did not permit the real democratic beliefs and anti-Nazi leaning of the Hungarian people to be understood by the world.

"Hungarians living in free countries alone can today give voice to the real sentiments of the people of Hungary and to take up the fight against Nazism," he asserted.

"Committees to conduct the movement for 'Independent Hungary' are now being organized in every free country where Hungarians reside.

"We eliminate from our activities all problems that might divide Hungarians and endeavor to unite all Hungarians for the fight against the Nazi 'new order' of Europe. The response we have already obtained from almost all sections of Hungarian public opinion in America and elsewhere is most encouraging. We will continue this fight until Nazi domination of Hungary is definitely overcome and Hungary's constitutional independence and the freedoms of her people restored."

Mr. Eckhardt asserted that Hungary had made serious efforts to resist Nazi penetration and was one of the last continental European nations whose independence Germany succeeded in destroying.

"Hungary had been systematically undermined and finally overrun by the Nazis," he added. "The present Government of Hungary, formed under pressure of the German Army marching through Budapest, does not carry out the will of the Hungarian people, but has to execute Nazi commands."

Protestant Group Assails 'Lindy's' Talk

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (AP)—Kenneth Leslie, editor of the Protestant Digest, announced yesterday that 700 Protestant churchmen had joined the publication in denouncing Charles A. Lindbergh's Des Moines speech as "the beginning of the last phase of a definite plan to destroy democratic government in this Country."

"The past decade has written large what we Christians have long known, that anti-Semitism is anti-Christianity," the statement said. "Christians dare not repeat the mistake of German Christians who failed to speak forth their condemnation clearly and unequivocally when this evil first raised its head in that unhappy land."

The statement quoted from Lindbergh's address this reference to Jews: "Their greatest danger to this country lies in their large ownership and influence in our motion pictures, our press, our radio, and our government."

Troops Operating in Louisiana Seen as Armies in Real Sense

The lessons, impressions and problems arising from the United States Army's mass mock maneuvers in Louisiana are of vital concern to civilian Americans as well as to Government officials and Army chiefs. In a series of articles of which this is one, The Christian Science Monitor presents a first-hand account of these maneuvers by its former Berlin correspondent who watched Hitler's legions roll over The Lowlands and France.

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WITH THE ARMIES IN LOUISIANA, Sept. 27—The outstanding thing about the two American armies which have been maneuvering in Louisiana is that they functioned.

They are armies in the real sense. They were made up of combat teams of infantry, tanks, cavalry, artillery, air units, engineers, signal corps and service of supply. They operated under headquarters command. They executed quick, difficult movements. The different elements worked together. Half a million men, most of them less than a year out of civilian life, lived and worked and moved as armies.

That in itself is a tremendous achievement. But they were armies in the making, far from complete. They are interesting as a potential. Not as a completed thing. In the opinion of some of their own best commanders the majority of units require at least six months more training before they could be considered ready for action. In the opinion of some British observers they represent an army just about as advanced in training, percentage of equipment, as the British Armies which took the field in France in the fall of 1939.

In some respects they are better than that British Army. The tank strength is already four times as great as the British armored force in France at Dunkerque. They are shorter in artillery. But on the average it is the kind of Army which moved into France at the beginning of the war.

Still Spotty

Its functioning is still spotty. The branch which gets the most praise from umpires in these maneuvers is, surprising perhaps, the much abused Quartermaster Corps. Service of supply held up extremely well considering that there was a shortage of about 20 per cent in trucks. No men in immediate contact with their units went without food. Where they did it was because they were in isolated points for a day or more and either through their own lack of experience or that of their officers had failed to carry emergency rations with them. Such rations were available in all units and could have been carried.

The greatest technical failure was in communications. The writer was present on one occasion at a point in the "Red" line which had been thrown back severely by a heavy attack of "Blues." It was a critical point at the center of the front only 15 miles from "Red" headquarters. The "Red" forces were retreating hurriedly and there was danger of a breakthrough which would have cut the "Red" armies in half. The danger had developed early in the morning. I was present around noon when things were getting worse by the minute. With the officer who was acting as my guide we went back to headquarters where he discovered complete ignorance of the situation. Reserves were hastily ordered in to halt the opposiing advance and just barely managed to prevent a break and the capture of headquarters.

Just where the communications broke down in that instance hasn't yet been unraveled. Somewhere between division, corps and GHQ posts the information was halted. Part of the general delay in communications is the result of shortage in equipment. The Signal Corps performed astonishing feats in laying telephone lines. But it was seriously short of actual telephone wire and all units were short of modern and sufficient radio equipment. The quality of new equipment is considered good, but there is almost none of it.

Lack of Experience

Another reason lies in the lack of experience of officers in handling communications. There have been many instances where they simply did not know when and what types of information should be rushed to higher authorities. Lack of experience and lack of equipment.

High quality work, as might be expected, was shown by both the air forces and the armored divisions. They are the preferential branches of the service in getting equipment and came nearest of all to being on a war footing. But they had some difficulty with mechanical breakdowns. What the percentage was is a closely guarded secret. So far as could be observed it was not high enough to be serious, although at one time I heard an estimate that 25 per cent of all planes on the "Red" side were out of action for mechanical repairs. The armored divisions had a high percentage of old model tanks, but new arrivals are coming in fast enough now to assure complete outfitting of the First and Second Divisions with new tanks by midwinter. Most tank breakdowns were with older models which are to be used only for training.

A significant indication of the general state of advance of the army was provided in the bridging of the Red River by the "Red" army. They built four pontoon bridges in the largest single bridging operation ever conducted by any American Army except for one bridge longer than all four which General Grant threw over the James during the Civil War. One of the four bridges was completed in 16 hours. Another took 24. It was a credible performance. But in the opinion of Col. Jervis Bain of the Engineers the operation could be performed in one-fourth of the time by troops fully trained. Instead of every man working all the time there was a majority usually waiting for something else to be done. Training, in other words, is not complete.

Parachute Attack

WITH THE THIRD ARMY IN LOUISIANA, Sept. 27 (AP)—Pestered but not seriously hurt by parachute troops, the Third Army doggedly kept to its purpose in the Louisiana war games today, tightly wedging the Second Army between the Red and Sabine Rivers within 40 miles of Shreveport, Ala.

Almost 50 of 127 parachutists injected into the contest were captured during the night but they fulfilled their "sacrifice mission" of sabotage.

Unlike the initial parachute attack last week which was kept secret to enhance its surprise value, Friday's jump was watched by official and unofficial observers.

The 119 enlisted men and eight officers flung themselves out of Army transports at 1,200 feet and cleared their planes in 10 minutes, seven minutes faster than last week's jumps.

Navy Fliers Aid

LAKE CHARLES, La., Sept. 27 (AP)—Maj. Gen. H. A. Dargue today said the Navy air arm had done an "outstanding" job in the Louisiana war maneuvers and was ready in any eventuality to step into full co-operation with the Army in land operations.

General Dargue, commanding the combined Army and Navy air forces of the Third Army in the war games, said the Navy had demonstrated in its two weeks of joint action with Army airmen and ground forces that it had "excellent leadership, personnel, and equipment."

Sixty-six Navy dive bombers participated in the scouting and bombing missions over the 150,000 square miles of maneuver area, the first time in history the Navy had placed part of its air arm under Army control for co-operative military action on land.

France Preparing For Rightful Place, Paris Editor Says

PARIS, Occupied France, Sept. 27 (AP)—Marcel Deat, Editor of the Paris newspaper L'Œuvre and leading journalistic proponent of collaboration between France and Germany, declared that the United States labors under three misconceptions in regard to France.

The politician who, with Pierre Laval, was the target of an assassination attempt Aug. 28 said that contrary to American belief France wants no help, is neither enslaved nor tortured although occupied, and rejects the idea of anybody occupying its Empire.

A final American misunderstanding is that France has become pitiful and finished as a great power, he added, declaring that actually France is refitting itself to occupy its right place in the world of culture and economic activity.

He said Frenchmen want America, in turn, to answer three questions: Why the United States regards itself as threatened; why the United States, which two years ago pursued an independent policy, "is now apparently absorbed in European, Russian and Oriental problems"; and who dominates "the Anglo-American amalgam" — the United States or Britain.

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New Zealand Schoolgirls Trained In Homemaking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Wellington, New Zealand

Mothers who visit the Manual Training Center of the Mount Cook School here frequently exclaim, "We had nothing like this when I was a girl." The large, airy cooking room with large windows and modern equipment and the model flat are examples of the progress of education in New Zealand during the last 25 years.

The homemaking classes are composed of girls between the ages of eleven and fourteen, coming from the two top classes of the primary schools in the neighborhood. After a weekly two-hour lesson over a period of two years the girls usually go on to a secondary school or to a technical school for a further three or four years' education, before going on to the University or to earn their livings in the commercial world.

A small group of the girls leave school directly from primary school. It is important for these girls to have some knowledge of cooking, dressmaking, and homemaking; so what they learn at the manual training center is of primary importance to them in afterlife. During the first two terms of each year the girls learn cookery. First, the methods of cooking, followed by food groups, and food values. If their mothers will allow them to cook at home what they have cooked at the cooking lesson, the girls make quicker progress, and are allotted extra credit for home cookery.

The girls are encouraged to discuss with the teacher the success or failure of any cooking they have done at home and are helped over any difficulties that may have arisen. At the end of their cooking lessons the girls should be capable of cooking meals for a family, small children, or a convalescent.

During the third term of each year dressmaking is taught in place of cookery, though in some New Zealand centers laundry work is also taught, and Mothercraft has also been included.

In the Dressmaking Class the Standard VI girls—that is, the senior girls whose ages average between twelve and fourteen years—make summer dresses, blouses, or shorts. The Standard V girls—that is, the junior girls in their first year of Manual training—make petticoats, aprons, pajamas, or similar simple garments.

In addition to this work, four Standard VI girls each week throughout the year spend a week at the model flat. The teacher has to supervise their work in what time she can spare from the Cookery or Dressmaking classes in the main room of the Center. It is therefore essential that these girls should draw on their powers of initiative. A small library is kept in the model flat for the use of the girls, who are encouraged to work things out for themselves instead of depending on the constant supervision of the teacher.

They arrive in the morning about 8:30, and do the day's marketing. Two girls act as cooks, and two as housewives. They cook dinner for themselves, and afternoon tea for visitors.

Some of the furniture in the flat was made by the boys in the Woodwork Center. The curtains, loose covers, table linen, and bedspread were made by the girls in the dressmaking class. These have to be laundered, renewed and mended by the girls in the flat after they have done their day's cooking and housework.

Every afternoon a menu for the next day has to be submitted to the teacher, who criticizes it from the point of view of food value and expense, and also discusses any new recipes which the girls may wish to try. In addition to this, the cooks have to enter their meals and expenditure into an account book, and the housewives have to enter up all the work they have accomplished during the day.

The girls are encouraged to rest after dinner; and go home prepared to be more sympathetic with mother, and more ready, not only to help her, but to be tidy, as they quickly realize that tidiness reduces labor in the home.

Homemaking classes at the Manual Training Centers of the Mt. Cook School, Wellington, New Zealand, provide pre-vocational courses in cooking, dressmaking, etc., to girls who go on into secondary and special schools, and also terminal courses to girls who soon must leave school to earn their own living. Above at left, a dressmaking class. Three of the girls are wearing dresses they made themselves during the term. Right, working in the kitchen of the model flat which is part of the practice equipment of the Manual Training Center. Below, serving tea in the model flat.

How Both Mother and Daughter Tackled That Bad Habit

The Family Forum
Facing It Together

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

California

Dear Friends:

Many times this column, now entitled "The Family Forum," has helped me. I am deeply grateful for it.

Perhaps my findings in regard to "too much self-assertion and wanting to answer back," mentioned by Mrs. D. M. N. of California, might be of use.

When our gentle and obedient little girl began to speak to us rudely, I realized, for the first time, that I had been speaking to her in exactly that way since she had been old enough to obey spoken directions. As the rudeness increased and appeared to become habitual, it was painfully apparent that her tractable, sweet, innocent nature, coupled with my burdened sense of our financial affairs, had led me unwittingly to develop toward her a tone and manner which was abrupt, crisp, dictatorial, and which, upon the lips of a little girl and directed toward her mother, sounded rude, selfish and disobedient.

It was not easy, nor indeed, did it appear possible for me to change all in a moment. The fault could not be countenanced for one member of the family, however, and condemned in another. Therefore the small daughter and I talked things over frankly, observing not only that we were both guilty in the same way but that I was the more so, having been the first offender.

This complete frankness was of great value; it enabled her to see that if people are not alert, they sometimes acquire habits that not only harm themselves but furnish very bad examples for others; it appealed to her strong sense of justice, which I believe is a priceless impulse in most if not all small children; and it comforted her, in the struggles following our decision to master this problem, to realize that mother, instead of condemning her, had condemned the fault and was intent upon triumphing with her.

We have still some progress to make before we can be considered 100 per cent gracious, courteous, considerate and loving at all times toward each other. For my chief task in this direction, namely, setting a proper example, I find four rules indispensable. First of these is to refrain from telling her what she is supposed to do at any given time when she already knows it (if it is obvious that she has forgotten about it, a reminder so casual and indirect as to seem unintentional, serves the purpose and preserves her feeling of initiative and self-reliance). Second, is to refrain from thoughtlessly requesting obedience in small matters which she is capable of resolving alone and which give opportunity to develop judgment and the ability to make decisions. Third, to think before speaking. And fourth, to be firm, gentle and calm in enforcing the rule that carelessness or indifference at home forfeit the right to the special privileges and pleasures made possible through effort and good will on the part of someone else.

(Mrs.) H. M. R.

We wish to continue to print these actual experiences which prove that when built upon a right basis mother and daughter companionship at any age is natural and beautiful. Address your letters and articles to the Education Page Family Forum. Contributions are paid for.—Education Editor.

A Saturday Column

Home Study Course In Basic English

A course of 50 articles and lessons in Basic English, the pocket international language, to be printed on the Education Page begins next Tuesday, September 30, and will run twice a week, Tuesdays and Saturdays, through March 21.

These articles and lessons are short, swift, and practical. They should prove not only a start toward learning an international language, but also a tool whereby English-speaking persons can clarify and make more accurate their own use of language. The lessons, which form the major portion of the series, will include some discussion of syntax, the use of words, and vocabulary building. They are written by Ellen Walpole, a recognized authority in this field.

Is Your Interest Fashion Design?

"Work Opportunities in American Fashion Design" is the title of a report in book form issued by the Institute of Women's Professional Relations, at New London, Conn. The report contains the prepared talks given at a conference last spring which was participated in by business men and women in all industries having a fashion slant.

Geographical developments are dealt with as well as the labor and employer angles so that within the pages one can get a picture of the work opportunities in all branches of the fashion world. This naturally includes: designing of hats, shoes, gloves, novelties, stage clothes, sports wear, cosmetics, plastics, textiles, and fashion promotion. Well-known authorities have contributed their experience and offer their suggestions on employment and ways and means of getting a job. Among the contributors are Lilly Dache, Sally Victor, Nettie Rosenstein, Irene L. Blunt, Isabel Ireland, Vera Maxwell, Elinor Guthrie Neff, Rubinstein, Margaretta Van R. Schuyler, Irene Sharaff, Helen Martin and Alexis Sommaripa. Also, Frederika Fox, Alice Dowd, Ruth Copeland, Willard H. Campbell and Gay S. Walton.

Little Girl Jump-Rope Chants: Folk Rhymes in the Making

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Santa Rosa, Calif.

On becoming familiar with the folktales and folksongs of ancient peoples, any one with a bit of an imagination feels a surge of longing to peep behind the curtain of the past to understand better how these stories and songs came into being, and what there was about them that saved them through the centuries.

We think of such tales and song as belonging wholly to the past, before man had found ways of preserving his lore in some form of writing. We do not realize that we have with us always a community of peoples who, either have not yet learned to write, or whose efforts in that direction are too laborious to be used freely. I refer to little children from five to ten years. These little ones are in the folk-song period, and much of interest can be gained by watching and listening to a group of children at play.

From Nantucket To New Mexico

I was attracted to this phase of children's lives by listening to the jump-rope rhymes. Where do they come from? No pen has ever written them down, yet little girls from Nantucket to New Mexico and from San Francisco to St. Paul, chant them and love them.

Charlie Chaplin went to France
To teach the ladies how to dance;
First the heel, then the toe,
Round and round and round we go.
Bow to the queen,
Salute to the king,
Turn your back to the submarine.

Teddy Bear, Teddy Bear, turn around
Teddy Bear, Teddy Bear, touch the ground.
Teddy Bear, Teddy Bear tie your shoe,
Teddy Bear, Teddy Bear, that will do.

Such rhymes as these, chanted in unison by the turners, tell the jumpers what to do. It would be no fun at all simply to tell the jumper, "turn around" or "tie your shoe." In order to make a real game, the situation must be made fanciful.

Mabel, Mabel, set the table,
Don't forget the vinegar, salt, and red hot pepper.

Room for rent, inquire within.
When I move out, you move in.

Wandering Minstrels

Season by season the little wandering minstrels add to the store of rhymes in use in each community. Little girls from other states bring with them their collections of jumping rhymes. Often they are the same, however mysterious such a fact may seem, but, once in a while, some shy, little stranger from Utah or Maine, will know a new chant.

Grace, Grace, dressed in lace,
Went upstairs to powder her face.
How many boxes did she use?
1? 2? 3? 4? 5? (etc.)

The new chant is always enthusiastically accepted by the children, who take up the words immediately, without the formality of learning them. For a while Grace, dressed in lace, holds the center of the stage instead of Cinderalla dressed in yellow.

Rhythmic Tap Of Jumping Feet

There is a definite connection between the rhythmic tap of jumping feet, and the musical beat of poetry. Rhythm is instinctive in a child.

Spanish dancer came to town,
Spanish dancer, turn around,
Spanish dancer touch the ground.

Amos and Andy,
Sugar and candy,
I spy down;
Amos and Andy,
Sugar and candy,
I spy up.

It is a happy thing, this rhythmic quality in children's games. It is as natural as the beat of a pulse, or the chant of the waves, or the melodious swing of the constellations.

So little girls, chant your games, and skip and jump and laugh; the world will catch up with you after a while, and learn from you the songs of the spirit.

Here comes the teacher with a great big stick,
Now get ready for Arithmetic.
One and one are two,
Two and two are four;

Now get ready for spelling;
C-A-T spells cat;
R-A-T spells rat;

Now get ready for History;
George Washington was brave,
George Washington was true;

Ding-a-ling-a-ling
Ding-a-ling-a-ling
That was the bell for recess.

Marian Gregg.

How the Play Urge Can Serve As the Teacher's Ally

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Filey, Yorks, Eng.

I have often been astonished at the strength of the "hiding" urge in childhood—the urge that will keep a noisy, vibrant little being crouched in a dark corner or under a table for an indefinite time in the hope that some tactful grown-up will finally come in and mistake it for the cat.

When the Blue Birds "began" and there were very few of them they invariably hid behind curtains and under tables before I came into school in the morning. Gradually we evolved a formula:

Teacher:

I've looked in the garden; I've looked up the stairs;
But never a sign of the Three Little Bears!

Children's voices:

Blow one magic blast and, see, great Big Bear
Comes creeping and crawling out from his lair.

Teacher:

Great Big Bear is safe back in his chair,
But where, and oh where, is the Middle-sized Bear?

And so the game continued until all the children were seated in their appointed places. To make the little ceremony more effective we added a musical accompaniment—a phrase for each "Bear" from the heavy lumbering "March of the Bears of Berne," and a graceful tripping measure for Goldielocks to dance in to.

Peep-Bo Does It

Another extraordinarily strong urge in childhood is one I call the "Peep-bo" urge. When a lesson begins to flag it is strange how often by merely shutting my eyes and asking for a certain letter or word to be indicated the boredom seems to vanish. My invariable surprise when I open my eyes and find the correct object lying in my hand never fails to satisfy this rather peculiar instinct.

"Shut your eyes . . . Look surprised . . . You didn't look properly surprised." . . . So they comment.

Two people were once confronting each other across a garden-path. "I say you are to pick it up," said the Big Person.

"And I say I won't," said the Little Person.

"Do you know, Nurse," said I confidentially to the Big Person. "I shouldn't be surprised—I shouldn't be surprised—if you and I were to close our eyes, if that dirty bit of paper didn't vanish altogether!"

So we both closed our eyes and strangely enough when we opened them the offending toffee-paper was no longer there! Again the "Peep-bo" instinct plus the relief from too much personal coercion had worked the oracle!

Singing-Games Are Useful

The appeal of the Guide and Scout Movements depends a good deal on this youthful love of simple ceremonial. In the devising of such ceremonial, singing-games are a useful help. It is strange that we owe these old games—themselves very often relics of some extremely ancient ritual—to the conservative instinct of childhood. So it seems not inappropriate to use them occasionally to base our own ceremonial on.

"Here comes our Commissioner
To give us our badges—"

my Brownies would chant on some great occasion, using the old tune, "The Ship Sailing In."

"Whom will she give it to, give it to,
Whom will she give it to?"

the ring would inquire anxiously, coming to a standstill.

"To Mrs. (Jackson's) daughter," the Commissioner would announce.

"Enid's won a badge, won a badge, won a badge"

came the triumphant chorus.

"Enid's won a badge,
So turn your back behind you."

At the direction "Turn your back behind you," the player named turning her back to the interior of the ring, joined hands and danced with the rest in that position.

Shakespeare Would

Even Shakespeare is not too august to be pressed into the service of supplying Blue-Bird ceremonial.

"Come unto these yellow sands," is one of our rallying-cries.

"And then take hands:" (join in the Blue-Birds,)

"Curtsied when you have," (suiting the action to the word,)

"and kiss'd,—

The wild waves whist:
Foot it featly here and there;
And, sweet sprites, the burthen bear.
Hark, hark! Bow-wow!
The Watch-dogs bark.
Bow wow!
Hark, hark, I hear
The strain of strutting Chanticleer.
Cock-a-doodle-doo."

(Of course, you choose your barking dog and crowing cock beforehand.)

Do not despise these small "social customs." They will help to form the tradition and spirit of your school and add something of graciousness and charm to the daily round.

A. Dorothy Horsfield

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New Faces Likely to Appear in Line-Up for Stengel Next Season—Golf Final

Local Fans Wonder What Changes Braves Will Make

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

This curtain-dropping week-end series at Braves Field, featuring the seventh-place Braves and fifth-place New York Giants, is hardly attractive from the standpoint of the pennant-minded customer. The approaching World Series between the Yankees and Dodgers holds every fan's attention, locally and nationally. But those who do ride out to Allston today and tomorrow can look on pondering possible changes for 1942.

In August of 1940 the Braves—then Bees—won more games than any other club in the National League. Newspapermen labeled them the "team of tomorrow." But tomorrow did not come in 1941. Therefore, fans have a right to expect new faces in '42.

Search for Power

Casey Stengel and Bob Quinn, of course, are not talking about next year's possible changes at this early date. But you can be sure they are thinking about them. The men who run the Braves are certain to spend the coming winter struggling with the same problem they had last winter—that of locating greater run-making power.

According to California critics, the Braves already have taken a step in that direction. Nanny Fernandez, the young infielder purchased from the San Francisco Seals, is said to be the best kid hitter in the Pacific Coast League. If he can make the grade up here, he will step up the tempo of the attack.

Cooney Stars

However, what Stengel needs most of all, by his own admission, is power in the outfield. Johnny Cooney did another grand job in 122 games in center field this season, finishing second to Brooklyn's Pete Reiser in the batting race and continuing to show up the young fellows as a ball hawk. But Johnny definitely has played his final year of "regular" ball. The Braves will be looking for a center fielder all over again in the spring at Sanford, Fla.

Boston's hunt for a hard-hitting catcher is still on. Ray Berres is a good defensive receiver, but he blushes every time you mention his .203 batting average. Phil Masi may never be a hitter. Montgomery still has to prove he can do it.

West Hitting

No regular in the league has hit better than Max West in recent contests. As he faced the Phillies, the big Californian sported a sensational .404 average for his most recent dozen games and had done .315 since Aug. 1st. If Stengel thinks Max has finally found himself, the Braves may have that climax hitter they have been looking for. Otherwise, West's late spurt may make him a more valuable piece of trading material.

In Tom Early, Art Johnson and Al Javery, the Braves own three of the best looking young pitchers in the circuit. Johnny Hutchings, too, is promising. Tobin, Salvo and Errickson should be back next year. But this hurling will be wasted again unless offensive aid is located.

* * *

Officials of the Braves and Red Sox, as usual, will go over to New York next week to follow the World Series. After it is over, Casey Stengel will make the cross-country journey to California and Joe Cronin will return to his home in Newton, there to chase a golf ball until the snow flies.

* * *

All Boston is still rooting hard for Ted Williams, as he struggles with the elusive .400 batting circle. He could protect his figure by sitting on the bench in Philadelphia. But we doubt if "The Kid" will close the season that way.

* * *

The development of Art Johnson, Tom Early and Al Javery has been particularly gratifying this year, because all three are local products. Early, perhaps, rates ahead of the other two. His control is outstanding.

Durocher Names Four Pitchers For Starters

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (AP)—Whitlow Wyatt, Kirby Higbe, Curt Davis and Freddy Fitzsimmons—right-handers every one—will be the Brooklyn Dodgers' starting pitchers in the World Series, manager Leo Durocher announced at a press conference yesterday.

Fully recovered from the Dodgers' hilarious homeward ride from Boston, where they won the National League pennant Thursday, Durocher said that was not necessarily the order in which the men would work. As to the opening pitcher against the Yankees at Yankee Stadium next Wednesday, his comment was:

"Who do you think will start?"

This was taken, quite unanimously, as an indication it will be Wyatt, who hurled the pennant-clinching shutout.

Durocher, who has juggled his line-up during the regular season against right-handers and southpaws, said there would be none of that in the series, and that Cookie Lavagetto and Joe Medwick would play straight through the Series at third base and left field. There may be some shifts in the batting order, with Dixie Walker leadoff man against left-handers and Pee-Wee Reese against right-handers.

Leo himself won't play "unless I have to. We won the pennant with Reese at shortstop, and that's the line-up we'll stick to."

"I'm not conceding the Yankees even an inch," said the Dodger boss. "As to the close finish of our pennant race, I think that may even help us—the few days' rest between now and the Series should bring us up there right at the peak."

Grid Bonus

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27 (AP)—A bonus of $10 for blocked kicks, pass interceptions and recovered fumbles was announced by Coach Greasy Neale of the Philadelphia professional football Eagles.

Payments were made retroactive for the two games the Eagles already have played with three players being rewarded. Bob Suffridge and John Shonk capitalized on block kicks and Len Barnum for an intercepted pass.

Snavely In Process Of Rebuilding

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 27 (AP)—Cornell's Carl Snavely, a methodical fellow who delights in teaching football, is having the time of his life building a dark horse from the remains of the Big Red steed that romped over the nation's gridirons the past three years.

Snavely — whose teaching methods include such details as motion-picture exhibits of even the most minor mistake in practice games, and weekly letters to individual players during summer vacations—has the biggest, the greenest and the smartest squad Cornell has seen in years.

Have to Learn

"They'll have to learn a lot of football this fall but they have the intelligence to do it," said the tall grey-thatched coach who lost 20 lettermen through graduation last spring. Previously, the team had won 18-straight games before losing to Dartmouth, on that famous fifth-down incident, and Pennsylvania.

No one, even the most ardent Cornell alumnus, expects too much this fall. No one, that is, except Snavely. He demands perfection in every play and usually gets it. Perhaps that is why some experts figure Cornell has more than one mild upset up its red-jersied sleeves.

Snavely studied motion pictures of last year's freshmen all summer. They are the boys from whom he must extract another passing Hal McCullough, another blocker like Walt Matuszczack, another All-America tackle like Nick Drahos, another breakaway runner like Wally Scholl. Of his returning lettermen, only Ray Jenkins, an end, and halfback Lou Bufalino have had any considerable experience.

The Cornell coach wrote his squad each week, pointing out flaws in last season's plays, criticizing, suggesting. Little things like a show that the same play off the right foot would have given it the split-second timing needed to succeed.

Points Out Flaws

Until he develops a passer who at least can carry McCullough's helment, Snavely plans to stress his running game.

A week before the Big Red's opening game with Syracuse, the line shapes up with Roy Johnson and Jenkins at end, Ed Van Order and Norm Christensen at tackle, Capt. Pete Wolff and either Russell Geib or Dick Rochow at guard and Jim Blanchard at center. All except Rochow, Blanchard and Geib are lettermen.

In the backfield, in addition to Bufalino at left half, Snavely has Ken Stofer, another letterman, at the other half. Dan Nehrer, a junior, will try to fill Matuszczak's huge shoes at quarter and blocking back. The fullback standout is big Joe Martin, a sophomore regarded as the best line-plunging prospect since Bart Viviano. Speedy Sam Pierce is another well-liked sophomore.

College Football

Results Sept. 26

By the Associated Press

East

Georgetown 16, Mississippi 6.
Temple 31, Kansas 9.
Duquesne 33, Niagara 0.
Syracuse 39, Clarkson 0.
American International 10, Montclair (N. J.) Teachers 7.
Fairmont (W. Va.) State 7, West Liberty 6.
Moravian 19, Blue Ridge 6.
St. Vincent 13, Davis and Elkins 7.
West Virginia Tech vs. Alfred Holbrook cancelled.

South

Sewanee 20, Washington and Lee 19.
Auburn 13, Howard 0.
Furman 40, Wofford 19.
Lenoir-Rhyne 14, High Point 7.
Rollins 40, Newberry 0.
Tampa 44, South Georgia College 0.
King 14, Catawba 6.
Elon 28, Western Carolina Teachers 7.
Roanoke 14, Guilford 0.
Chattanooga 26, Tennessee Tech 19.
Mississippi Delta 25, Troy (Ala.) Teachers 0.
Transylvania vs. Cumberland cancelled.
Mississippi Southern 70, Georgia State Teachers 0.

Mid-West

Creighton 32, Centenary 20.
Washburn 26, Kansas Wesleyan 0.
St. Louis 13, Missouri Mines 7.
Morningside 25, North Dakota State 6.
Xavier (Ohio) 40, Butler 7.
Youngstown 14, Ohio University 0.
Akron 10, Muskingum 0.
Dayton 75, Detroit Tech 0.
Georgetown (Ky.) 13, Marietta 7.
Denison 51, Rio Grande 0.
Michigan Normal 0, Hope 0, tie.
Kalamazoo 15, Grand Rapids Junior 0.
St. Ambrose 20, Parsons 7.
Tarkio 0, Nebraska Wesleyan 0, tie.
Midland 19, McPherson 0.
Baker 32, Central (Mo.) 0.
Augustana (S. D.) 26, Hastings 7.
St. Thomas (Minn.) 33, Loras 6.
St. Cloud (Minn.) Teachers 32, Eau Claire (Wis.) Teachers 0.
Kirksville (Mo) Teachers 14, Upper Iowa 6.
Cape Girardeau (Mo.) Teachers 44, Arkansas State (Jonesboro) 0.
Baldwin Wallace 68, Hiram 0.
Springfield (Mo.) Teachers 32, Culver-Stockton 0.
Bethel 0, Ottawa 0, tie.
Southwestern (Kans.) 16, Wichita 13.
Pittsburgh (Kans.) Teachers 6, Warrensburg (Mo.) Teachers 6, tie.
North Dakota 20, Luther (Iowa) 7.
Western Union 47, Southern (S. D.) Normal 7.
Valley City (N. D.) Teachers 27, Minot Teachers 0.
Eveleth (Minn.) Junior 22, Northland 0.
Wahpeton Science 19, Bemidji (Minn.) Teachers 19, tie.
American Physical Ed. 0, Ferris Institute 0, tie.
Concordia (Neb.) 0, Dana 0, tie.
Kearney (Neb.) Teachers 51, York 0.
Peru (Neb.) Teachers 34, Doane 7.
Jamestown 30, Moorhead (Minn.) Teachers 0.
Mayville (N. D.) Teachers 38, Bottineau Forestry 0.

South-West

Oklahoma City 6, East Central (Okla.) Teachers 0.
Austin College 13, Southeastern (Okla.) Teachers 0.
Southwestern (Tex.) 6, Schreiner Institute 0.
Howard Payne 14, Southwest Texas State 0.
Arkansas Tech 26, Wentworth 0.
Magnolia (Ark.) A. and M. 30, Murray Aggies 0.
New Mexico 12, Arizona State (Flagstaff) 0.
New Mexico Aggies 7, Silver City Teachers 6.
Stephen F. Austin 6, Trinity (Tex.) 0.
Northeastern (Okla.) State 20, Northeastern Junior 0.
San Angelo 45, Daniel Baker 0.

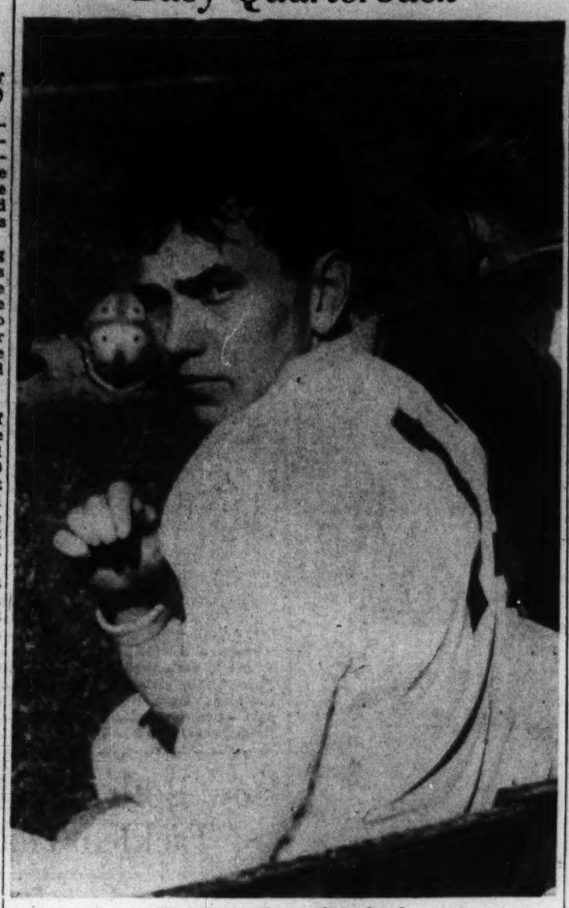
Rocky Mountain

Iowa State 7, Denver 6.
Montana 20, Brigham Young 7.
Mesa College 34, Carbon College 7.

Far West

UCLA 7, Washington State 6.
Loyola (Los Angeles) 20, Redlands 0.
San Jose State 36, Utah State 0.
Wyoming 19, Greeley State 6.
Occidental 25, Santa Barbara 0.
Williamette 42, College of Idaho 0.
San Diego State 6, Pomona 0.

Busy Quarterback



Frankie Albert, Stanford

Brilliant quarterback of the Stanford Indians, who featured against the Nebraska Cornhuskers in the Rose Bowl, Jan. 1, 1941, and who hopes to lead the Indians into the Rose Bowl game of 1942. Albert holds down four jobs to pay expenses and drives a Model T Ford.

Ted Williams Figures Need Of Five Hits

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27 (AP)—Ted Williams figures he needs five hits against the Athletics in three games during the week end to become the first American Leaguer in 18 years to hit .400 or more for a season.

The tall Boston Red Sox outfielder is confident he can get those five all-important bingles but says he's going to play "Even if I finish at .360."

Somebody started a rumor Williams might not play in the single game today and the double-header Sunday in order to protect his present .401 average but Ted assured "I'm going to be out there taking my cut."

The last American League player to hit over .400 was Harry Heilman of the Detroit Tigers, who wound up with .403 in 1923. Bill Terry of the Giants was the last National Leaguer to turn the trick, getting .401 in 1930.

To keep in tiptop shape, Williams has worked out the last two days at Shibe Park, spending nearly an hour each day at the plate whaling at batting practice pitches.

Williams slumped in the Boston Series at Washington, getting only one hit in seven times at bat.

"I went sour," he said. "I got one for three off Sid Hudson in the first game, but Dutch Leonard collared me for three times. I think I can turn the trick here at Shibe Park, but if I don't I won't alibi."

By-Plays

Amateur Football

Back in the early '90s Massachusetts Institute of Technology used to maintain football as a regular varsity sport. And the Institute had some very good elevens. But it was found that the game took too much time to fit in with Tech's scholastic requirements and so the sport was given up as a varsity competition.

Since then, from time to time, the game has been played by the undergraduates on an informal basis and as the years have passed it has become more and more popular with the students. Last year there was a very good turnout for Tech and this fall finds more students reporting.

The candidates are being coached by George C. Hunt, instructor in military science and the only requirements as to training are that the players shall keep in good enough condition to play the game. There is no training table. Receipts from the games played are not worth talking about, and the athletic authorities furnish the money necessary for equipping the players.

A schedule of six games has been arranged for this fall, with the Harvard Jvs., the strongest opponent on the slate. It is the hope of the players that they will be able to make such a good showing that the next year will find more candidates out for the eleven and a good schedule of games arranged. In fact there are many Tech students and alumni who are hoping that the time will soon come when the sport will again obtain varsity rating.

This is certainly amateur football in every sense of the word. It is being played without any idea of making it a commercial success although it is only natural that the authorities should hope that it would in time become self-sustaining. There is, in our opinion, no chance of Tech ever making as much of football as do the vast majority of our colleges; but it is certainly pleasing to see that famous scientific school playing the game for the sports sake. After all that is the basis on which all college athletic activities should be maintained.

Charlotte, N. C. Team Wins Again

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Sept. 27 (AP)—Undefeated Charlotte, N. C., continued its winning ways in the American Baseball Congress' National Amateur tournament yesterday by ousting Randolph Field, Texas, 11 to 10.

Grant Town, W. Va., and Fort Custer, Mich., are the other teams remaining in the tournament out of a starting field of 15.

Grant Town nosed out Springfield, Mass., 2 and 1, in 12 innings in the other game yesterday. The defeat, Springfield's second, eliminated the New England champions.

Mrs. Grew Refused to Bow To Reputation of Opponent

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Let's concede the title to Dot (Mrs. Warren Beard) and play for runner-up honors" remarked one of the girls earlier this week, after the three-time state champion had spreadeagled the field with her 75 in the qualifying round and had played the same superlative golf in a couple of matches of the 1941 state championship that concludes today at the Winchester Country Club. Among those who undoubtedly would have interjected a "don't," had she overheard the remark, was Mrs. Mary Parkinson Grew, 1933 champion, who yesterday "slew the giant," metaphorically Mrs. Beard, and by the most surprising margin of 4 and 3.

Another surprise, meantime, was in the making. All hands allowed that Mrs. Francis H. Gleason had done herself proud, as a novice in the advanced stages of a state championship, to get as far as the semifinals, but that it would be expecting entirely too much of her to get past such a veteran performer as Mrs. William M. Austin, 1931 champion, and go into the final. She fooled them all by coming through like a veteran in the pinches and paving the way for her entry into the final with a superb deuce at the 215-yard eleventh, at a stage where she might have wilted, instead of going forward to victory.

Jack-Rabbit Putt

Mrs. Grew got away to an inspirational start against Mrs. Beard by sinking a jack-rabbit putt for a birdie 3 at the first hole. The first green at Winchester, in explanation, has a pock-marked surface, due to weather and some sort of blight, and Mrs. Grew's ball bobbled in a series of hops before it finally bounced into the cup from the front edge. Mrs. Beard came right back with one putt for a birdie at the second, but at the third, for one of the extremely few times it had happened in this championship, she pulled her second into a trap, whereas Mrs. Grew, just off the green with a grand second, chipped up for one putt to take a lead which she never relinquished from that point.

The tip-off that Mrs. Beard was not in quite the groove that had characterized her play all week on her hooked second into the trap at the 3rd, followed by a hooked wood second into such a lie at the fourth that she hit the stump of a tree, instead of the ball, on her third shot, and that wasted stroke cost her the hole. Here, again, was a situation very important to Mrs. Grew, for after being a stroke to the good on the green, she approach-putted far enough past the hole to leave herself a missable putt for the win, but she holed it.

Pulled Game Up

Her putter was hot, there and hereafter. It was the club that essentially pulled her game up to heights which she had not reached in any previous rounds. She may look back and say that she missed a holeable putt to win the 7th, about an eight-footer, and that she missed another of the same length to win the 8th, but she one-putted the 1st and 3rd, never three-putted on the out nine and was out in 38.

On the incoming nine Mrs. Grew's putter was a flaming sword. She one-putted the 10th, to win it; same at the eleventh, to go three up, and at the long 13th, missing a trap by inches on her second shot, putting her third into a trap near the green, playing a superb shot out, she one-putted for a half in 5, before sinking a 22-footer for a deuce at the 14th, to go three up. Here were four one-putters in five of the homeward holes and to top it off,

By a Staff Photographer
Mrs. John Grew

she sank a quite missable putt on the 15th to end the match.

Edge in Distance

In distance off the tees Mrs. Beard had the edge, but not enough to count for much. She hooked more irons than in any previous rounds, which she lays to the fact that she has not yet completely mastered the new hip turn which has given her greater distance, but which she hopes to iron out with more practice. She was definitely out-putted, despite a 17-footer for a deuce at the 6th.

Funny thing about Mrs. Grew's putting is the quite individualistic style she has of lining up a putt by placing the putter lengthwise of the hole, the toe just behind the ball, then squaring the blade to the hole as if on a swivel.

Between the hot putter and the consistency of all her shots Mrs. Grew lifted her game so markedly from anything she had accomplished before yesterday in the championship that when the match ended she had 4, 4, 5 for a 75, which is grand golf in any women's league.

In the match between Mrs. Gleason and Mrs. Austin, the most interesting comment I heard about the winner was by Mrs. E. H. Baker, five times winner of the state title, referee of the match, who said that Mrs. Gleason, novice to a championship semifinal, displayed more headwork than any newcomer she had seen in years. The turn of the match, undoubtedly, was when Mrs. Gleason failed to reach the short 9th with her tee shot, then pitched up for a 3, as against Mrs. Austin's three putts. Mrs. Austin also allowed that she was surprised at the excellence of Mrs. Gleason's short game. Incidentally, Mrs. Gleason's 41 to the turn, starting with a 7, would have been even with Mrs. Grew's 38 on match play and for 15 holes Mrs. Gleason would have been only one down, matching cards with the girl she played today in the final.

Pennsylvania Makes Ready For Invasion of Crimson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27—Pennsylvania will open its 65th season of intercollegiate football on Franklin Field next Saturday afternoon when Harvard's experienced team meets the Red and Blue for the 25th time in a series that started in 1881.

Only four members of the starting eleven that was held to a 10-to-10 tie by the Crimson last Fall will be in the opening line-up of the Munger coached eleven. Fifteen lettermen from last year have been lost by graduation or other causes including such outstanding players as Frank Reagan and Ray Frick.

Bert Kuczynski, left end; Albert Brechka, right guard; Gene Davis, blocking back and quarterback, and Jack Welsh, wingback, are the veterans selected by Munger to oppose the team from Cambridge. Welsh became a regular in midseason last year when John Dutcher was injured and forced to the sidelines for the remainder of the campaign.

Lacks Experience

For the other positions on the team the coaches have selected Jack Cohen, at left tackle; Mort Shiekman, left guard; Donald Bitler, center; Walter Moeling, right tackle; Herb Nelson, right end; Paxson Gifford, tailback, and Bert Stiff, fullback. All are lettermen who served their apprenticeship last season as substitutes.

While the team lacks experience it has individual members whose brilliance may offset the lack of play in the past. Bert Stiff has developed into an excellent fullback, whose passing has improved daily since the start of Fall practice, and whose line bucking while not as powerful as Allen's, last year's starter in the position, is potent enough to warrant the prediction that he will prove an outstanding ground gainer.

Large Crowd

In preliminary practice scrimmages with other colleges, the line has demonstrated its strength on defense, yielding little ground inside the tackles or on the wings. Shiekman, a junior, has emerged in the practices as a worthy successor to Irv. Mendelson, whose open field tackling and general play featured Pennsylvania's down-the-field defense last season.

One of the largest opening-day crowds of the season is expected to witness the game. It is most unusual for two such major teams as the Crimson and the Red and Blue to meet in the opening game of the season. A large delegation of Harvard Students and alumni is expected to witness the game.

Pennsylvania has won five of the last six games played with the Cantabs. In 1904, 1905, 1927, 1928 and 1939 the Red and Blue scored victories. However, the series stands 13 to 10 in favor of Harvard, with last year's game a tie.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting—Reiser, Brooklyn, .343; Cooney, Boston, .319.
Runs—Reiser, Brooklyn, 117; Hack, Chicago, 109.
Runs Batted In—Camilli, Brooklyn, 119; Young, New York, 104.
Hits—Reiser, Brooklyn, 184; Hack, Chicago, 183.
Doubles—Reiser, Brooklyn, 17; Fletcher, Pittsburgh, 13.
Triples—Reiser, Brooklyn, 17; Fletcher, Pittsburgh, 13.
Home Runs—Camilli, Brooklyn, 34; Ott, New York, 27.
Stolen Bases—Murtaugh, Philadelphia, 18; Hopp, St. Louis, Handley, Pittsburgh, and Frey, Cincinnati, 16.
Pitching—Riddle, Cincinnati, 18-4; Higbe, Brooklyn, 22-9.

American League

Batting—Williams, Boston, .401; Di Maggio, New York, .358.
Runs—Williams, Boston, 133; Di Maggio, New York, 121.
Runs Batted In—Di Maggio, New York, 123; Keller, New York, 122.
Hits—Travis, Washington, 214; Heath, Cleveland, 194.
Doubles—Boudreau, Cleveland, 44; Di Maggio, New York, 41.
Triples—Heath, Cleveland, 19; Travis, Washington, 18.
Home Runs—Williams, Boston, 36; Keller, New York, 33.
Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 32; Kubel, Chicago, 19.
Pitching—Gomez, New York, 15-4; Ruffing, New York, 15-6.

BRAVES FIELD
Tomorrow at 3:00 P. M.
BRAVES vs. NEW YORK
Seats at Braves Field—STA. 9000

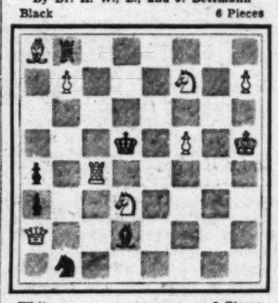
Chess—by F. R. Chevalier

Sept. 27, 1941

Problem No. 2387

By Dr. H. W., E., and J. Bettmann

Black 6 Pieces



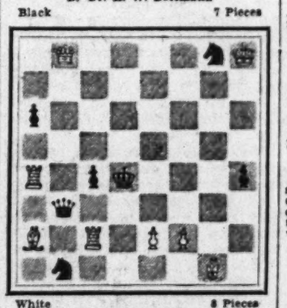
White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in two (Pittsburgh Telegraph, 1882. "One of their very early changed mates.")

Problem No. 2388

By Dr. H. W. Bettmann

Black 7 Pieces



White 8 Pieces

White to play and mate in three (First publication unknown. "A typical Bettmann bifurcation,—novel and ingenious.")

Solutions to Problems

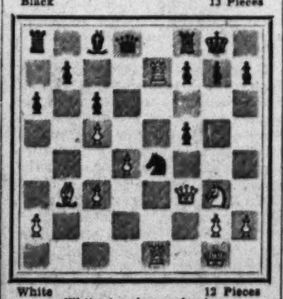
No. 2385. B-B6
No. 2386. 1. P-B5 P-Q8(B)
2. K-K4
1. ... P-B8(Q)
2. K-K5
1. ... P-B8(Kt)
2. KxKP
1. ... P-K8(Q)
2. K-B5
1. ... P-K8(Kt)
2. KxBP

End-Game No. 581. White wins: 1 RxPch, KtxR; 2 KtxPch, K-Kt; 3 RxRch, K-R2; 4 Kt (Kt4)-Kt5ch, KtxKt; 5 KtxKtch, K-R3; 6 RxR mate.

Note: For the benefit of those who keep a scrap-book of this column, please note that problems appearing from May 31, 1941 to the present were numbered 2253 on. They should have been 2353 on, and the correct numbering is resumed.

End-Game No. 582

Black 13 Pieces



White 12 Pieces

White to play and win (Yates-Berndtsson, Kecskemet, 1927. The former wins with an effective combination).

New England Championship

The New England Championship tournament, played in the Boston City Club over the Labor Day week end attracted fifteen players from Boston, Attleboro, Providence, and Connecticut. It was decided to divide the players in three sections of five each, the winners of each section to play each other to determine the champion.

None of the well-known Boston experts won a place in the finals. S. Brask of Attleboro, an active correspondence player, led one section. W. Buesman, of Providence led another, and Albert Martin, also of Providence, and Milton Kagan, former Boston schoolboy expert, tied in the third. These four played a round-robin, with another tie for first honors between Martin and Kagan.

R. W. Welsh, Jr., is donating a trophy for this event.

Oscar Shapiro, winner of the 1940 City of Boston championship, and custodian of the George Sturges Trophy (until the new champion emerges from the tournament starting October 15 won the Consolation event.

Weaver Adams, former New England champion and frequent winner of the Massachusetts championship, did not compete in the New England championship tournament, since he now is manager of the Manhattan Chess Club in New York.

Prize Game

This game won the brilliancy prize for H. Lyman in the New England championship. A. Bakst is a New Yorker, but played by virtue of having been born in Palmer, Mass.

English Opening

Bakst White	Lyman Black	Bakst White	Lyman Black
1 P-QB4	P-K4	16 P-QKt4	B-B3
2 Kt-KB3	P-K5	17 P-B3	Kt-K2
3 Kt-Q4	Kt-QB3	18 PxP	PxP
4 Kt-B2	Kt-KB3	19 Kt-K3	Q-Q2
5 Kt-B3	B-B4	20 Kt-Kt4	Kt-Q4
6 P-Q4	PxPep	21 KtxBch	RxKt
7 PxP	P-Q4	22 Q-Q2	P-K6
8 P-Q4	B-K2	23 Q-Kt2	QR-KB
9 P-B5	Kt-K5	24 RxR	RxR
10 KtxKt	PxKt	25 B-K	Kt-B5
11 B-QB4	Castles	26 B-B3	Kt-R6ch
12 Castles	Kt-QR4	27 K-R	RxB
13 B-K3	B-K3	28 RxR	B-Q4
14 B-Q2	Kt-QB3	29 Q-K2	Q-Kt5
15 B-B3	P-KB4	Resigns	

Near Brilliancy

This is a sad story, also from the New England Championship. H. Fine (no relation to Reuben) obligingly blundered and spoiled a winning combination.

Caro-Kann

H. Fine White	Daly Black	H. Fine White	Daly Black
1 P-K4	P-QB3	11 QxP	KtxKt
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	12 PxKt	RxP
3 PxP	PxP	13 R-Q	RxP
4 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	14 P-Kt4	RPxP
5 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	15 P-K6	PxP
6 B-K3	B-B4	16 Q-Q3	Q-R4ch
7 Kt-K5	R-B	17 R-Q2	R-B8ch
8 P-KKt4	B-Q2	18 K-K2	B-Kt4
9 P-Kt5	KtxKt	Resigns	
10 PxKt	Kt-K5		

Another Boston Game

When the two players who ultimately shared first place in the finals met in the qualifying rounds, the result was an exciting victory of the Providence expert. In the eight-game play-off, however, Kagan won by a score of 4½-3½.

Sicilian Defense

Martin White	Kagan Black	Martin White	Kagan Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	14 P-R5	KtxKP
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q3	15 Q-Q3	Kt-Kt6
3 P-Q4	PxP	16 B-Kt4	Qx B
4 KtxP	Kt-KB3	17 QxKt	K-Kt2
5 Kt-QB3	P-KKt3	18 CastlesQR	P-QR4
6 B-K3	B-Kt2	19 P-Kt5	P-R5
7 P-B4	Castles	20 PxP	RxP
8 Kt-Kt3	Kt-QB3	21 R-R7ch	K-Kt
9 B-K3	B-Q2	22 Q-R2	Q-Q6ch
10 P-KKt4	Kt-K	23 K-Kt	QxQBP
11 Q-Q2	R-QB	24 Q-B3	Q-K8ch
12 P-KR4	BxKt	25 B-Q	P-KB4
13 PxB	Kt-B3	26 Q-R6	Resigns

Donelli Resigns

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 27 (AP)—Aldo (Buff) Donelli resigned yesterday as head coach and athletic director of Duquesne University, after Elmer Layden, High Commissioner of Professional Football, ruled he could not accept the job of coaching the Pittsburgh Steelers and the college post, too.

Steve Sinko, a native of Minnesota and assistant under Donelli, was made head coach. Donelli, however, directed his team last night as it rolled up a big score against Niagara University.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	101	51	.664	
Boston	82	69	.543	18½
Chicago	75	77	.493	26
Detroit	75	77	.493	26
Cleveland	74	78	.487	27
St. Louis	69	83	.454	32
Washington	68	84	.447	33
Philadelphia	63	88	.417	37½

Results Sept. 26

New York 4, Washington 1.
New York 1, Washington 0.
St. Louis 6, Cleveland 5, 11 inns.
Cleveland 3, St. Louis 2.
Detroit 4, Chicago 3.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	99	53	.651	
St. Louis	96	55	.636	2½
Cincinnati	87	65	.572	12
Pittsburgh	80	72	.526	19
New York	73	78	.483	25½
Chicago	69	83	.454	30
Boston	61	91	.401	38
Philadelphia	42	110	.276	57

Results Sept. 26

Cincinnati 4, Pittsburgh 2.

MacFayden Signs To Coach Hebron

By the Associated Press

Hebron, Maine

Daniel K. ("Danny") MacFayden, former major league pitcher and now a scout for the Boston Braves, has signed a two-year contract as baseball and hockey coach at Hebron Academy.

Under terms of the contract, MacFayden will continue as a Braves scout.

MacFayden gained prominence in the major leagues as a pitcher for the Boston Red Sox. He also pitched for the New York Yankees, the Braves and the Cincinnati Reds in a major league career covering approximately 12 years.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

A 'Song of Democracy'

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

Orchestras, Stravinsky has claimed, should be not only heard but seen. That otherwise something is lost is confirmed by the radio. Again, every listener knows that a work seems to be affected by the surroundings in which it is heard. However fine the performance, the great liturgical masterpieces of Palestrina and Bach, for example, lose in the concert hall qualities which they possess in the cathedral. And prim, self-conscious performances of folk dances and folk music in the artificial light of the Royal Albert Hall are a poor substitute for the genuine things "footed," sung, and played in the open air of English lanes and village greens.

Cecil Sharp has described a performance that could never be bought at any box office. He had rushed off to an out-of-the-way corner of England to secure a folk song hitherto unrecorded. An aged woman was the only person who knew it. He found her on the bleakest of days at work in the fields. "Shall I sing it to you?" she said; and raising her weather-worn face to his, taking the lapels of his coat in her hands, and closing her eyes, she sang "The Lark in the Morn" in her quavering yet beautiful voice. When the song was finished, she gazed into his eyes in a sort of ecstacy, and, in perfect detachment from herself, exclaimed, "Isn't it lovely!" Could anything be more remote from the performance of those vocalists who also button-hole their audience, only to make a concert hall seem as pseudo as Ye Olde Tea Shoppe!

The other morning one chanced to hear a new work in surroundings as unlike those of an urban concert hall as can be imagined. The air, instead of being "conditioned," was sweet and clean after rain, and the glitter of an early morning sun replaced electric light. For ceiling there was the bluest of skies, across which moved great galleons with billowing white sails of cumulous clouds. Surprisingly, from an open cottage window a voice announced "Song of Democracy" for soprano solo, chorus and orchestra, composed by Arthur Young and written by Capt. David Heneker.

On hearing the word "democracy," one's companion, believing that every well-regulated dog should have at least one dictator all to himself, promptly curled up on the sunniest spot and pretended to go to sleep, wondering, no doubt, how anyone could be interested in sounds to which no smell was attached. He has, however, been noticed to sniff at crooners and the works of certain sentimental composers.

* * *

The only other auditor was an old man "hedging" a few yards away, to whom the cottage and its radio probably belonged. Apart from an occasionally rhythmic use of his "swap"—to use the onomatopoetic local Sussex term—he was as indifferent to the "Song of Democracy" as he was to a formation of RAF flying high over the Downs in the direction of France.

The towns, one reflected, have harvested the melodies of his kind and their forbears—melodies blossoming from the indigenous to the soil from which they sprang—and, in exchange, have sent music as intricate and polished as a piece of new machinery. It is the difference between the ancient hand "swap" and a tractor.

Arthur Young's "Song of Democracy" would be more correctly described as a "Song about Democracy." Written in cantata form, it is a musicianly piece of craftsmanship and always interesting to listen to. But one doubts whether it will, as the authors hope, "inspire the fighters and the workers of this world's latest and greatest battles towards a quicker victory for freedom." Nor does one see Dr. Goebbels hastily commissioning one of his official composers—who all belong to the period when chords were lost and songs were without words—to produce a cantata counterblast.

But the Axis did contribute a realistic touch to Mr. Young's score by attempting, ineffectually, to jam it. Perhaps they accepted with Teutonic literalness the grandiloquent description of the work as "a musical expression of the eternal struggle between liberty and tyranny." Big words! and too evocative of the little man in a bowler hat adjuring the terrestrial globe: "Roll on, thou ball, roll on through pathless realms of space, Roll on!" (It rolls on.) Such outsize subjects are better avoided.

* * *

In the August sunshine there seemed something a little artificial musically about "Song of Democracy." One felt that it was music redolent of the concert hall, with little or no relation to the factories, the land, the great shipyards and docks, the mines, and all those places where vast armies of fighters and workers are now "going to it" night and day. Perhaps this feeling of artificiality was heightened by the unusual prominence given to the solo pianoforte—the composer is himself a pianist—and the romantic flavor of the musical style. True, the piano, is, or used to be, a democratic instrument, but the piano recital, of which one was more than once reminded, is, in the strict sense, scarcely a democratic institution.

Moussorgsky might have pulled off a genuine "Song of Democracy," but no analogous composer is visible on the musical horizon of today. A modern Moussorgsky would, like his forerunner, have to shake himself free from all contemporary influences and the artificialities of the concert hall. Debussy described his art as that of "the inquiring primitive man, who discovers music step by step, guided only by his feelings." His aesthetic was simple: "Throw aside social and artistic conventions. Make art the handmaiden of humanity. Seek not for beauty but for truth. Go to the people. . . ."

* * *

The application of this aesthetic today—so different to the eighteen-sixties—would be anything but simple. Moussorgsky's compositions, especially his songs, have been happily described as "human documents." They embody a sardonic humor and a good-natured irony—still freely exercised by English crowds—which are now, perhaps, more than ever necessary. The Young-Heneker "Song of Democracy" is much too solemn to be true and the best qualities of its score are precisely those most unsuited to its subject. Of the "book" nothing can be said, as no word books can be expected to turn up in a country lane.

Resisting the temptation to invite the opinion of the taciturn "hedger," one strolled away thinking of Cecil Sharp's old singer and recalling that Moussorgsky himself recognized the influence on his art of the country life he loved. As shown in the works of Vaughan Williams—perhaps the most truly democratic of our English composers—there is nothing like the country for blowing away musical cobwebs.

No Shortage of Ballet

By Margaret Lloyd

America's defense program has caused no halt in ballet. Rather has production been stepped up, partly due to war conditions, which have concentrated so many ballet dancers in the safety zone of Pan America, and partly to the constantly increasing capacity of audiences to enjoy and support this form of entertainment.

At least nine ballet companies, of various sizes and complexions, are now active in the United States. Some of them have already spread over its borders into Cuba, Mexico, Canada, and South America; others are contemplating doing so. Many have given performances during the summer. North and south, east and west, in season and out of season, the traffic flows throughout the Western Hemisphere.

When the Jooss Ballet opened its first New York engagement in three years at the Maxine Elliott Theater on Sept. 22, it at once gave the new season an earlier start than usual, and continued the season that actually never stops. This company of Central European origin, with England its adopted homeland, now war-bound in the Western world, returned last June from a year's tour of South America, where it was just one lap ahead of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, also separated from its natural headquarters by war, which made a similar but shorter South American tour in the summer of 1940.

* * *

The Jooss Ballet is unique in that its repertoire consists of original dance dramas having no relation to the standard repertoire of Russian ballet, and in that its technique is a combination of the simpler ballet pas with modern methods stemming from Rudolf von Laban. Décor or cyclorama rather than the full stage set is used and two pianos in place of an orchestra.

There may be no special significance in the fact, but it is worthy of comment that the Jooss Ballet played its first New York engagement at the Forrest Theater in 1933, the year that marked the rise of Hitlerism in the Old World and of ballet in the New. From that year on, beginning gradually, but with increasing momentum, ballet, like all things peaceable and lovely that could escape destruction, fled before the wrath, re-established itself and flourished in the healthier atmosphere of the Americas. Elsewhere, only in England and Australia and other parts of the British Empire, where the free spirit of man still prevails, and perhaps in Soviet Russia, does ballet successfully carry on.

* * *

Kurt Jooss, the founder, director and choregrapher of the Jooss Ballet, became an exile from Germany, his native land. His prize-winning "The Green Table" had made its perennially pertinent comment on the frightful futility of war. He is now in England, separated from his company since late 1939, awaiting transportation to the United States.

The personnel of the Jooss Ballet, changed with the years, now represents 11 nationalities. Some of the men have left to join the British military forces; others have elected to stay in South America. Two male principals, Rudolf Pescht and Ernst Uthoff, are missing from the roster, but for what reason this writer does not know. New acquisitions are: Lucas Hovinga, a Hollander, Alfredo Cordino, from Montevideo, Richard Wyatt, Marguerite d'Anguerra, and Lavinia Niehaus. Elsa Kahl, Noelle de Mosa, Ulla Soederbaum, Bunty Slack, Hans Zullig, Rolf Alexander, Jack Gansert, and Henry Schwartz remain from the more recent seasons. F. A. Cohen is musical and artistic director.

For the first time in its history ballets by other choregraphers than Kurt Jooss will be presented this season. One is by Agnes de Mille, "dealing with love and business in old New Amsterdam," called "Drums Sound in Hackensack"; the other is a collective composition by the company, making topical comment in the motion picture manner, and titled "News Reel." Other works to be seen for the first time in New York are "Chronica," based on the rise and fall of a dictator, "A Spring Tale," fantasy, and a complete revision of "The Prodigal Son," all by Mr. Jooss. Revivals include "The Green Table," "The Big City," "The Seven Heroes," and "A Ball in Old Vienna." The company will tour the United States as a theatrical attraction, playing Shubert houses throughout the land, and plans to return to South America in the spring.

(To be continued in an early issue)

Farewell to an Opera House

By Oscar Thompson

New York

Now that the turtles have been removed to Philadelphia, and necessary arrangements made to to transfer some 250 different varieties of live fish to the lion house of the Bronx Zoo, Manhattan is about to say farewell to its oldest standing opera house. Not that any living man or woman ever saw or heard opera in the historic Aquarium at Battery Park, soon to be demolished to make way for the Brooklyn Battery tunnel, latest of New York's under-the-river transit projects. But as Castle Garden in the days of Jenny Lind, Mario, Grisi, and a host of other legendary names—not to forget, of course, that of P. T. Barnum—it was to the city's music much what the Metropolitan Opera House and Carnegie Hall are today, for it housed concerts as well as opera.

In addition, it was used for plays and for public receptions, such as those extended to Lafayette, Kossuth, and the then Prince of Wales (Edward VII) in 1824, 1851, and 1860, respectively. There President Franklin Pierce heard Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable" with the beloved Sontag. There Verdi's "Luisa Miller" had its American première. Though P. T. Barnum's connection with Castle Garden seems not to have included any of his circus activities, save as he may be said to have "circused" the American début of Jenny Lind, not all the events that drew large audiences to the semi-circular auditorium were of the nature of high art.

* * *

One of the very early attractions at Castle Garden, soon after it ceased to be Castle Clinton (it was built in 1811 as a fort and continued until the 1840's as a government military structure) was a band of blackface minstrels known to fame as Charles W. White's "Ethiopian Singers." On occasion there were "equestrian" and even slack wire performances inside, while adjoining Battery Park was the city's favorite spot for balloon ascensions. The vicinity was for a time New York's most fashionable promenade.

It was on Sept. 11, 1850, that Jenny Lind gave the first of a series of concerts that were to associate her name with Castle Garden indissolubly thereafter. The sale of tickets began four days before that date and by auction, with 3,000 persons paying for the privilege of watching the bidding. One Genn, a hatter, purchased the first ticket at $225. An audience of 5,000 heard the first concert—though this figure, and others given for certain later events, bring doubts to the mind of any one who sizes up the capacity of the old structure today. However, it was twice partly destroyed by fire and although the outer walls were left standing it has to be remembered that the present building is a reconstruction of the later eighteen-seventies.

Jenny Lind's first concert brought receipts of more than $17,000; her second, $14,000; the third, $12,000; the fourth, fifth and sixth, $14,000, $12,000, and $11,000. The audience which heard her farewell to America at Castle Garden was chronicled as one of 7,000—the greatest strain on the credulity of all the supposed facts to be found in various accounts of the city's musical life in those times.

* * *

Tickets were sold at auction, also, for the New York débuts at Castle Garden of Mario and Grisi, who made their bows together in Donizetti's "Lucrezia Borgia." This time there was no charge for the onlookers

Marty's Havana Opera Company and several of Maretzek's early troupes gave many performances in Castle Garden, which continued as an opera house until the opening of the Academy of Music (the Metropolitan's more immediate predecessor and whilom rival) in 1854. For many years thereafter Castle Garden served as the immigrant landing depot, was briefly a drill hall for a naval reserve battalion and became the New York Aquarium in 1896.

'The Cherry Orchard'

By Harold Hobson

London

The present, said Landor, is like a note in music; it has no meaning, except in relation to what is past and to what is to come. The same may be said of the speeches in any play. The most dramatic utterance of "Off with his head!" will have little effect if no one knows whose head is being threatened. This applies to Chekhov's "The Cherry Orchard," as it applies to all other plays. But this may be added, that in "The Cherry Orchard," now to be seen at the New Theater, it is easier for the audience to fail to discover any connection between what is being said at a given moment, and what has been said immediately before, and will be said immediately after, than perhaps in any other play of modern times.

* * *

This accounts for the fact that when the London Stage Society first presented the piece in the halcyon days before the Four Years' War, it was laughed out of the theater by an audience specially selected for its taste in the experimental and the unusual. Then, in 1925 or 1926, Tyrone Guthrie produced "The Cherry Orchard" in the Playhouse at Oxford, a theater that in those days had more draughts than seats. John Gielgud, young and unknown, was the Trofimoff, the eternal student, of that production, and the Madame Ranevsky was Mary Gray, the wife of J. B. Fagan, the dramatist. I remember seeing one of the half-dozen performances of the play, and finding it totally meaningless. In this my perception was less acute than the average, for the production succeeded so much that it was taken up to London, and won some sort of popularity.

Nearly 10 years later, in a season of all the talents at the Old Vic, when Charles Laughton stepped off the world's screens in order to play Shakespeare, Mr. Guthrie put on another production of "The Cherry Orchard." This, indeed, was a masterpiece; this plunged into the very depths of beauty. By some magic manipulation of his players, by some unrivalled arrangement of his scenery, by some unknown secret of timing, Mr. Guthrie evoked an atmosphere that enriched and jewelled every inconsequent phrase, every floating memory in this strange, enchanted play.

* * *

Another seven or eight years have gone by, and Mr. Guthrie has again produced "The Cherry Orchard." He no longer has Mr. Laughton for Lopakhin; Mr. Laughton being, it is said, busy in Hollywood. Athene Seyler, however, is Madame Ranevsky, as she was at the Old Vic, and anyway, "The Cherry Orchard" is not a play for star actors and actresses. It is, if the word were not so dull, a co-operative effort, or it is nothing.

Yet the virtue is gone out of the show. The color is drained from it. The feckless, heartbreaking atmosphere which gives weight and meaning and emotion to the odd memories, recollections, and fancies in which the Ranevskys indulge while their precious cherry orchard (which is even mentioned in the Encyclopaedia, just think of that!) is sold over their heads—this atmosphere is never fully established. There is a magic gone from the air, the tune is sharper than it should be, the enchantment never quite catches hold. Yet there is enough loveliness left in the production, faded though it is, to show the play's incomparable beauty when all that it has and holds is translated into the living terms of the theater.

Some French Masters

Degas, by Camille Mauclair. New York: Hyperion Press.
French Painting of the Nineteenth Century, by S. Rocheblave. New York: Hyperion Press.

In rapid succession come monographs and brief discourses on the modern masters. Reproductions are of paramount importance, and the volumes, published at nominal price, are supplied plentifully with illustrations. The latest publications come from The Hyperion Press. The texts of "Degas" and "French Painting of the Nineteenth Century" are both by Frenchmen, rendered in English.

Less than a dozen years ago such books were available only in Paris, in paper covers and at a high price. Today they are accessible in the United States and they bring the substance of modern French painting to every remote corner. Provincialism and insularity are thus dissipated and there is no geographic barrier to enlightenment.

Something of Camille Mauclair's scathing criticism of modern French painting shines through the English text. But one must read him in French to savor fully his bitterness towards L'Ecole Moderne. His "The Farce of Living Art" is a memorable specimen of excoriation. We in America who love Degas can understand, enjoy, and respect his genius without having to berate most of his contemporaries.

Degas said, "No art is less spontaneous than mine, which is wholly reflective." That was a truly artistic observation, and an affirmation essential in an epoch when many painters were concentrating upon an improved verisimilitude. Degas, through sheer force of paint, through subtlety of design and rhythmical organization, made a portrait truer to character. The great artist invariably deepens his vision through deviceful technical adjustments.

As to subjects, Degas abandoned the historical theme early for the now famous ballerinas, laundresses, and milliners. Like his contemporaries, he found beauty in unexpected sources, and he abandoned conventional concepts of prettiness. He was interested in catching the model at an unexpected moment, in transfixing that moment on the platform, backstage, at the race track, so that it was revealed with candor and honesty. Photography had something to do with Degas' peculiar angles in composition, as Japanese prints had revealed to him the effectiveness of the zigzag pattern.

A selection of letters supplements the text and they reveal how completely absorbed Edgar Degas was in the art of drawing and painting.

"French Painting of the Nineteenth Century" furnishes a very brief survey of a very expansive subject. Mr. Rocheblave manages to encompass the many trends and movements which followed their respective courses in a century of individualism and artistic revolt. He finds "on the one hand the idealists making use of symbols, on the other the students of light, the Impressionists, setting down color directly as received by the eye." Thus though changes may be many, and trends diverse, they seem eventually to resolve themselves into the visionary or the visual category.

He commences with David, discusses Delacroix, Ingres, Courbet. French painting becomes classic, romantic, eclectic, academic. With new revolutions, new truths become articulate; and realism blossoms forth after 1848 to surmount all the foregoing tendencies. "The trivial must be made to express the sublime," said Millet, who set a keynote for art of the Republican era.

D. A.

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It Happened in Camden

ORDINARILY ONE could shop in a ten-cent store without having an adventure, but Camden is a place where exciting things happen. It is even more a place where happy things occur often and unexpectedly.

* * *

The morning that our emergency brake gave out, I took advantage of the delay to do some shopping. With post cards in mind, I had entered the ten-cent store, located the rack, and begun the prosaic task of selecting views, when a fascinating conversation came into focus at my left ear. Now, I am not an habitual eavesdropper, but there was no avoiding the first of the discussion and no resisting after it got under way; so I went on buying cards—front and back views of the Library, Camden Harbor and Amphitheatre, Ragged Mountain, Hosmer's Pond, and a whole series of sailing ships. That was how I happened to hear the Story of the Doughnut, though I did not learn till later that the lady behind the counter had been a Gregory and that, therefore, she knew intimately whereof she spoke; since it was for Captain Hanson Crocket Gregory, Inventor of the Doughnut, that the people of Camden had recently proposed a monument.

The principal points of argument appeared to be: (1) Had the Indians eaten doughnuts? (2) Had doughnuts been fried on shipboard? (3) Had Captain Gregory invented the doughnut because his mother's fried cakes were never cooked through the middle? And (4) What were the merits of the rival claim by Henry Ellis, of Hyannis, that it all started when a Cape Cod Indian with bow and arrow aimed at a Plymouth cook, but speared instead the fried cake she was holding, knocking it into the kettle to become the first doughnut in history?

The lady of authority, whose name had been Gregory, dismissed points one and two, held to point three as would any loyal Camdenite, especially those born Gregory, and took issue with the Ellis School of Doughnut Philosophy. Surely it were better to believe that the doughnut was invented by ingenuity in Camden than by accident at Plymouth!

When I paid for my cards, I had every good intention of going back to the garage about the crippled car, but I seemed drawn involuntarily from counter to counter and found myself buying such miscellaneous and irrelevant items as shoe polish, a pad of paper with the picture of a deer on its cover, and several yards of linen toweling stamped with a bright Mexican design.

By this time, one side of the argument had gone home, so I paid the lady who had been a Gregory and, on an impulse of curiosity, asked if the D. E. Crockett whose name was on the store happened to be another *David Crockett*. She said he was and told me that she was Mrs. David Crockett. I explained that I had studied and written a good deal about Davy Crockett of Tennessee, the famous bear-hunter, "Coonskin Congressman," and hero of the Alamo, and that naturally I was interested in all those who bore that name. She asked me a few questions about Davy Crockett's family and said she wished I could talk to her brother-in-law, Leon Crockett, historian and genealogist of the family. Would I be staying for a while? I had a date with a Penobscot Indian at Lincolnville. We were to discuss the fight for citizenship of the Maine Indians and I was going to order a picnic basket. But I could be back about eleven. She said she would send for Leon Crockett.

* * *

Coincidence has always been of great frequency in my life and, as I re-entered the store, it was Leon Crockett who followed me, yet I wore no watch and had seen no clock, unless one counts the sun. We were formally introduced by Mrs. David Crockett and chose for our interview to lean on opposite counters whose merchandise looked least likely to attract casual customers. But, no sooner had we begun comparing the histories of Maine and Tennessee Crocketts, than it became a bustling aisle. We chose a further counter, but I had scarcely got Davy Crockett's Huguenot ancestors safely out of France and on their way to Ireland when our presence once more encouraged business. So we ended up at the crockery counter, one of us with elbows in the custard cups and the other leaning on the glassware; but somehow I never noticed that until we prepared to leave.

Since Mr. Crockett is a true genealogist while I am a mere dabbler in the subject, who explores family trees only when they occur in the midst of other material, I had relatively meager information to give him. On the other hand, he surprised me with a remarkable account of some of my own Scotch and English ancestors in Maine—MacPheadrises who had been driven out by Cromwell and were among the first four families who settled Bangor, Smiths who landed at the Kennebec, and Reeds who probably came up with the Massachusetts men. There was much more; but, since genealogy is of general interest only when it touches history, I shall leave it there.

We went on to sailing ships and sailing days, to the history of Camden and to Leon Crockett's hopes and efforts to preserve in Camden the relics of its past, to prevent objects and documents from being scattered by auctions and antique dealers. Earlier this year, the Camden merchants had co-operated by displaying in their windows such historic souvenirs, and many have become already the nucleus of an historical museum; so I have no doubt the plan will prosper.

* * *

Only dinner time, which is the middle of the day "down East," could interrupt our unpremeditated but delightful interview, and I went away feeling more than ever a friend of Camden. Yes, ordinarily one could enter a ten-cent store without having anything happen.

DOROTHY LIVINGSTON ULRICH

Star Towers

In the incredible dusk,
When buildings are born again
In floating shadow,
When doorways are curtained with velvet,
One by one,
As if in answer to some secret word
The lights appear.

Lights—lights in the towers
Illusive as a dream.
We raise our eyes;
We cannot see the office lamps,
The tired workers.
The humdrum routine
Has awakened the stars
Of some inscrutable dimension.
Slowly, prophetically, in the dusk
We sense another pattern.

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"FISHERMAN AT ST. IVES": *An Etching by Anders Zorn*

ANDERS ZORN (1860-1920) is one of the great etchers of modern times. He made nearly three hundred plates which reveal his versatility, his gusto, and his interest in people. A painter as well as an etcher, his graphic art came more and more to approximate the painter's technique. The line itself in Zorn's prints is not as interesting as it is in those of Rembrandt, Whistler, or Meryon, for this artist did not exploit lineal qualities. The lines combine, flow together, separate as they mold form and impart an illusion of light.

Though Zorn was Swedish born and devoted to his native land and its peasantry, he traveled and felt the influences in artistic style current in his day. He was both a Realist and an Impressionist. His portraits have a personal, individual character; they express the spirit and atmosphere of the time. The structure is solid, the planes well established, the contours well rounded. Zorn portrayed all types, from Queen Dowager Sophia to Dalecarlian peasants, from Antonin Proust to "The Fisherman of Saint Ives." This ranging interest in portrait types is characteristic of contemporary artists.

As an outdoor subject, "Fisherman at Saint Ives" gave Zorn an opportunity to work upon that "plein air" effect which fascinated the Impressionists. The painters aimed to record the fleeting, transitory view of things, and they achieved it through patterns of light flickering over the surface. In etching, Zorn worked out the vibrant, fluctuating effect satisfactorily by long seemingly parallel strokes. But we may observe even in this photograph little variations in the line, extra pressure, occasional cross hatching, spots and accents which create a sense of change and vitality. Though executed in black and white, and in line, the etching captures a quality comparable with that of the canvases of Camille Pissarro.

D. A.

Lincoln Was a Man Of Literature

LINCOLN VERY EARLY in his career developed an admirable literary style. He arrived at it by hard study and not, as the Lincoln story of popular legend tells us, by a divine gift miraculously bestowed upon an ignorant man. He was finely sensitive, highly intellectual, deliberate, cautious, meditative, uncommonly gifted with that rare thing miscalled common sense, to which was added a slight mixture of superstition and prophetic vision. That roughly explains, not the statesman who belongs to history, but the style of the man who belongs to literature. Read again the Gettysburg Address and see it for what it is, a short prose poem, a work of art. In a few words he expresses the essential emotion of that moment, and he does it without flourish, without screaming, in a quiet, calm style, with rhythms carefully designed for the effect which he intends to produce.

Most of Lincoln's writing is in grave earnest, for he had laborious problems to solve. But he had a fair measure of humor, which was salt to his style and was, moreover, a practical defense against office-seekers and bores. To protect himself he made them laugh. When he called his cabinet together, not to ask their advice but to tell them what he had made up his mind to do about the Emancipation Proclamation, he first read them some pages from Artemus Ward. But he was by nature and by circumstance, after the War began, a sad man, miles away from the smart politician who tries to get votes by telling his audience a funny story. One of the lessons to be learned from any study of the art of expression is that a man who has a definite aim and personality . . . will learn how to use words . . . without a hint of that over-percented Americanism which seems to me very bad for criticism, for art, for life. I will drop a suggestion for my readers to consider: that of all statesmen in the world—recall Pitt, Disraeli, Gladstone, whom you will in France—Lincoln had the finest and strongest literary touch.—From "The Story of the World's Literature," by JOHN MACY. (New York: Liveright.)

Through Scarlet Sumacs

Purling and humming its cadences,
It slips past me under the rim of the gorge,
As I peer down through the scarlet sumacs.
Sparkling in the sunlight,
Shimmering in the moonlight,
On and on it goes,
A silvery sheet of song.

JEAN M. SNYDER

Secret of a Small Garden

IT WAS TWO YEARS after we settled in our antiquated farmstead that we turned attention to its flower garden. Nothing was left of it then except a few peonies, lilies of the valley, and clumps of golden glow, and a broken picket fence too far gone for repair. . . . The rest of the place was plain farmyard. The track of the wagon wheel and footprint of the cow were still upon it. Weeds, brambles, and nettles flourished mightily, and nothing much else.

The turning point toward better things came when my parents crossed the Atlantic to spend a while with us. . . . With her my mother brought the understanding love of flowers and an English skill in caring for them. Six months later a few square yards below the house were her particular domain, crowded with bloom and neater than almost any part of the garden has been since then.

The neighbors spoke of it admiringly as a typical English garden. But there is no such thing as an exclusively English garden. There are innumerable small gardens in England, so closely watched and tended that they are full of color and fragrance from early spring until late autumn. But the same sort of garden might be made almost anywhere except in northern Siberia and the Great American Desert. Principal secret of the English cottage gardens is that they are small enough for one gardener's loving care and management. They can be kept alive and happy, if no better tools are to be had, with an ordinary table fork, a pair of scissors and the day's draining from the icebox. They like a little dishwater, too, if there's not too much soap in it.—From "My Own Four Walls," by DON ROSE. (New York: Doubleday, Doran and Co.)

Swept by Grandma's Turkey Wing

WHO NOW UNDERSTANDS the essential "building" of firewood in a fireplace? Who knows, for instance, that a backlog is not meant to burn; that it is to last, its object being to fill in the back of the fireplace to prevent cold air from the chimney settling and driving smoke into the room, and also to thrust forward the other wood so that heat will be driven outward? Therefore a backlog, green and huge, was placed not on the andirons, for that would make a draft and help the log to burn, but flat on the ashes well against the chimney back. On top of this basic log another green log, somewhat smaller, was piled.

Next to be laid in its place well to the front, on the andirons, was the forestick. This, too, must not burn quickly, as its purpose was to hold the burning fuel in place. But the lastingness of the forestick must depend not on its greenness, for green wood smokes. The forestick was selected for hardness, then; hornbeam or "ironwood" was best.

In between backlogs and forestick the combustible wood was piled, any sort, so that it was well cured and not snappy. Chestnut was snappy and, if any accidentally appeared, was snatched out. The hearth must have been brushed a hundred times a day with Grandma's turkey wing. "A clean hearth is a clean room," she used to say.—From "Grandma Called It Carnal," by BERTHA DAMON. (New York: Simon & Schuster.)

A Reason for Our Hope

Written for The Christian Science Monitor.

IN AN AGE when proof is demanded on every hand, and when the value of theories is judged by their practicability, the healing of disease through the religion taught and demonstrated by Christ Jesus, calls for the earnest attention of every thinker.

The Apostle Peter, one of Jesus' disciples, exhorting the brethren to more Godliness, said (I Peter 3:15), "Sanctify the Lord God in your hearts: and be ready always to give an answer to every man that asketh you a reason of the hope that is in you with meekness and fear." Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, referring to her discovery of the healing of disease by other than material means and to her search for the cause underlying all effect, writes (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 348): "I sought this cause, not within but *ab extra*, and I found it was God made manifest in the flesh, and understood through divine Science. Then I was healed, and the greatest of all questions was solved sufficiently to give a reason for the hope that was within me."

Mrs. Eddy's search for the truth of being lifted her thought above and away from material beliefs until she was able to perceive the allness and perfect harmony of God's universe. Her conviction that Mind was the only cause resulted in her being healed of the results of a supposedly fatal accident, thus verifying, to her human sense, her hope in God, and proving the correctness of her concept of Him as the cause of every genuine effect. The cause or reason for our hope is God. The proof or evidence is found in spiritual purity and in the understanding of His presence and power, by which the sick are healed and harmony is manifested "in the flesh," that is, in human experience. No doubt Peter, having proved his faith and understanding by demonstration, was concerned with the spiritual growth of those to whom he talked. He knew by experience that the highest spiritual purity was required to heal the sick as Jesus did. Therefore he counseled the early Christians to sanctify God in their hearts.

There are many today who have a certain faith or hope in God, and who feel a spiritual sense of His presence, but who have not yet gained a sufficient understanding of His power and grace. To such as these Peter's admonition to "sanctify the Lord God," understandingly obeyed, will enable them to point to healings of sin and sickness as reasons for their hope.

It may seem difficult to turn away from hindering influences which surround one, but a true desire for understanding will provide the necessary urge for study and application. It is not too much to assure the student of Christian Science that, as he gains spiritual understanding, he will experience the healing proof. Through right desire and study, the letter of Christian Science is acquired, and through its application the spirit is demonstrated. The student of this Science should early perceive that deep study and constant contemplation of spiritual facts act to obliterate false beliefs from human thought. This study frees from limitation and enables the student to become receptive to divine reality. In proportion as reality appears, error in its various forms, including the illusions of sin, disease, and death, naturally disappears. This is the law of God manifesting itself "in the flesh." Our necessity is to understand and apply this law in all the minutiæ of daily living. One may approach the study of Christian Science in the hope that some discordant condition will be healed, or he may seek spiritual enlightenment. Whatever his reason, he will receive both, for spiritual enlightenment and healing are inseparable.

The scientific fact that God is the only Mind, as taught in Christian Science, brings the student at once to a higher concept of his spiritual selfhood as an individual expression of intelligence and Life. He finds that as thought is lifted out of material concepts into the facts of Spirit, into Life, Truth, and Love, he is sanctifying the Lord in his heart. No one need believe himself too young or too old, too ignorant or too learned, too weak or too strong to undertake this purifying, proof-demanding task. To be "ready always" with proofs of healing, "to give an answer to every man that asketh" regarding one's faith or hope in God is indeed a grand achievement.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

Ett skäl för vårt hopp

Översättning från engelskan av ovanstående artikel i Kristen Vetenskap

I EN TIDSÅLDER, då det från alla håll fordras bevis, och då teoriernas värde bedömes efter deras praktiska användbarhet, påkallar helandet av sjukdom genom den religion som lärdes och demonstrerades av Kristus Jesus varje tänkande människas allvarliga uppmärksamhet.

Aposteln Petrus, en av Jesu lärjungar, sade, i det han uppmanade bröderna till större gudaktighet (1 Petr. 3:15): "Herren Gud [Eng. Bibeln] skolen I hålla helig i edra hjärtan. Och I skolen alltid vara redo att svara var och en som av eder begär skäl för det hopp, som är i eder, dock med saktmod och fruktan." Mary Baker Eddy, upptäckaren och grundaren av Kristen Vetenskap, skriver med hänsyftning på sin upptäckt av helandet av sjukdom genom andra än materiella medel liksom på sitt sökande efter orsaken till all verkan (*The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, sid. 348): "Jag sökte efter denna orsak icke inom utan alldeles utanför mig, och jag fann den vara Gud, manifesterad i köttet och förstådd genom gudomlig Vetenskap. Då blev jag helad, och den största av alla frågor fick sin lösning i tillräcklig grad för att giva mig ett skäl för det hopp, som var i mig."

Mrs. Eddys sökande efter varats sanning lyfte hennes tanke över och bort ifrån materiella föreställningar, tills hon blev i stånd att uppfatta allheten och den fullkomliga harmonien i Guds universum. Hennes övertygelse att Sinne är den enda orsaken resulterade i att hon blev helad från följderna av en, som det troddes, ödesdiger olyckshändelse, och den bekräftade sålunda för hennes mänskliga förnimmelse det hopp hon hade till Gud och bevisade det rätta i hennes uppfattning av Honom såsom orsaken till varje sann verkan. Orsaken eller skälet till vårt hopp är Gud. Beviset eller vittnesbördet är att finna i andlig renhet och i förståelsen av Hans närvaro och makt, varigenom de sjuka bliva helade och harmoni manifesterad "i köttet", det vill säga, i den mänskliga erfarenheten. Utan tvivel hyste Petrus, som bevisat sin tro och förståelse genom demonstration, intresse för den andliga tillväxten hos dem till vilka han talade. Han visste av erfarenhet, att den högsta andliga renhet erfordras för att hela de sjuka så som Jesus gjorde. Därför tillrådde han de första kristna att hålla Gud helig i hjärtat.

I denna dag finnas många som ha en viss tro på eller ett visst hopp till Gud och som ha en andlig förnimmelse av Hans närvaro, men ännu icke vunnit tillräcklig förståelse av Hans makt och nåd. Petrus förmaning att "hålla Herren Gud helig" skall, när den med förståelse åtlydes, göra det möjligt för sådana människor att peka på helanden från synd och sjukdom såsom ett skäl för sitt hopp.

Det synes måhända svårt att vända sig bort från de hindrande inflytelser som omgiva oss, men en rätt längtan efter förståelse skall giva oss den nödvändiga drivkraften till studium och tillämpning. Vi säga ej för mycket, då vi försäkra den som studerar Kristen Vetenskap, att han, i den mån han vinner andlig förståelse, skall få erfara det helande beviset. Genom rätt längtan och studium tillägna vi oss Kristen Vetenskaps bokstav och genom dess tillämpning demonstreras anden. Den som studerar denna Vetenskap borde tidigt inse, att ett allvarligt studium och ett ihärdigt begrundande av andliga fakta samverka till att utplåna felaktiga föreställningar från den mänskliga tanken. Detta studium befriar från begränsning och sätter den studerande i stånd att bliva mottaglig för den gudomliga verkligheten. Allteftersom verkligheten framträder, kommer villfarelsen i sina olika former, innefattande illusionerna om synd, sjukdom och död, att helt naturligt försvinna. Detta är Guds lag, som manifesterar sig "i köttet". Vad vi behöva är att förstå och tillämpa denna lag i alla det dagliga livets små detaljer. Kanske närma vi oss studiet av Kristen Vetenskap i hopp om att något disharmoniskt tillstånd skall bliva helat eller kanske söka vi andlig upplysning. Vilket vårt skäl än må vara, skola vi få mottaga bådadera, ty andlig upplysning och helande äro oskiljaktiga.

Det vetenskapliga faktum att Gud är det enda Sinnet, såsom Kristen Vetenskap lär, leder den studerande med ens till ett högre begrepp om hans andliga jag såsom varande ett individuellt uttryck av intelligens och Liv. Han finner, att i den mån tanken lyftes ut ur de materiella begreppen, in i Andens fakta, in i Liv, Sanning och Kärlek, håller han Herren helig i hjärtat. Ingen behöver tro sig vara för ung eller för gammal, för okunnig eller för lärd, för svag eller för stark för att gripa sig an med denna renande, bevis krävande uppgift. Att alltid "vara redo" med bevis för helande, "att svara var och en som begär skäl" för vår tro eller vårt hopp till Gud är i sanning en stor gärning.

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Mountain Song

Stars blowing over the prairie
Are beautiful to behold,
But fairer still is a mountain
Tall in the sunset's gold.

He who looks long on a mountain
Grows lonely for clouds at length,
And seeks the distant horizon,
Lured by the mountain's strength,

Up to the glimmering highlands,
Through prairie grass wild with dew;
Whoever measures a mountain,
Climbs to the mountain's blue.

Back on the rippling prairies
The larks and bobwhites cry,
But my heart's song is a mountain
Quiet against the sky.

DOROTHY HOPE MCCRODEN

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1941

Second Section

Intimate Message: Washington

History About to Be Made ..... *By Roscoe Drummond*

Before Congress today are two resolutions of historic significance.

One is designed to help the United States and all free peoples win the war. The other is designed to help the United States and all free peoples win the peace.

The first resolution, introduced by Senator Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee, calls for repeal of the Neutrality Act.

The second resolution, introduced by Representative Pat Cannon (D), of Florida, calls for repeal of the constitutional provision that a two-thirds vote of the Senate is necessary to ratify treaties, and the substitution therefor of a majority vote of both Houses.

Representative Cannon holds that the two-thirds rule has always operated and will continue to operate to prevent the United States from exerting its most effective influence to maintain the peace.

Senator McKellar holds that the Neutrality Act has operated from the beginning, and still operates, to prevent the United States from serving its best interests in helping more effectively to end the war.

There are three reasons which prompt the Administration to ask that the Neutrality Law be erased from the statute books.

At the very minimum the Government wishes to arm its merchant ships so as to prevent them from being sunk by Axis raiders in waters where they are permitted to sail even under the present restrictions of the law.

Want End of Pretense Over Neutrality

With Congress appropriating billions of dollars to produce Lend-Lease weapons with which to defeat Hitlerism, the Government does not want these weapons to pile up either on the wrong side of the ocean or under the ocean.

It wants American vessels to keep the supplies flowing where they will accomplish their purpose. American merchantmen cannot legally sail to Britain unless the Neutrality Act is changed.

Finally, the sponsors of repeal want to end the pretense of legal neutrality. Not for one minute have the American people been neutral in sentiment toward this war. Since the enactment of the Lend-Lease Act—providing arms officially to one side and denying them to the other—the American Government has not been neutral in fact. The atmosphere of "neutrality" has been confusing. The legalism of neutrality has been hollow and meaningless.

The Neutrality Act was never a pledge that the United States either would or ought to remain neutral under all circumstances in face of war. In the preamble to the Law Congress specifically reserved the right to repeal or amend it in the "interests of the peace, security, and welfare" of the United States.

The Neutrality Act is really a don't-get-into-the-war-for-wrong-reasons act. It rests upon a misreading of history and on an uncomplimentary judgment of the motives of the American people. It assumes that the United States went into the World War at the behest of bankers and munition makers, and assumes that if the sale and delivery of arms to any belligerent is banned, there will be no reason for the United States to play any part in any future war.

The Congress which voted to prevent the sale of arms to belligerents in 1937 voted to allow the sale of arms to belligerents in 1939, two months after Germany invaded Poland.

Effective U. S. Action After War

Events have outrun the law. Its nullification has been supported by its advocates during the whole period that the United States sold and shipped arms to belligerent Japan and to belligerent China. Its evasion in technicality has been connived at by its opponents in allowing American ships to carry arms to the Red Sea for belligerent Britain's use.

In presenting his bill to sponsor repeal, Senator McKellar contended that it was a mistake to have passed the Law since it has done no good, and that it is a danger to retain the Law since it conflicts with the Nation's "age-old policy of freedom of the seas."

But what about the future? Almost 25 years ago the United States made an alliance to fight a war, and then refused to make an alliance to secure the peace. War came again.

Is the United States going to have a date with destiny every 25 years to fight a war it refuses to help prevent? The truth is that war isn't destined; it is made by men. War isn't inevitable; it is avertable.

In proposing his constitutional amendment to substitute majority rule in both Houses of Congress for two-thirds rule in the Senate on treaties, Representative Cannon declares that his purpose is to make possible effective American action after the war under the leadership of President Roosevelt or any other President in bringing about a practical and fair solution of world affairs.

"Unless we amend the Constitution in this respect," he says, "we might as well stop talking about assuming our responsibilities as a great nation, and admit to the democracies of the world that we will again be forced to stay out of after-war peace negotiations.

"There is no doubt in my mind that the muddle after World War I contributed to the present war, and if President Wilson's hands had not been tied by a small minority in the Senate, he would have laid a foundation of world affairs which would have prevented the present conflict."

Whatever the merits of the great League of Nations debate, this fact remains: staying out of the peace hasn't kept America out of war, and once again America is going to have the chance to choose its course. It will be one of the most fateful decisions of American history.

The Country Speaks: Los Angeles

The Benefits of Farsightedness ..... *By Robert K. Shellaby*

Quite in keeping with the farsightedness of a community which believes its gigantic harbor, water, and power projects have overcome natural limitations, Los Angeles has had in operation for many years a "Major Disaster Emergency Council." It is being placed under the national Office of Civilian Defense, through the local Defense Council set up by the City Council. After the war emergency, the permanent "Emergency Council" will revert to its original function as a safeguard against "those natural and social catastrophes that, unforeseen, are visited upon every civilized community perhaps once, twice, or three times in a century," according to Mayor Fletcher Bowron, who under the national plan is head of the city's civilian defense.

The Emergency Council years ago designated 14 concentration areas for relief camps throughout the 450 square miles of the City, and organized 14 general committees which have detailed the various phases of relief and reconstruction. Of these working groups, the Water, Streets, Medical, Fire, and Law and Order Committees are under the City Charter, operating with the City's tax funds largely staffed by City personnel.

A very important segment of the Council program has been taken over by the American Red Cross, directing and financing the Shelter, Finance, Rescue, Rehabilitation and Necessities of Life Committees.

Staffed by Utilities Heads

Models of co-operation between public and private agencies, the Communication and Transportation Committees are staffed by heads of important utilities. Boy Scouts and radio "hams" have their proper place in Communication Committee work, for instance.

The Personnel Committee is composed of heads of ex-service groups, with an American Legionnaire in command. Its main job is to line up carpenters, truck drivers, police reserves, and other emergency servants.

The Intelligence Committee, as the over-all committee, operates with a full-time office headed by Basil Rice, who co-ordinates the entire program for the Executive Committee, which in turn is headed by the political heads of the City Government.

With no precedents to help, the Council sprang from two years of ground-work by Fire Chief R. J. Scott beginning in 1924. Convincing civic leaders of the truism that the seriousness of natural disasters is in direct ratio to the extent of preparedness to meet them, the Chief in 1926 formed the Citizens Preparedness Committee as the forerunner of the present Council. From 1926 to 1928, the Committee of business and political leaders took stock of resources and established preliminary camp sites on parks, golf courses, campuses, and playgrounds.

"Dress Rehearsal" a Success

The next few years of depression slowed the work down, but in 1933 an earthquake shook the City Council into delegating wide emergency authority to a permanent Council. Torrential rains of 1938's spring provided the first dress rehearsal, reported as highly successful on all sides.

Today, the Council's role in defense against air raids and other war-provoked dislocations will no doubt be revised to fit wartime supplies and to conform with military strategy. For instance, the well-marked headquarters building, built specially in a central park in 1937, may be of use against natural disasters, as a center of communication and control, but it offers a clear bombing target.

"We trust that our City may have rare occasion," says the Mayor, "to require these provisions. But experience teaches that preservation of life and property may some day depend upon them, and in the meanwhile their existence relieves us of undue apprehensions."

Pointing to other good factors, the Mayor praises the co-operation and volunteer service on every hand, among public and private agencies, which have bulwarked the Nation's third largest metropolitan area. The City can well be proud, he says, of providing an example already followed by other communities throughout the United States.

To Change the Subject:

The Blue-Denim of Defense ..... *By Laura B. Haddock*

"Those uniforms are marvelous," the instructress said amusedly, "When you are 'at ease' they're still at attention!"

She was talking about the blue denim workclothes prescribed for cadets in the Massachusetts Women's Civilian Defense School. The uniform consists of a pair of jeans and a button-up-the-front coat. The boardlike contours of the whole thing have given rise to the theory that it could have been put together by a firm of tentmakers. Garments less feminine have yet to be devised. But do the women mind it? Not at all.

The Class in "convoy" merely laughed briefly and went back to their notebooks. They had all come here for business, and if scratchy blue denim was part of the business, they were prepared to "take it," and cheerfully.

All Doing Their Bit

They were from nearly every condition of life that a city holds. The middle-aged woman on my right had a son at Fort Devens. The little stenographer next to her had never had more than a limited "commercial" education and had no idea what the lieutenant meant by "adsorption" or the "drag effect" in the movement of gas along the ground. But she was determined to find out if it took her all night. She said to me confidentially, "I think I'll go home and write my notes all over in my own words, and then maybe I'll know what she means."

And this, mark you, after a full day in an office and three hours of lectures on the meaning of intake valves and kindred items.

Yet most of the women there would have had much the same story to tell. A few seats beyond me, I recognized the owner of an exclusive and busy lingerie shop in town. Later I was introduced to a gray-haired woman who runs a successful interior decorating business. She was neither young nor particularly the type of woman you would expect to see learning military drill in an armory, but there she was. And her secretary came along to take the course with her.

Unity and Earnestness

That first night in the armory was surprising and spoke volumes for the single-minded purposefulness of these women. There were about 150 of them; yet in no time at all that varied group—tall women and short, old and young, colored as well as white—was sorted into platoons and marched into orderly position. And every woman in the lot seemed at once to have developed a perfect ramrod of a backbone.

Though uniforms hadn't yet been issued and no two women were dressed alike, there was a very perceptible unity nevertheless. They went through the unaccustomed paces at first haltingly, but then snappily—and always silently. And if anyone doesn't think that last is a very miracle of unity, let him try putting any other group of 150 women together and see what it sounds like.

Indeed it is this unity and earnestness that impress one most of all. Though these women have widely different backgrounds and pursuits, they are as one in the task of learning how to be of some use in a potential emergency. They are not just thinking things over. They have already foreseen the necessity of forgetting personal affairs for the time being and joining with other women for the national good.

Anyone who believes that women do not have the faculty of organizing intelligently, might well watch what is going on in women's civilian defense training.

KGEI—News Guidepost for Foreign Lands

'The Voice of Uncle Sam' is heard in Asia, Australia, South America and Africa from Nob Hill.

By Nate White
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
California

More than ever the United States is becoming a fountain of information and hope to the peoples of far-off lands. One becomes convinced of this as he talks with E. T. Buck Harris, manager of the General Electric Company's noncommercial short-wave radio station on San Francisco's Nob Hill.

From Africa, Australia, China, Thailand, French Indo-China, Manchukuo, and Japan have come hungry appeals to KGEI for news of what Americans are thinking. It is obvious that men and women in most of these lands are groping for some Gibraltar of information on which to base their own opinions or hopes, and they are turning to their short-wave radio sets to hear what the people of this democracy are thinking.

Rather than risk a personal commentary in such an important international opinion-forming movement, Mr. Harris devised a program composed of latest opinions from some of the Nation's most outstanding daily newspapers and magazines, which are assembled and radiocast by William Winter, West Coast radio commentator.

Responsible Judgment

In arranging this new opinion program, Mr. Harris specified that it should represent America's most responsible judgment, as expressed in the press, on the fast-developing events of this breathless world. He did not limit the radiocast to opinions from newspapers of any special geographical section or of any political affiliation. Nor did he ask that controversy be kept out.

"The people of these far-off lands want to know what we are thinking. The opinion radiocast is to show us as we are," Mr. Harris explained in an interview.

Such publications as The Los Angeles Times, The San Francisco Chronicle, The New York Times, The Christian Science Monitor, and Time Magazine have been cited on KGEI's radiocasts. As opinions of the Nation's publications come over KGEI's teletype daily by special arrangement, they are sifted and prepared for the 15-minute report by Mr. Winter from 6:45 to 7 o'clock each morning, Pacific Standard Time. That is evening in the Orient when radio sets are tuned in.

Besides opinions from the Nation's publications, the radiocast carries results of important public opinion surveys, such as those of the American Institute of Public Opinion and of Fortune Magazine.

Picked Up by Chains

Besides being heard by KGEI's listeners throughout the great extent of its Oriental-African-Australian beam, the opinion program is being picked up by Shanghai, Singapore and Australian chains. It is believed that it is reaching the widest, consistently-listening short-wave audience yet developed in this part of the world.

In addition to its opinion program, which is heard daily except Friday, KGEI provides the peoples of the Pacific end of Latin America with up-to-the-second spot news daily. It now sends these newscasts out in five languages—French, Dutch, English, Spanish, and Chinese, the latter in Cantonese and Mandarin dialects. The time may come when Japanese and Siamese newscasters will be required.

The news in French and Dutch is radiocast every day except Saturday. The Dutch period, from 5 to 5:20 a. m., P. S. T., is directed particularly to the Netherlands East Indies. It is radiocast by Peter H. Ris, a native of the Netherlands, a resident of the East Indies for more than 10 years, and a former Surabaya newspaper editor. This program includes five minutes of music.

The news in French, for the ears of French-speaking residents of Indo-China, is reported over KGEI by Victor Lusinchi, a native Californian, who served in France as a newspaper and radio correspondent.

Chinatown to China

The Chinese hour is each night from midnight to 1 a. m., P. S. T. This program originates in the heart of Chinatown in a small basement studio, where Chinese actors, singers, and newscasters send out programs beamed to the Orient. This program is authentically Chinese and is prepared in co-operation with the Chinese Six Companies of San Francisco under the direction of Arthur Wong, Oakland businessman.

KGEI has evidence that it is one of the few, if not the only consistent, authentic source of information reaching most sections of Asia and some other parts of the world on its short-wave beam. It has learned this from travelers and from American officials who have come from the Orient. By round-about mail, brought secretly from Japan and Manchukuo, where it is a capital offense to listen to foreign radio programs, letters have come in appreciation of KGEI and in search of additional information.

So important is this field for an international good-will radiocast from the United States that KGEI has consistently refused to accept commercial sponsors. It is not in the radiocasting business on a commercial scale, similar to the big networks, and Mr. Harris expressed the belief that it was better in international radiocasting to avoid commercialism. The picture in foreign eyes of the United States as the Nation which moves on the dollar sign has not always developed good will, Mr. Harris pointed out.

Increased Importance

These across-the-Pacific programs have assumed new importance the past year because of fast-developing events in the field of Pacific relations, especially between Washington and Tokyo. It is believed that KGEI's attempts to provide authentic information on important events have helped clarify opinion in distant countries, especially those in the path of Japan's plan of conquest.

KGEI is able to claim that it is the only United States radio station heard consistently in the Orient, because of its geographical location. When General Electric's engineers set out many years ago to build an experimental short-wave station beamed to the Far East from near the Atlantic Ocean, they found that this beam would have to cut through the magnetic pole, a radio impossibility.

After making careful surveys, it was found that California's coastal hills around San Francisco Bay provided the best possible central jumping-off location for the informative short-wave beams. Consequently KGEI's 50,000-watt transmitter was built at Belmont, a few miles south of San Francisco.

The station opened on Treasure Island in February, 1939, and won its initial fame radiocasting from the Golden Gate International Exposition. It is now originating its programs, except the Chinese hour, from its new, latest-type studios in the Hotel Fairmont, Nob Hill, San Francisco. Through the use of Alexanderson panel directive antennas, KGEI's 50,000-watt signal becomes equivalent to 500,000 watts in the path of the beam.

Daily Schedule

From 4 a. m. to 9:15 a. m., P. S. T., each day the "Voice of Uncle Sam," as KGEI has become known, booms out over the Pacific to listeners in Asia, the Antipodes, and South Africa. It radiocasts on this beam at 9,670 kilocycles, 31.02 meters. It is also on the air on its Far Eastern beam to the same nations each night from 9:30 p. m. to 1 a. m., P. S. T.

Although the station was established in California for the explicit purpose of radiocasting to the Orient, its service to Latin America is important and impressive.

Beginning Oct. 6, the station will inaugurate an all-Spanish half-hour weekly program under the auspices of Stanford University. These programs, starting at 6 p. m. P. S. T., will be entitled La Universidad de Stanford Saluda á Las Américas (Stanford University Salutes the Americas), and it will be in charge of Mrs. Maria Hoge, curator of the office of Pan-American Relations of Stanford's Hoover Library on War, Revolution and Peace.

Programs on this hour will originate in a studio in the Hoover Library in Palo Alto and will be carried by special telephone line to KGEI in San Francisco.

KGEI's daily programs to Latin America, from 4 p. m. to 9 p. m. P. S. T., include news, fashion notes, a mailbag program, music and relays of network shows.

A recent addition to KGEI's friendly service is the "musical mail bag" for men in the United States Army, Navy, and Marine Corps at stations in Alaska, Hawaii, and throughout the Pacific. It is radiocast each Sunday from 10:15 to 11:15 p. m. P. S. T. and includes letters from men in the services. Their requests for musical selections are played, and a number of relatives and friends of soldiers and sailors are interviewed in the studio and given the opportunity to say "hello" to the men at distant posts.

Boon to Alaska

In Alaska, so the story goes, KGEI is referred to as the "Alaskan network." This is not in derogation of Alaskan radio, but because for half the year, because of magnetic activity, normal long-range radio communication from the United States is disturbed. The station's fans throughout the Pacific arena are loyal, and many touching letters of appreciation have been received, especially from Americans or British who have been located for many years at distant points without adequate means of quick information from the English-speaking world.

Today KGEI has complete offices in the Fairmont with two studios of the most modern type. Its growth from the 1939 days of a staff composed of Mr. Harris, three engineers, and one woman assistant, is shown today by comparison with the staff, composed of Mr. Harris and his program assistant, Merrill C. Phillips, seven engineers, six announcers, Mr. Winter, and three women assistants.

Most complete evidence of the station's growth and service, however, are the piles of letters stacked up in KGEI offices showing the wide path of good will the station is cutting not only in the Far East, Australia, and Africa but in Latin America. It is a voice ably speaking for Uncle Sam.

Oriental Listeners

Wide World

At Station KGEI

Gladys Low and Patricia Low, broadcasters to China.

Oran

Worldwide Fan Mail

Miss Evelyn Lee, standing, and Miss Beatriz Pinal, the "Spanish Voice of Niñon." She broadcasts fashion news weekly to Latin America.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 260,000
Previous day's sales 486,330
1941 volume to date 104,909,060
1940 volume to date 152,657,985

Leaders Edge Forward In Quiet Trade

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (AP) — Leading stocks managed to retrieve portions of this week's substantial losses in today' brief market proceedings.

Trends began to harden after a hesitant start, with steels, rails, and motors edging forward. Dealings were exceptionally sluggish, however, and while fractional advances predominated near the final hour, numerous issues were unchanged or off slightly.

In the share division modest plus signs were recorded for U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Southern Railway, Union Pacific, General Motors, Chrysler, Western Union, Anaconda, Philip Morris, General Electric, U. S. Rubber, Sears Roebuck, Boeing, and Pepsi-Cola.

Dow Chemical added another point to yesterday's 8-point decline. Backward were American Can, Kennecott, and Youngstown Sheet.

Some bidding came in, brokers said, on the idea the list was oversold and that chances of the Treasury's proposed 6 per cent ceiling on corporate profits getting through Congress were growing slimmer. Few speculative incentives were discerned in the war news or business happenings.

Among items studied in financial offices were:

The Bureau of Mines reported domestic and foreign crude petroleum supplies at the end of the week ended Sept. 20 totalled 246,500,000 barrels, an increase over the preceding week of 336,000 barrels.

The National Lumber Manufacturers Association estimated last week's lumber production was 4 per cent under the week before but 7 per cent greater than in the like period a year ago. Shipments were slightly higher but a trifle less than in the comparable 1940 week while new orders expanded 9 per cent over the previous week and fell 10 per cent below last year's figure.

The National Machine Tool Builders Association disclosed 85 per cent of the nation's tool plants were operating their key departments from 100 to 168 hours per week to speed output for the defense program.

Some Rail Bonds Higher

Selected speculative railroad bonds moved higher toward the end of today's short trading session, in a continuation of yesterday's trend.

A few sizable lots of first-class industrials changed hands at prices unchanged to ⅛ higher than the previous close.

U. S. Treasuries were steady to 1-32 point higher in over-the-counter trading and stock exchange quotations on the governments were about unchanged. Foreign bonds were inactive.

Domestic issues on the upside included New York Central 4½s and 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s and 5½s, Wabash 4½s, Southern Pacific 4½s of '69, Illinois Central 4¾s and Erie 5s of '75.

Among the few which registered lower prices were International Mercantile Marine 6s, American & Foreign Power 5s and Shell Union 2½s.

Odlum Sees 200 Field Offices Soon For Sub-Contracts

WASHINGTON (AP)—Floyd B. Odlum, director of the OPM contract distribution division, said today that at least 100 and maybe 200 field offices would be opened soon to assist small factories in obtaining defense sub-contracts.

Offices will be opened immediately, he told a press conference, in Hartford, Conn.; Providence, R. I.; Columbus, Ohio; and Indianapolis.

Offices will be opened soon in Albany, N. Y.; Dayton, Ohio; Portland, Maine; Rochester, N. Y.; Spokane; Springfield, Ill.; Springfield, Mass.; Trenton, N. J.; Wichita, Kan.; and Youngstown, Ohio. The division will continue to operate the 39 offices of the defense contract service which it superseded.

Existing small branch offices at Harrisburg, Wilkes-Barre and Allentown, Pa., will be enlarged. At the same time Mr. Odlum announced the appointment of Walter W. Finke of Minneapolis, president of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce, as chairman of a small business committee. The committee will act in an advisory capacity to Odlum.

The members of the small business committee are: Ben Abrams, New York City; Boyd Bridgewater, Akron, Ohio; W. B. Connell, Kansas City, Kan.; Alfred C. Gaunt, Methuen, Mass.; P. W. Grassell, Chicago; I. L. Johnson, Berkeley, Calif.; H. C. Keiner, Richmond Hill, N. Y.; A. D. Kennedy, Atlanta; S. Alva Moog, St. Louis; Thomas J. Starke, Richmond; D. R. Yarnall, Philadelphia; and John H. Wilson, Wichita Falls, Texas.

Oct. Emergency Zinc Pool Quotas Fixed

WASHINGTON (AP)—Donald M. Nelson, defense priorities director, fixed the emergency zinc pool quotas for October, requiring that producers of metallic zinc set aside an amount equal to 27 per cent of their August production.

This will amount to about 20,400 short tons, officials said. The amount is approximately the same as the September pool.

Zinc set aside for the pool is allocated by the priorities division.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	2	54½	54	54	Sep 26
51¾	44	Acme Steel (4)	1	47½	47½	47½	Sep 25
7¾	5½	Adams Exp (.15)	3	7⅛	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
24¼	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	Sep 26
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
45	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	2	41¾	41½	41¾	
⅜	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	Sep 26
5	3¼	Alaska Jun	21	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
⅝	⅝	Alleghany Corp	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
9½	8½	Alleg pf xw	2	7½	7½	7½	
10¾	6¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	Sep 26
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	Sep 26
25⅜	18½	Alleg Lud (1½g)	3	22½	22½	22½	
11½	7¾	Allen Ind (¾g)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Sep 26
167½	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	2	160	160	160	Sep 26
13	10	Allied Kid (1a)	1	12½	12½	12½	
14¾	11⅜	Allied M (¾g)	6	13¾	13⅜	13¾	+ ⅜
8⅞	5¼	Allied Stores	7	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
86	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	1	85½	85½	85½	Sep 26
37	25¾	Allis-Ch Mfg(1g	8	29	29	29	
21⅜	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	1	19	19	19	Sep 26
1⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Sep 25
20	10	Am Lea pf 3½k	1	17½	17½	17½	Sep 25
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	1	57¾	57¾	57¾	
19⅜	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.90g)	7	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	Sep 26
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	3	46	45⅝	46	Sep 26
9¾	5½	Am Bk N (.30g)	3	5⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
8¼	5½	Am Bosch	1	6¼	6	6¼	+ ¼
39	29⅞	Am Br Sh(1.40g)	2	34	34	34	Sep 26
3	1	Am Cable & R	2	2⅜	2¼	2¼	− ⅛
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	2	83½	83½	83½	− ⅛
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	1	179¼	179¼	179¼	Sep 26
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	6	27½	27¼	27¼	− ⅛
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	3	69	68¼	68¾	Sep 25
23½	18⅛	Am Ch & C 1.20g	5	20	19½	19½	Sep 26
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	110	110	110	Sep 17
121	98½	Am Chicle (4a)	4	110½	110	110½	Sep 26
8¾	6½	Am Col'type(.60)	1	7	7	7	Sep 25
9⅞	4⅝	Am Comm Al	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Sep 26
19½	9½	Am Crys S(1¼g)	2	18	18	18	Sep 26
1⅞	1¼	Am Encaus Til	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Sep 25
6½	3¾	Am European	1	6¼	6	6	A'g 12
1¼	½	Am & For Pow	2	¾	¾	¾	− ⅛
24⅜	11⅞	Am FP $6 pf .90k	1	22	22	22	+ ⅝
28⅜	14¾	Am FP $7pf 1.05k	4	26	25¾	26	Sep 26
3⅞	2⅞	Am & F P 2 pf	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (3g)	6	35	34¼	34½	Sep 26
4⅛	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Sep 26
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	Sep 26
44¼	44¼	Am Home (2.40)	2	47	47	47	Sep 26
2⅛	1½	Am Ice	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	Sep 26
28½	20	Am Ice pf(½e)	5	26½	25½	26	Sep 25
4¼	3⅛	Am Internat'l	19	4⅛	3⅝	3⅝	Sep 25
13¼	9⅜	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	Sep 16
50	45	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	45	45	45	Sep 8
17⅛	10¾	Am Locomotive	6	12⅜	12½	12⅜	+ ⅛
95¼	79	Am Loco pf 5½k	2	86	86	86	Sep 25
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.74g)	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	Sep 26
6⅛	2¼	Am M & Metal	7	5½	5⅜	5⅜	Sep 26
22⅜	15½	Am Metal (¾g)	22	20¾	20¾	20¾	− ¼
3¾	1	Am Power & Lt	5	1⅛	1	1⅛	
46¾	30	AP&L $6 pf 5¾k	1	32½	32½	32½	
39	20	AP&L $5pf 4¾k	9	29	28½	28¾	Sep 25
7¼	5¾	Am Rad&S(.45g)	19	6	5¾	6	+ ⅛
15⅞	11⅞	Am R Mill(1.05g)	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
7	4⅝	Am Saf R (½g)	1	5½	5½	5½	
10¼	7½	Am Seating(½g)	4	9¼	9¼	9¼	Sep 25
45⅝	34	Am Sm & R(2g)	19	41¾	41¼	41⅜	Sep 26
155	138½	Am Sm&R pf(7)	3	153½	153½	153½	Sep 24
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	Sep 23
28½	19	Am Stl Fd(1¼g)	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ⅝
11½	9⅝	Am Stores (½g)	1	11	11	11	Sep 26
13½	10	Am Stove (.90g)	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	Sep 26
22½	14	Am Sug R (½g)	2	20½	20⅜	20½	+ ⅜
98	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	3	96⅜	95½	95½	−1
19⅝	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	4	18¾	18½	18½	Sep 26
163¾	148½	Am T & T (9)	2	154¼	154	154	+ ¼
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	3	70⅛	69½	69½	− ¼
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	3	70¾	70¼	70¼	+ ¼
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	152½	152½	152½	Sep 25
7	4½	Am Type Fdrs	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Sep 26
29⅛	24½	Am Viscose ½g	7	25	24⅞	24⅞	
116¾	113⅜	Am Viscos pf (5)	1	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	Sep 25
7¼	4	Am Water Wks	5	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
99⅛	82	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	86	86	86	Sep 26
8⅜	5½	Am Woolen	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
81¼	61	Am Wool pf (7k)	4	75⅜	74¼	74¾	− ⅜
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	4	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	
56¾	46⅛	Am Zpr pf(3¾k)	1	50	50	50	Sep 24
30	22½	Anaconda (1½g)	26	27	26¾	26⅞	+ ⅛
17¼	11⅞	Anchor-H (.30g)	3	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	Sep 24
12½	9	Andes Cop (¾g)	1	10½	10½	10½	Sep 24
2¼	1	A P W Paper	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Sep 26
33⅞	26	Arch-DM (1.35g)	1	33	32¾	32¾	Sep 25
112½	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110½	110½	110½	Sep 23
5½	4	Armour Ill	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
69⅞	47½	Arm Ill pr pf1½g	1	68	68	68	
72	60	Arm Ill pf	1	½	72	½	Sep 18
34⅜	23	Armstrong 1¼g	1	29	29	29	+ ¼
9¾	6⅞	Arnold C (⅜g)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Sep 25
6¾	4½	Artloom (.52½g)	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ¼
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	− ⅛
88	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	84	84	84	Sep 26
102½	87	Assd D 2 pf(14k)	1	96½	96½	96½	Sep 25
35½	23	Associates (2)	1	25	25	25	Sep 18
31⅜	18	Atch T&SF (1g)	22	28⅜	27¾	28⅛	+ ⅜
70¼	60¼	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	3	64	63	64	+ ½
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast Line	9	25⅜	25	25¼	+ ⅜
36¼	13½	Atl G&W Indies	2	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ¾
53	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	1	48¾	48¾	48¾	
24⅜	19½	Atl Refining (1)	9	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	
111⅛	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109	109	109	Sep 25
7½	6⅝	Atlas Corp (½g)	11	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
50¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	Sep 25
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (2½g)	1	69½	69½	69½	Sep 25
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Sep 26
3¼	1⅜	Austin Nichols	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Sep 24
3¼	2⅜	Aviation Corp	15	3¾	3¾	3¾	

B

19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	4	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+ ¼
5⅜	3½	Balt & Ohio	7	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
8⅞	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
8½	-	Bangor & Ar	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	− ¼
13¼	7	Barber As (½e)	5	11⅜	11½	11⅜	+ ½
9⅞	6½	Barker Bros ½g	1	8½	8½	8½	Sep 26
10½	7⅜	Barnsdall (.45g)	12	9⅜	9⅜	9½	Sep 26
24⅞	18¾	Bath Ir Wks ¾g	1	19½	19½	19½	− ⅛
31⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	26	26	26	Sep 26
27⅜	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	26	26	26	Sep 26
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Sep 10
104½	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	117½	117½	117½	Sep 2
8½	7	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7	7	7	Sep 26
41⅞	32⅜	Bendix Av (3g)	2	38	37¾	38	+ ⅜
20⅜	13¾	Benef Ind (1¼g)	1	14⅜	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
57	50	Benef Ind pf 2½	2	56	56	56	Sep 24
24¾	26¾	Best & Co(1.80a)	1	30⅝	30⅝	40⅝	Sep 26
89½	65⅝	Beth Steel (4½g)	25	66	65½	65¾	+ ¼
131½	119⅛	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	120	120	120	Sep 23
31⅞	23¼	Bigelow S (3g)	2	29	28½	28½	Sep 25
23⅞	16½	Black & Deck(2)	1	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅛
10¼	6⅝	Blaw-Kn (.45g)	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Sep 26
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L (¾g)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Sep 22
24¾	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	16	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	+ ¼
35	25½	Bohn Al&B 1½g	2	30	30	30	+ ½
23⅜	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	22	22	22	+ ½
21⅞	18⅝	Borden Co (.90g)	8	21⅜	21½	21⅜	+ ¼
21	16	Borg-Warn 1.20g	9	19½	19½	19½	− ½
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	2	2⅜	2¼	2¼	Sep 25
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	2	32	31	31	Sep 19
4⅝	3¼	Brew Corp(.20g)	2	3⅞	3¾	3¾	Sep 25
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport B ¾g	2	9	9	9	+ ¼
25⅜	18½	Briggs Mfg 1½g	5	20	20	20	+ ¼
41	29	Briggs & St 2¼g	1	29	29	29	Sep 25
44½	8	Bristol-M (2.40)	2	41½	41	41	Sep 25
2⅝	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	6	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Sep 25
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	5	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Sep 25
14¼	10	Bkly Un Gas	5	12⅞	12¾	12¾	− ⅛
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	36½	36½	36½	Sep 24
23½	18¼	Bruns-Bal (1½g)	2	18½	18¼	18¼	Sep 25
12⅝	9	Bucyrus-E (.65g)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	10	4	3⅞	3⅞	Sep 26
8½	5½	Budd Wheel .45g	3	6½	6½	6½	
34½	23	Bullard (1½g)	5	25	23	23	Sep 25
35⅝	27½	Bullova Wat (2a)	6	32⅝	31½	31½	Sep 25
20⅞	15¾	Burling (.95g)	2	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	Sep 26
61½	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	54½	54½	54½	
9⅜	7⅜	Burr Add (.45g)	14	8½	8¼	8¼	Sep 26
4¼	2½	Bush Terminal	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
6⅞	4½	Butler Br (.30g)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
23	19⅝	But Bros pf(1½)	1	21½	21½	21½	Sep 26
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	− ⅛
11⅜	7½	Byers (AM) Co	1	10	10	10	+ ½
12	7½	Byron Jack(½g)	1	10	10	10	Sep 26

C

24⅜	16¾	Calif Pack (1½)	1	23	23	23	+ ½
53	41	Calif P pf(2½)	1	52½	52¼	52½	Sep 8
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1	1	1	Sep 25
7¼	4½	Calumet&H(¾g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
14½	10¼	Camp Wy (1.10g)	1	11½	11½	11½	
17½	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	1	16	16	16	
5¼	3⅜	Canadian Pacific	12	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	+ ¼
39⅞	34	Cannon M (1½g)	1	35½	35½	35½	Sep 26
3⅜	2¼	Capital Ad A	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	Sep 25
30½	22	Carpent Stl (2g)	1	27	27	27	
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.30)	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
87¾	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	2	79	79	79	− ¼
50⅝	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	4	44⅝	44	44	Sep 26
29¾	18⅞	Celanese (1½g)	6	24⅝	24½	24¾	Sep 26
10½	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	4	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅜
22¾	15½	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	17½	17½	17½	Sep 25
3½	1½	Cent Foundry	3	2½	2½	2½	
4½	1¾	Cent RR NJ	1	3½	3½	3½	Sep 19
14¼	4½	Cent Violetta S	2	12⅜	12¼	12¼	− ⅛
4	2½	Century Rib M	2	4	4	4	A'g 5
34⅞	27	Cerro de Pas(3g)	2	33	33	33	− ⅛
5⅜	2⅛	Cert-teed Prod	6	3⅜	3¼	3¼	Sep 25
21¼	15¾	Chain Belt (¾g)	1	17	17	17	Sep 26
22½	17½	Cham P&F (¾g)	2	22	21¾	22	Sep 25
18	11½	Checker Cab	1	11½	11½	11½	Sep 25
44½	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	2	36½	36⅜	36½	+ ⅜
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	100	100	100	Sep 19
4	2¼	Ches Corp	1	4	4	4	
1⅝	¾	Chi & E Ill	1	1½	1½	1½	Sep 26
6	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	5	5½	5	5½	Sep 26

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
3	1⅛	Chi Great West	1	2¼	2½	2½	Sep 26
10⅝	3¾	Chi Great W pf	8	8½	8½	8⅝	+ ⅜
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	4	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Sep 25
19½	9½	Chi Pneu (1½g)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅜
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	42	42	42	Sep 24
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	Sep 20
-	-	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 26
-	-	C R I & P 6% pf	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 26
9⅜	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9⅜	8¾	9¼	Sep 20
14¾	10⅜	Chickasha (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	Sep 26
3	1⅛	Childs Co	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Sep 24
72⅛	55	Chrysler (4½g)	12	59	58½	58⅝	+ ⅜
10⅜	8⅜	City I & F (.90g)	1	10½	10½	10½	Sep 26
4½	2¼	City Stores	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Sep 26
40½	0¼	Clark Eq (2½g)	2	34	34¾	33¾	Sep 26
53⅜	24½	Clev Gr Br 1.20g	1	28	28	28	Sep 26
43½	26¼	Climax M (1.20)	8	39	39	39	+ ⅜
19⅜	28½	Cluett Peab (2g)	6	38	37	37	Sep 26
106	87	Coca-Cola (3½g)	5	96	96	96	+ ⅜
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	62	62	62	Sep 12
16¼	11½	Colgate-P (½a)	2	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
104½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4½)	1	103¾	103¾	103¾	− ⅛
10¼	18½	Collins & A 2¾g	2	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	Sep 26
20	14	Col F & I (1a)	2	17½	17¼	17¼	Sep 25
21⅜	14⅜	Col Br A (1.35g)	1	15½	15½	15½	Sep 23
21	14⅜	Col Br B (1.35g)	3	15½	15	15	Sep 25
4⅞	2½	Col G&E (.10g)	6	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	− ⅛
82½	66½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	70½	70½	70½	+ ½
7½	4¼	Colum Pict	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	Sep 26
38½	21½	Colum P pf (2¾)	3	26	26	26	Sep 26
84	69¼	Colum Carb (4)	1	80	80	80	Sep 26
31	21¾	Comi Credit (3)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ⅜
104	99¾	Com Cr pf (4½)	1	100	100	100	Sep 17
27½	27½	Comi Inv Tr (4)	10	31⅜	31	31⅜	+ ⅛
110	102½	Com T cv pf(4½)	1	106¼	106¼	106¼	Sep 24
11¾	8¾	Comi Solv (.35g)	21	10½	10⅛	10¼	− ⅛
-	-	Com'th & South	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	
65⅝	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	6	60¾	60½	60¾	+ ⅛
30⅛	24¼	Com Edis (1.80)	3	25½	25½	25½	+ ⅛
-	3	Conde Nast(½g)	4	3¼	3¼	3⅛	Sep 25
18¾	14	Congoleum (1)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	-
50⅜	22½	Cons Airc (4g)	16	43⅛	42⅞	43	− ⅛
15⅞	10½	Cons Cig (1¾e)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Sep 26
11⅝	9⅜	Cons Cop (½g)	12	7	7	7	
23⅜	16⅜	Cons Ed (1.40g)	16	17	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
98⅜	95	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	Sep 26
1¼	⅛	Con Film Ind	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 25
11	7¼	Cons F pf (¾k)	2	10	9¾	9¾	Sep 26
3⅛	2¼	Cons Laundries	7	2½	2½	2½	Sep 26
6⅛	5¼	Consol Oil (⅜)	32	6¼	6	6⅛	
4¾	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	9	4	3¾	4	Sep 25
7¼	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	2	5	5	5	
30	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	23½	23	23	Sep 25
106⅝	99	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	101½	101½	101½	Sep 19
16½	12½	Container (¾g)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
5	4⅛	Cont Baking	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Sep 26
109⅛	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	102¾	102¾	102¾	Sep 25
40½	31⅝	Cont Can (1½g)	2	36	36	36	− ⅜
10	6⅝	Cont Dia F (1)	4	9	8⅞	9	Sep 26
45¾	35¼	Cont Ins (1.80a)	2	45¼	44⅞	44⅞	− ⅛
4⅛	2⅜	Cont Motors	5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
26¾	17⅜	Cont Oil (¾g)	2	22¾	22¾	22¾	− ⅛
23½	15½	Cont Steel (¾g)	1	17½	17½	17½	Sep 26
18⅞	13	Cop'weld S(.60g)	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
56	52	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	56¾	56¾	56¾	+ ⅜
53½	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	7	53	52	53	+1
4½	3¾	Coty Inc (¼g)	10	3¾	3¾	3¾	
1½	⅜	Coty Internat'l	10	1¼	1¼	1¼	− ⅛
19⅞	13	Crane Co (.80e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
19	14⅞	C of Wheat(1.60)

Commerce and Finance

Drastic Change in Priorities Allocations Proposed by Nelson

Business and Industry

Babson Gives Outlook For Aviation Firms

By Roger Babson

LA GUARDIA FIELD, New York—Readers ask me, "Why do not the stocks of the airplane companies, which have such tremendous backlogs of unfilled profitable orders, sell at higher prices?" Well, if you would like my frank answer and will not hold me or this newspaper responsible, here it is:

Closely approaching the fabled reproductive capacity of the housefly, production of United States aircraft has zoomed skyward in recent months. From a dollar value below $50,000,000 annually six years ago, it is estimated that 1941 aircraft production will set a high mark not far from $2,000,000,000.

It is only natural that such growth has attracted a flock of admirers from the investment public. There has been so much talk about the expanding market for these war birds that investors and speculators, who do not know a prop from a tail fin, are buying these aviation securities.

Permanent or Temporary?

Public interest is directed especially toward the manufacturing end of the aviation industry. The big figures refer to the production of airplanes and engines. These, of course, are the things which go to build a military battle force. They are the immediate and visible results of a war of movement.

Those who are rushing to buy the securities of airplane manufacturing companies should focus their minds on the important fact that these companies are experiencing a temporary spree. The temporary nature of this spree should not be overestimated by anyone who takes his investment problems seriously.

It is true that production of aircraft and engines will probably not reach a peak until July, 1942, or early 1943. It is true that these companies are priority-proof and the Government is giving them every consideration including great depreciation allowances. Every effort will be made by the Government to quickly settle their labor disputes. Yet, all these favorable factors cannot black out the temporary nature of the aviation boom.

In any consideration of the future, we should assume certain things: (1) Was is not the ordinary pursuit of man. The present war may come to an end sooner than most people think,—possibly in the Winter of 1942-43. (2) We must be so bold as to assume that England and her allies will win the war. (3) A large airforce will be maintained after the war in order to assure a keeping of the peace; but it will be much smaller than that which is currently being amassed.

Earnings in 1944?

Therefore, I say, "Watch out for a topping off of earnings of manufacturing companies during the year 1942." I do not deny that they are in the clover now, but where will they be after the war? At the best, there will be a period of readjustment after the armistice. At the worst, many reorganizations and consolidations will be necessary in order to adjust production to a new peacetime basis. Thus, although a company may earn $5 this year and $7 next year, what will this company be worth if it is able to earn only $1 in 1944?

This leads to the conclusion that investing in the manufacturing companies can be, at best, only a temporary speculation. It is true that much money may be made in these stocks over the next few months, but such profits as accrue to the investor will be the reward for nimbleness rather than for clear thinking.

There is, however, a group in the aviation field which may well benefit from the plight that the manufacturing companies will find themselves in after the war is over. I refer to the air transportation companies.

A great part of the technical advance made during the wartime will accrue indirectly to the benefit of the air transportation companies after the war. Manufacturers with dwindling contracts on their hands will be forced to seek business on a profitless basis in order to keep the plant operating.

Some day the Government will offer the very best of transportation planes to the air lines at sharp price reductions. I further predict that the post-war transport planes will be as different from those in use today as the present streamline coach differs from the Stevens "Rocket." Besides, these companies, after the war, will get most of the first-class mail and much express business.

Final Advice

Another reason why I like the commercial air transportation companies is because the smallest investor can buy a stake in the entire industry. Although you must invest in over 500 railroads to get a proper share in 95 per cent of the railroad business, you need invest in only six air transportation companies—properly diversified — to have an ownership in 95 per cent of the air transport indsutry. These companies are: American Airlines, Eastern Air Lines, Transcontinental & Western Air, United Air Lines, Pan American Airways, and Pennsylvania-Central Airlines.

Therefore, I say to those who are willing to look beyond tomorrow to the day after tomorrow: — "Hold a diversified group of the best air lines in the country. Leave the manufacturing companies to the nimble speculator. Have not more than 10 per cent of your savings in any one industry."

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'Invested Capital' Is Found Enigma

By the Associated Press

Washington

One of Washington's mysteries today is "What is invested capital?"

When Mr. Morgenthau first mentioned it, he said simply that invested capital was "dollars put into business."

But when the lawyers start going on from there the fun begins.

The closest thing to a definition that the Treasury is willing to give is that invested capital in a 1940 law for a different kind of tax means something that is explained in 16 pages of fine print.

All a layman can say about it is that it probably includes the paid-in value of stock plus certain borrowed capital plus some kinds of surplus and possibly some dividends in undistributed profits, less some other technical items.

Nelson Would Revise Method Of Priorities

WASHINGTON (AP)—A forthcoming major revision of the priorities system, under which defense industries will get specific allocations of raw materials instead of so-called preference ratings, was outlined to the House Banking Committee by Donald M. Nelson.

The executive director of the newly-created Supply Priorities and Allocations Board, testifying in behalf of speedy enactment of the Administration's price control bill, said the new system still was under study, but asserted he thought its adoption unavoidable.

Mr. Nelson told newsmen he was not quite sure exactly how the plan could be carried out, but said he intended to use the agricultural implements industry as "a guinea pig" on which to test his idea.

Under the existing priorities system, he explained to the committe, firms are given certain ratings, such as 1-A, in the order of their importance to the defense program and the civilian population.

"But a manufacturer can't operate unless he knows how much material he's going to get and when he'll be able to get it," the former vice-president of Sears Roebuck, said. "He can't get that information from a mere preference rating, because many other firms in the same business may have the same rating."

Where manufacturers find they can't get materials under their priority ratings, he went on, they come in and ask for a higher rating.

"When you get them all up to A-A ratings," he added, "you're right back where you started."

At the opening of his remarks, Mr. Nelson said that as a business man he was fundamentally opposed to price-fixing, but declared that in the current emergency, he believed the Administration's price-control bill should be enacted at once to prevent "an inflationary period that will completely destroy us."

Bank Women at Convention Disclose Stories of Success

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 27—When Dwight H. Green, Governor of Illinois, came before the Association of Bank Women to speak to them in convention here Sept. 26, he expressed surprise at seeing so large a gathering of women occupying top executive positions in the Nation's banks.

Yet the 100 or so women sent by their institutions to this meeting represent several thousand—4,000, according to one speaker here—who now hold executive positions in banks. And many are themselves pioneers, since this is a field opened to women as late as the days of the first World War.

How did these women win their places? Governor Green asked no questions, confining his talk to a straight-from-the-shoulder discussion of the costs of government. But this reporter, wondering how these alert, well-dressed, capable women reached the places they now occupy, did a little "sampling" by putting a direct question to some of the well-known and some not-so-well-known delegates to the convention—"how did you get your position?"

Start as Secretaries

Both the president and vice-president-elect of the organization got their start as secretaries to lawyers. That was just a coincidence, of course. But in both cases, law experience proved a stepping-stone. Trust work in banks requires a knowledge of law as well as of finance, and both young women had this rare combination.

Miss Emma E. Claus, Secretary-Treasurer of a Gary, Ind., bank and president of this association, made a deliberate effort to get into banking when she decided that being secretary to a lawyer didn't lead her where she wanted to go.

She applied to a bank in her home town for an opportunity to work in different departments so that she might learn the business. The cashier to whom she applied gave her the opportunity. She did the rest.

Her experience in this bank, together with her law work, qualified her for a trust position in the Bankers Trust Company of Gary, of which she is now secretary-treasurer.

Miss Henriette Fuchs, the new vice-president, went as far as any woman in the legal secretarial field before she left it for banking. Secretary to Arnon L. Squires, New York City attorney, she became the first woman official secretary to a New York Supreme Court justice when her employer was appointed to that position.

When Judge Squires passed on, she was elected to the secretaryship of a New York corporation which organized a bank. When this bank opened a trust department, Miss Fuchs, because of her legal experience, was appointed assistant trust officer. She is now trust officer of the Underwriters Trust Co. of New York City and is said to be the only woman senior trust officer in Manhattan.

Farm Training Aid

Miss Fuchs still gives credit to her stenographer's notebook and pencil for opening the door for her. She believes all a woman needs to do to rise in her profession is to prepare herself fully for advancement.

She still spends a great deal of time increasing her knowledge of her job, and yet finds time to conduct a girls' Bible class in her church and give her services in Y. W. C. A. work. She thinks religious activities can be carried right into business.

Typical of the younger bank executives is Miss Mary Miles of Lacrosse, Wash. She got her start in banking when she was trying to help pay her expenses in high school. She did clerical work after school and Saturdays. Now she is assistant cashier. Her bank has many farmer customers and she credits her early farm home training with doing much to fit her for her present position.

Mrs. Grace E. Henriques, whose title is "service director" for a New York City savings bank, was the only one of those questioned who has never been a secretary or office worker. She went from her home to banking during the first World War. She still loves home-making, but she has learned so much about banking that she laughingly calls herself a "glorified information desk."

These are a few of the "success stories" to be found on the convention floor. "But every woman here is a story," said one of the delegates with a wide acquaintance.

Commodity Prices Ease Slightly In September 20 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of wholesale prices of nearly 900 series eased slightly during the week ended Sept. 20, reflecting the reaction in agricultural markets, according to the Department of Labor. At 91.5 per cent of the 1926 average, the general level of commodity prices was 0.1 per cent below the level of the previous week, but 1.7 per cent higher than last month and 17.8 per cent above a year ago.

Average wholesale prices for farm products dropped 0.4 per cent and food prices 0.7 per cent during the week. Both groups, however, are substantially higher than in 1940—farm products by 39 per cent and food prices by 24½ per cent.

Textile products and chemicals and allied products continued to rise, both advancing by 0.6 per cent during the week. Hides rose more than 3 per cent and prices for leather, shoes and luggage also advanced. Coal and petroleum products continued to rise.

The lumber index rose 0.9 per cent because of higher quotations for most types of Douglas fir and for yellow pine drop siding, and timbers.

(1926=100)

Commodity grps	Sep. 20 1941	Sep. 13 1941	P.C. Changes to Sep. 20, '41 from Sep. 13 1941	Sep. 21 1940
All commod'ties	91.5	91.6	— 0.1	+17.8
Farm products	91.2	91.6	— 0.4	+38.8
Foods	88.5	89.1	— 0.7	+24.5
Hides & leather	111.7	111.4	+ 0.3	+12.8
Textile products	89.2	88.7	+ 0.6	+23.9
Fuel & light mtls	80.0	80.0		+11.3
Metal & products	98.7	98.7		+ 3.6
Bldg materials	106.2	105.9	+ 0.3	+11.6
Chem & allied	87.6	87.3	+ 0.6	+14.3
Housefurnish gs	98.0	97.9	+ 0.1	+ 8.9
Misc commod	85.0	84.9	+ 0.1	+11.4
Raw materials	89.8	90.0	— 0.2	+28.1
Semimnfd atcls	90.1	89.9	+ 0.2	+16.3
Manufact prods	92.8	93.0	— 0.2	+13.6
Com other than farm products	91.6	91.7	— 0.1	+13.9
Com other than farm and foods	91.8	91.6	+ 0.2	+11.3

6 P. C. Profits Ceiling Seen Harsh and Discriminatory

By G. R. Ericson

Editor of the Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

The hand of the tax collector is heavy in the land and his shadow is on every threshold. The American public can have no illusions today that it will escape payment of the staggering bill rendered everywhere else in the world by the bookkeepers of Mars. Germany, it is estimated, pays 67 per cent of her national income to feed the maw of war, Britain about 45 per cent and the United States is approaching 25 per cent. What the defense program is to cost the income producers of America in 1943 and 1944 is limited only by the amounts which the government is able to pour into the bottomless pit of war. It is realistic to expect that as the country gets closer to the brink of actual fighting, its spending of national income will gradually approach that of Great Britain.

Now comes the sentinel of the treasury, whose duty is to warn the nation if the outflow of dollars is too outrageously out of proportion to the inflow, and advocates the shearing of the corporate sheep very close to the skin indeed. The proposal that profits of business be limited to 6 per cent of the capital invested by putting a 100 per cent tax on earnings above that figure sent a cold shiver over the financial community, stocks of leading corporations going down one to five points upon the announcement.

Investors figure rightly that if the suggestion becomes law, all those stocks which up to this week had been selling at prices which reflect the expectation of better earnings due to defense orders and increased public buying power, would sell minus prospects. The glamour would be gone. No more plowing in of earnings—a process which made so many issues attractive. The limited return on "invested capital" would bar that.

Hurts Growing Concerns

But, perhaps, this investor apprehension is borrowing trouble, since the Morgenthau proposal would be effective only for the duration. The answer to that is, of course, that if a company can lay aside no fat during a prosperous period, it will be lean indeed when the armament-fostered boom shrivels up.

There are concerns today in every conceivable state of financial preparedness and unpreparedness. There are those whose liquid assets are so ample that they can pay out all their earning without impairing working capital. The largest capitalized corporations are not so troubled by the Treasury plan as the smaller units. The big ones in a number of fields would fare comparatively well, since their stable business of heavy turnover at small gross profit generally produces net of less than 6 per cent. But the prince and pauper variety would suffer inordinately. No longer could they make up in good years for the losses of a depression period. The history of the steel companies is illustrative of this point.

How It Would Discriminate

That there would be disparities involved in the Morgenthau plan is apparent. Suppose we have a company with a heavy funded debt carrying an interest rate of 3½ to 4½ per cent and, say, 1,000,000 shares of no-par stock. It would conceivably feel no burden from such a tax, whereas one with only a small capital but dependent on a rapid turnover would bear the brunt of the levy. The railroads would hardly be burdened by it, since as a group they earned only about 4.50 per cent on their book valuations in the first six months of 1941. Concerns with high book value and intangibles well represented on the balance sheet can view the 6 per cent tax with equanimity. Other more conservative units whose accounting practices have written off all questionable values would be penalized.

Young companies only now coming into satisfactory earning power after years of financial pruning could hardly deal justly with stockholders long denied a share in the profits. Some just climbing out of debt would have to postpone the paying off of obligations or cease adding to needed working capital. Then there are those companies which have small capital but which depend chiefly on skillful management for their profits. These would suffer unduly.

Destructive of Incentive

A further objection to the fixing of an arbitrary 6 per cent limit on all retained earnings is that the well-managed company is treated the same as the inefficient one. Where, then, is the incentive to work for betterment? Would a concern today making more than the 6 per cent on invested capital be as cautious or judicious in its policies when it knows that all above the fixed limit would be drained off by the government?

It can be said that this drastic tax plan would severely restrict the use of venture capital which from time immemorial has been lured from the safe 6 per cent pursuits to more speculative fields by the promise of larger rewards. If there is to be no compensation for such risk, it may be asked why the entrepeneur should keep or put funds in the heavy war industries, whose profits fluctuate widely, when he would be safer by sticking to the stable, peacetime concerns. In effect, this proposal would not promote the flowing of moneys to where they were needed, but would accentuate the timidity of capital.

Of course, no individual or company should profit by the essentially false prosperity based on producing instruments of destruction. But the current taxes go far toward elimination of any possible corporate profiteering. There is the 24 per cent tax on 1940 net income in excess of $25,000 (now raised to 31 per cent); there is the excess profits tax of 25 to 50 per cent (now raised to 35 to 60 per cent) and there is the tax in "unreasonable" surplus.

Taxes Arrest Growth

Taxes are as a much a part of the modern scene as a pay check or a store bill. Criticism should make itself heard, however, where taxes appear to begin to eat up the "seed corn" or where they patently discriminate. It may not be the best time to question the effect of taxes on the financial structure, when the Nation faces a crisis, but when levies begin to exceed the net profits of trade, citizens will have to insist on the utmost economy in expenditure. A recent survey shows that taxes on 116 representative corporations in 1940 took more than double the amount paid in dividends to common stockholders and almost one-half the total paid to employees.

Carl Snyder, formerly statistician for the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, says the country has made no real industrial growth since 1930, though the average annual gain in the 50 years previous was 4 per cent. He ascribes the arrest in growth to drastic taxation. Whether his thesis carries conviction or no, it appears as if the United States, not yet at war, may bear a tax burden soon closely comparable to that of Great Britain. Incidentally, in the World War No. 1, that country found that it could not set a limit on profits as low as 6 per cent, but settled on 10 per cent instead.

Mr. Morgenthau's plan is a one-sided approach, for if a ceiling on profits would appear as a barrier to inflation, it should also be apposite as to the income of those whose purchasing power has been most greatly increased by the defense program.

Auto Production Shows Increase

DETROIT (AP)—Ward's Reports, Inc., estimated that car and truck production this week would total 78,535 units, highest level of the new model year.

The total compared with 60,615 assemblies last week and 95,990 at this time last year.

The survey said a further rise was indicated with mid-October assemblies close to the top level fixed by the office of production management.

Farm Lenders Plan Action To Avert Boom

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP)—A conference of farm mortgage lenders decided last night to create a permanent committee to aid in heading off any possible speculation in farm lands.

The conference's action followed an address by Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard in which he urged caution in lending money to farmers and said that "I'm sure we can avoid the runaway inflation such as we had during the last war but it is not going to be a popular thing to do."

The permanent committee will be representative of the various groups attending yesterdays meeting which was called by Governor A. G. Black of the Farm Credit Administration. It will consist of spokesmen for farm organizations, mortgage and investment bankers, insurance companies, the federal land bank and government agencies.

In addition to advising on methods to curb possible speculation in farm land the permanent committee will act as an exchange point for ideas on the farm mortgage business. Officers and members of the committee will be named at a meeting in the near future.

The Agriculture Secretary said that farmers had "more assurance of good farm income than we've ever had, or for the last two decades at least." Prices for farm products were fair and farmers were able to sell almost all crops, he added.

In such a period, Mr. Wickard said there was always a temptation to reach out and buy more land because competition also existed among money lenders.

Mr. Wickard expressed belief that farmers could meet all demands for food in this country and supplies needed by England with the possible exception of milk.

He said English purchasing agents had asked for 5,000,000,000 pounds of milk in processed forms, chiefly evaporated and condensed milk.

At one point in his address, the Secretary said that a two-year supply of wheat now existed in this country, and that while "I used to think that cotton was the No. 1 farm problem crop, I've about decided that wheat has taken that over."

Group Banking Study

NEW YORK—Heartt and Weissman, investment advisers, have published a study of "The Evolution and Future of Group Banking." The study points out that group banking is peculiarly an American development and that banks which are members of group bank systems have aggregate deposits estimated to be substantially in excess of $7,000,000,000.

New N. I. A. A. Head

Wm. Donald Murphy

Vice-President of the National Industrial Advertisers Association, who has been elected President to succeed R. P. Dodds. Mr. Murphy is account executive for Reincke - Ellis - Younggreen & Finn Advertising Agency of Chicago and is prominent in the industrial advertising field there.

Congressmen Term Morgenthau's Tax Plan 'Preposterous'

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Morganthau's proposal for 100 per cent taxation of all corporation profits above 6 per cent was described here by an influential member of the House ways and means committee as "too preposterous for Congress to swallow."

Rep. Wesley Disney (D) of Oklahoma, added that the Treasury head's suggestion would be "a fine way to kill all incentive in small businessmen."

"I'm afraid Mr. Morgenthau is shooting the moon," he said. "The proposal to assess 100 per cent of excess profits over 6 per cent has no parallel, even in England.

"There, as I understand it, there is 100 per cent taxation of excess profits above the average earning of the corporation, but the company is entitled to a 20 per cent rebate of these taxes for bad years after the war."

Mr. Disney said England tried "such a notion" as Morgenthau's plan, but "at the demand of labor which needed employment by business, had to change."

Meanwhile, Donald Nelson, executive director of the new supply priorities and allocations board, told newsmen he was opposed to Mr. Morgenthau's proposal because he, too, believed it would destroy business incentive which he said was essential to the preservation of this country's free enterprise system.

Wage Earners Working Less Than in 1929

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Industrial Conference Board estimated that, despite the demands for defense materials, the average wage earner in 25 American manufacturing industries worked only 41 hours a week in July as compared with 48.4 hours a week in July of 1929, a boom year.

The survey showed that in none of the 25 was the average work week of July this year as long as the average in the 1929 month.

In the iron and steel industry, wage earners averaged 37.9 hours a week in July, this year, against 54.8 in July, 1929, the report said.

"Despite urgent demand for cotton goods, the northern cotton mills' average working time in July, 1941, was 40.2 hours per week, as compared with 48.5 hours in July, 1929, a decrease of 8.3 hours," the board reported.

Other decreases for the two compared months included meat packing, 13.5 hours a week, automobiles 11.7 hours, silk 9.7 hours, chemicals 7.2 hours, paper and pulp 8.1 hours, agricultural implements 6.6 hours, lumber and millwork 6.5 hours, and rubber 6.2 hours.

Electrical equipment workers spent 44 hours a week on the job in 1941, compared with 47.2 hours in July, 1929. In foundries and machine shops the average working time in July of this year was 45.7 hours a week, compared with 49.2 hours in July, 1929. Included in the latter industry were machine tool workers, who averaged 49.4 hours a week compared with 50.1 in the 1929 month.

Only two of the industries surveyed showed a shorter work week in July of this year as compared with July of 1940. They were the meat packing and lumber and millwork divisions.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Union Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Oct. 10
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Oct. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Oct. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Oct. 15

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Somerville Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Oct. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Oct. 20

To Conserve The Proceeds Of Your Life Insurance

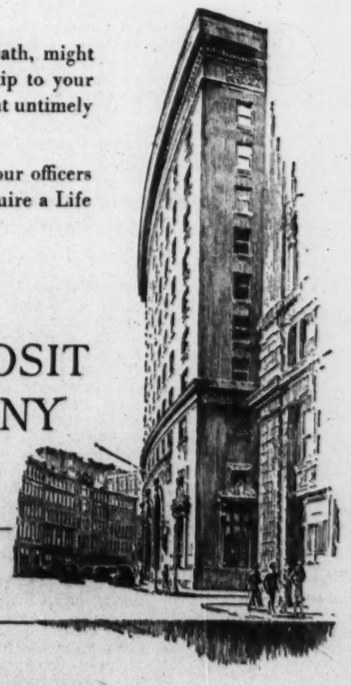
Sometimes the proceeds of life insurance, built up by personal sacrifice, are quickly dissipated through the inexperience or improvidence of beneficiaries.

If you wish to "insure your insurance," to be assured that the proceeds will be *conserved* and *managed* to accomplish the lasting benefits you intend, then be sure to investigate the Life Insurance Trust.

A Life Insurance Trust, in the event of your death, might mean the difference between comfort and hardship to your family, might save a mortgaged property or prevent untimely sale of assets to meet expenses.

Consultation with your attorney and a talk with our officers may help you to decide if your circumstances require a Life Insurance Trust.

A booklet briefly outlining our trust services will be mailed on request.



BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY
100 FRANKLIN STREET
At ARCH *and* DEVONSHIRE STREETS

We act as Corporate Trustee, Transfer Agent, Registrar and as Agent in the disbursement of dividends. This service is in charge of specialists and our equipment to handle it is complete.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Empty Grain Storage Space Near Minimum

CHICAGO, Sept. 27 (AP) — Although rigid control of the movement of grain to most markets has averted the necessity for complete embargo on receipts, the nation's empty storage space has diminished gradually to near a minimum needed for elevator operations, market statistics showed today.

This scarcity of space, due to record breaking surplus grain supplies, has caused the backing up of an unusually large amount of stocks on farms and elsewhere in temporary storage. Furthermore, due partly to curtailment of elevator demand because of the lack of space, market prices of actual grain are sharply below futures quotations at most leading terminals. Cash grain men said the dediscount of spot prices under futures is the largest in recent years.

Need 10 P. C. Space Empty

Elevator men estimated that about 10 per cent of their space must be kept empty so that stored grain may be handled properly. The Department of Agriculture reported that as of September 1 approximately 84 per cent of the commercial grain storage capacity at 40 terminals was occupied. Since then there has been further contraction of available room and the corn and soybean harvests will soon be in full swing. The past week or so receipts of new wheat have expanded in the Minneapolis-Duluth territory, with volume running well in excess of a year ago there as well as in some other areas.

As of the first of this week the committee to facilitate handling of grain reported that out of total capacity of 141,070,000 bushels at Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth and Superior only 11,428,000 bushels space was empty. This included regular as well as mill and other elevators.

Regular elevator space on the Atlantic Coast totaled 27,150,000 bushels with 4,566,000 bushels were unoccupied; on the Gulf Coast 14,-686,000 with 3,229,000 unoccupied. At big storage centers available space including regular and mill elevators, was limited. Buffalo, with 51,216,000 bushels capacity had 6,157,000 empty. However, this showed an increase in empty space compared with the 5,852,000 bushels area available on August 25. Chicago, with 43,739,000 bushels capacity, had 7,521,000 empty compared with 11,213,000 on August 11.

Other Elevator Space

Regular elevators in Kansas City, with capacity of 47,284,000 bushels, had 1,802,000 empty; Ft. Worth, with 12,930,000 capacity, had 2,-264,000 empty; Omaha, with 24,-450,000 capacity, had 1,005,000 empty.

Spot prices of major grains in Chicago were quoted 4 to more than 6 cents under December futures delivery. Similar discounts prevailed at other leading markets.

Despite these discounts, wheat futures here advanced 1½-1⅞ cents this week, due partly to bullish implications of the war and Lend-Lease and loan programs. Corn was ⅜ lower to ¼ higher at the close yesterday compared with a week ago; oats 1⅝-1¾ higher and rye ⅛-¾ up. Soybeans gained 3¼ to 5 cents.

Rail Refinancing Plan Is Rumored

NEW YORK (AP) — Financial circles here heard that the management of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis (Nickel Plate) Railroad was considering a plan to refinance its 4 per cent bonds due in 1946.

The issue, of which approximately $16,000,000 is outstanding, is callable on 30 days' notice at 101½ through Aug. 1, 1942; 101 through Aug. 1, 1944, and later at 100.

Economists to Address American Life Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The American Life Convention is planning to hold its thirty-sixth annual convention at the Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago, Oct. 6 to 9. On Oct 6, 7 and 8 the legal, financial, industrial and agency sections are to hold their sessions.

Among the speakers on the convention schedule are Leonard W. Brockington, counselor to the war committee of the Canadian Cabinet; Governor Dwight H. Green of Illinois and Marcus Nadler, Professor of Finance at New York University.

Dividend Meetings

Among the important companies which will hold dividend meetings this week, according to Fitch Investors Service, are American Can Co., Chain Belt Co., Link-Belt Co., and Union Oil Co. of California. A list of the meetings of companies definitely scheduled is as follows:

Monday, September 29

Chain Belt Co. (Com.) (2 p. m.)
Union Bag & Paper Corp. (Com.) (12 m.)
Union Oil Co. of Calif. (Com.) (11 a. m.)

Tuesday, September 30

American Can Co. (Com.) (2:15 p. m.)
Link-Belt Co. (6½ per cent Pfd. & Com.) (3 p. m.)

Wednesday, October 1

Atlas Powder Co. (5 per cent Cum. Conv. Pfd.) (3 p. m.)
Loew's Inc. ($6.50 Pfd.) (3:30 p. m.)

Thursday, October 2

Columbia Gas & Electric Corp. (Cum. 6 per cent Pfd Series "A," Cum. Pfd. 5 per cent Series, and 5 per cent Cum. Pref.) (11:15 a. m.)

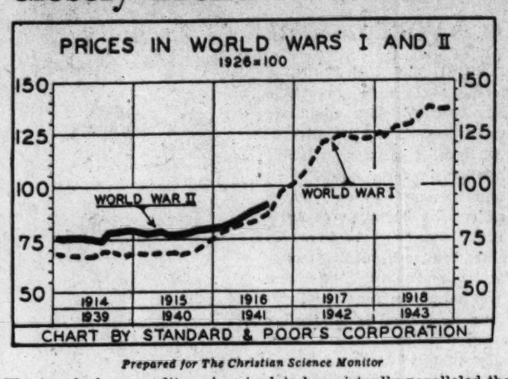
Friday, October 3

Sharp & Dohme, Inc. ($3.50 Preference "A") (2:15 p. m.)

Saturday, October 4

Outlet Co. (7 per cent & 6 per cent Pfd. & Com.) (10:30 a. m.)

Commodity Prices Following Closely Trend of World War



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The trend of commodity prices to date has virtually paralleled that in World War 1. Note that after the last war had progressed for two years the upward trend of prices was accelerated. There is no reason to believe that, unless effective controls are soon established, a similar trend will not prevail in coming months.

Steel Institute Head Sees No Real Shortage; Metallurgist Expects It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—"There is no reason to expect any real shortage of basic steel for military needs. In fact, in the controversy over further large expansion of steel ingot capacity, the issue has centered entirely about the extent of probable civilian requirements," says Walter S. Tower, President of the American Iron and Steel Institute, writing in the Autumn issue of the Harvard Business Review.

By the close of 1941, Mr. Tower estimates the annual steel making capacity of the industry will be about 88,000,000 tons, or 45 per cent greater than the industry's capacity in 1918. Only about one-fourth of this capacity is required for essential military demands and steel exports.

Sufficient Steel

According to current estimates "there is left for indirect defense purposes and for civilian needs, in both 1941 and 1942, a total steel-making capacity of . . . nearly 20 per cent more steel than has ever been consumed for all purposes in any year of the country's history."

Mr. Tower points out that to build new steel plants to expand output would impede production of defense needs. During 1940 and 1941 more than 6,000,000 tons of new capacity have been added or put under construction. If new plants were built to produce an annual ingot capacity of 10,000,000 tons, more steel would be used in the construction than is needed to build all the naval vessels now under construction or authorized.

While capacity is available, the industry is threatened with raw material and labor shortages.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y. (AP)—A professor of metallurgy foresaw possibility of such a steel shortage in America that "we may find it unpatriotic to have an iron grill or railing in our home or a steel stadium on the college grounds."

Not Enough Steel

In an address prepared for the General Electric Radio Science Forum, Dr. Matthew A. Hunter of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, said the steel industry is producing about 90,000,000 short tons of steel, or "8,000,000 tons short of our requirements for this year."

"For many years," he added, "a considerable proportion of our scrap iron has gone abroad. Many of us were incensed at the volume being exported to a belligerent eastern nation, but we withheld criticism then because we were not directly affected."

J. P. Morgan's Son Quits G. E. Board For Defense Post

SCHENECTADY, N. Y. (AP) — Henry S. Morgan, son of J. Pierpont Morgan, has resigned as a director of the General Electric Company to assume a position in the priorities division of the U. S. Navy Department in Washington.

Mr. Morgan was not present as the board of directors accepted his resignation and voted not to replace him, permanently reducing the membership of the board to 19. Mr. Morgan, connected with Morgan, Stanley & Company, had been a director since 1935.

Charles E. Wilson, company president, and Philip D. Reed, board chairman, conducted the 16 directors who attended the meeting on a tour of the plant. They told the group 75 per cent of the plant's production is on national defense orders. Twenty-six thousand are employed at weekly wages of $1,250,000.

Stocks of Tire Casings Off Sharply in August

NEW YORK (AP)—The Rubber Manufacturers Association, Inc., reported that stocks of automobile tire casings in the hands of manufacturers on Aug. 31 totaled 5,834,-109, a decline of 6.4 per cent from July 31 and 41.1 per cent from Aug. 31, 1940.

August shipments of 5,399,702 tires were 16.4 per cent below those of July but 31 per cent above those of August, 1940.

August production of 5,004,912 tires was 10.7 per cent under July but 7 per cent above August, 1940.

Oil Company to Double Aviation Gasoline Output

NEW YORK (AP)—The Sunray Oil Corp. plans an extension to its plant at Allen, Okla., which will double the present output of aviation gas for defense purposes, C. H. Wright, president, said.

Orders have been placed for all equipment and applications for priority ratings for the necessary materials have been placed. It is planned to have the new facilities in operation at the start of next year.

Retail Sales 15 to 23 P. C. Over '40 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—The upward trend of business activity was checked somewhat this week, Dun & Bradstreet reported in the weekly review.

"Retail volume increased seasonally but warm weather and diminished forward buying on the part of consumers prevented year to year gains from equalling those of recent months," the agency said.

"Shortages of materials continued to occupy the industrial spotlight, preventing further expansion in most lines. Some civilian manufacturers, unable to obtain supplies, were forced to curtail operations drastically. Activity in wholesale markets was quiet and distributors concentrated on obtaining goods to fill orders already placed."

Retail sales for the country as a whole were estimated at 15 to 23 per cent ahead of last year. New England and the southern states with gains of from 20 to 25 per cent topped other areas. Percentage increases in the other major sections were: Southwest, 15 to 24, East, 12 to 18, Middle West, 15 to 20, Northwest, 14 to 19 and Pacific Coast, 17 to 23.

The report said it was becoming increasingly evident that consumers were "stocked up" on many items and this fact, coupled with inability of merchants to secure sufficient goods at the right prices, brought a curtailment of numerous promotional efforts.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Accumulated				
Atlan Co 6 pf	$1.50	Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Consol Dry Gds Cp 7 pf	$3.50	Oct.	1	Sep. 24
Cr Crk Int Corp A	10c	Oct.	1	Sep. 22
Goulds Pumps pf	$2	Oct.	15	Oct. 1
Hawley P & P pr pf	$7	Oct.	1	Sep. 26
Jean Gl Co 7 pf	$1.75	Oct.	1	Sep. 25
Bou Bleach & Pr Wks Inc 7 pf	$1.75	Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Reduced				
Bickfords	25c	Oct.	1	Sep. 25
Seven-Up Bottling Co (St. Louis)	25c	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Extra				
Allen-Wal A M Cp	50c	Sep.	30	Sep. 24
Amer Bakeries Co	25c	Oct.	1	Sep. 18
Bourbon Stock Yards Co, Inc	25c	Oct.	1	Sep. 24
Buffalo Ins	50c	Sep.	29	Sep. 24
Hart & Cooley, Co, Inc	$1.50	Oct.	1	Sep. 19
Leece Neville	30c	Oct.	15	Sep. 25
Provi S B&T (Cin)	5c	Oct.	1	Sep. 25
Rochester Button	37½c	Oct.	20	Oct. 10
Sec Inv Co of St. L	50c	Oct.	1	Sep. 24
Southington B Tr	50c	Sep.	30	Sep. 25
Interim				
Colon Dev, pf	1½%			Sep. 29
Doehler Die Cast	50c	Oct.	26	Oct. 16
Imp Chem Ind	3%	Dec.	6	Sep. 25
Increased				
Commodity Corp	15c	Sep.	22	
Bourbon Stock Yards Co, Inc	$1.25	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 24
Leh P Cem	87½c	Nov.	1	Oct. 14
Irregular				
Am Pot & Chem	50c	Sep.	29	Sep. 26
Birdsboro St F&M	50c	Oct.	30	Oct. 20
Deere & Co	$1.50	Oct.	20	Oct. 4
Det Steel Prod	50c	Oct.	10	Sep. 30
Equit Invest	25c	Sep.	29	Sep. 24
Galv-Houston Co	10c	Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Gen Tire & Rub	50c	Oct.	30	Oct. 20
Gr Lakes Eng Wks	15c	Nov.	1	Oct. 24
Gt Lakes S S	$1	Sep.	30	Sep. 19
Hono Sugar	30c	Sep.	22	Sep. 12
Kawser Co	30c	Sep.	30	Sep. 24
Kellogg Co	25c	Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Kendall Ref Co	45c	Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Leh Port Cem Co	87½c	Nov.	1	Oct. 14
Pollock's, Inc	10c	Oct.	1	Sep. 9
Stand-Coosa-Thatcher Co	$7	Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Yosemite P & C Co	20c	Sep.	22	Sep. 20
Regular				
Alab Fuel & Ir Co	20c	Oct.	1	Sep. 18
Allen-W A M Corp do $6 pf	50c	Q Sep.	30	Sep. 24
Amalgm Tr & Sav B (Chic)	$1.50	Q Sep.	30	Sep. 24
Am Asph Roof Cp 6 pf	$1	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 25
Am Casualty	$1.50	Q Oct.	15	Sep. 30
Amer Dis Co of Ga	15c	Oct.	1	Sep. 24
Am Screw Co	20c	Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Applied Arts Corp	50c	Oct.	1	Sep. 22
Arrow-H-Heg'an El 7 pf	10c	Sep.	30	Sep. 12
Arundel Corp	50c	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Assoc Tel Ltd pf	25c	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 22
Atlas Thrift Plan Cp 7 pf	31½c	Nov.	1	Oct. 15
Attieb Gas Lt Co	17½c	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 25
Baldwin Co	$2	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Bankers Coml Corp 6 cum pf	20c	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 25
Bickford's Inc., $2.50 pf	$1.50	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 25
Birm Fire Ins of Ala	67½c	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 25
Bridgeport Hydr Co	35c	Q Sep.	30	Sep. 18
Brockville Trust & Sav Co (Brockville, Ont.)	40c	Oct.	15	Sep. 30
Brookline Trust Co (Brookline, Mass.)	62½c	Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Bruce Co (E. L.) Do 7 pf	$3	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 16
Do 3½ pf	$1.75	Q Sep.	30	Sep. 25
Buffalo Ins	87½c	Q Sep.	30	Sep. 20
Business Syst. Ltd.	$3	Q Sep.	29	Sep. 24
Do 6 non-cum pf	$1	Q Sep.	30	Sep. 25
Butler Mfg Co 6 pf	15c	Q Sep.	30	
Cannon Shoe	$1.50	Q Sep.	30	
Do pf	10c	Oct.	1	Sep. 21
Ca Life Assur	68¾c	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 21
Celotex Co	$5	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Century Electric Co	$1.25	Q Oct.	31	Oct. 23
Chapman Valve Mfg Co	10c	Sep.	30	Sep. 25
Chicago Mill & Lumber Co	60c	Oct.	1	Sep. 22
Chiksan Tool Co	50c	Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Do cum conv pf	5c	Sep.	20	Sep. 10
Clinton Tr (NY)	$1	Sep.	20	Sep. 15
Colonial Trust Co (Pittsburgh)	25c	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 18
Col Nat Bk (Wash. D. C.)	$1	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 27
Com Disc Co (Los Angeles, Calif.)	$1.50	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 22
Do 7 pf	20c	Q Oct.	10	Oct. 1
Comm Tr Co (Pitts)	17½c	Q Oct.	10	Oct. 1
Comm Tr Co (Pitts)	$1	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Denver Un Stk Yd	$0.75	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 20
do pf	$1.376	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 20
Duff Norton Mfg	40c	Q Sep.	15	Sep. 5
Eason Oil Co. cum conv pf	$1.50			
Elgin Sweeper Co, $2 pfc pr pref	37½c	Q Oct.	5	Sep. 27
Do cum pf	50c	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Equity Fd	10c	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Farmers & Merch Bk (L Ang)	$4.50	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 25
Esquire, Inc	30c	Oct.	10	Sep. 29
Essex Trust Co (Lynn, Mass.)	$2.50	Q Sep.	30	Sep. 19
Eversh'rp, I, 5 cm pf	25c	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Fallkill Nat Bank & Tr Co (Poughkeepsie, N. Y.)	$2.50	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 30
First Nat Bk (Jer Cy, N J)	$1	Q Sep.	30	Sep. 2
do	$1	Q Dec.	31	Dec. 23
First State Pawners Society (Chi)	$1.75	Q Sep.	30	Sep. 20
Garlock Packing	75c	Sep.	30	Sep. 20
Gannett Co pf B	$1.50	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Gen Crude Oil	10c	Sep.	30	Sep. 15
General Investors Tr (Boston) Ben Int	7c	Oct.	20	Sep. 30
Gordon Oil Co (Ohio)	20c	Sep.	15	Sep. 8
Harris, Hall & Co 6 pf	$1.25	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Hart & Cooley Co. In	$1	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 19
Hatfield - Campbell Cr Coal Co. 5 pref pf	15c	Oct.	1	Sep. 23
Henkel-Clauss Co, 6 pf	$1.50	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Home Tel & Tel Co (Fort Wayne, Ind.)	87½c	Q Sep.	30	Sep. 26
Howey Gold Min, Ltd	2c	Nov.	1	Sep. 30
Intl Mach Tool	40c	Nov.	1	Oct. 15
Inter Home Eq	20c	Oct.	15	Oct. 1
Kans Pow & Lt Co 4½ cum pf	$1.12½	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Kresge Dept Strs pf	$1	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 25
Laclede Steel	50c	Sep.	30	Sep. 24
Landers, Frary & Clark	37½c	Q Sep.	30	Sep. 19
Lawyers Title In Corp (Richmond, Va)	$2	S Oct.	15	Oct. 10
Leece Neville	20c	Q Oct.	15	Sep. 25
Lehigh P Cem pf	$1	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 13
Lipton (TJ) pf	37½c	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 24
Lux Clock Man Co	30c	Oct.	1	Sep. 19
Manischewitz Co pf	$1.75	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Mahon Co (R. C.) pf A	50c	Q Oct.	15	Sep. 30
do pf	55c	Q Oct.	15	Sep. 30
Markle Banking&Trust Co (Hazleton, Pa.)	$1	Q Sep.	30	Sep. 5
Merchants Nat Bank (Indianapolis, Ind.)	$2.00	Q Sep.	30	Sep. 20
Mickelberry's Food Pr Co, $2.40 pf	60c	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Minneapolis Gas Light Co (Del.) $5 Ptc Units	$1.25	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Moore Drop Frg A	$1.50	Q Nov.	1	Oct. 20
Morrell & Co (J.)	50c	Q Oct.	25	Sep. 30
Morris (Ph) & Co, 7% cum pf	$1.06¼	Q Nov.	1	Oct. 15
Morristown Trust Co (N. J.)	75c	S Sep.	30	Sep. 23
Mutual Bank & Trust Co (St. Louis)	50c	Q Sep.	16	Sep. 13
Nat Casket	50c		Nov.	15 Oct. 31
do pf	$1.75	Q Sep.	30	Sep. 17
New Eng Confct	45c	Sep.	30	Sep. 23
No Tr Co (Chic)	$4.80	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 16
Orchard Farm Pie Co, $5 Class ("A" pfc pf	$1.25	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Pahang Rubber	10c	Q Sep.	30	Sep. 20
Philippine Long Distance Tel Co	$1	Sep.	30	Sep. 23
Phoenix St B&Tr	$2.50	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 19
Pollock's, Inc, 6 pf	37½c	Q Sep.	13	Sep. 8
Provident Sav B&Tr (Cin)	25c	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 25
Pyle Nat	25c	Oct.	1	Sep. 20
do 8pf	$2	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Rochester Button	25c	Q Oct.	20	Oct. 10
do pf	37½c	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 20
Savers & Scovill Co	50c	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Do 6 pf	$1.50	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 20
Securities Invest Co of St Louis	50c	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 24
Do 5 conv pf	$1.25	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 24
Shareholders Corp	10c	Q Sep.	30	Sep. 15
Shawinigan W & P	22c	Q Nov.	25	Oct. 24
Simpson (Robert) Co, Lt. 6 pf	$3.00	S Nov.	1	Oct. 17
Southern Calif Gas Co pf "A"	37½c	Q Oct.	15	Sep. 30
do 6 pf	37½c	Q Oct.	15	Sep. 30
So New Eng Tel	$1.75	Oct.	15	Sep. 30
Southington B Tr	$1		Sep.	30 Sep. 25
Stearns & Co (F) do pf	$1.25	Q Sep.	30	Sep. 25
Taggart Corp $2.50 pf	62½c	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 19
Taunton Gas L Co	$1	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Textile Bldg	50c	Q Sep.	30	Sep. 26
Toledo Shipbldg	75c	Sep.	30	Sep. 19
Underwriters Trust	$1	Oct.	1	Sep. 24
United Bond & Share, Ltd	15c	Q Oct.	15	Sep. 30
U S Fidel & G (Balt)	25c	Q Oct.	15	Sep. 30
U S Hoffman Mch pf	68¾c	Q Nov.	1	Oct. 17
U S Tr Co (Newark)	94c	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 22
Valve Bag Co 6 pf	$1.50	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 19
Wailuku Sugar	30c	Sep.	22	Sep. 12
West Commonwlth	20c	S Oct.	1	Sep. 22
Will & B Candle pf	$2	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 16
Winnberger Drug Store Inc	25c	Oct.	1	Sep. 17
Young & Co (J S)	$1.50	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 19
do pf	$1.75	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 19

Commodity Futures

Grains

Chicago Board of Trade

	Open today	Close yesterday	Close year ago
Wheat—			
December	1.21½	1.21¾	.82½
May	1.25¾	1.26	.81¾
July	1.26⅜	1.26½	.78⅝
Corn—			
December	.81½	.81⅝	.57⅞
May	.87⅛	.87⅛	.58¾
Oats—			
December	.53	.52⅞	.32
May	.55⅛	.55⅛	.32⅜
July	.....	.54¾	.....
Soybeans—			
October (old)	.....	1.77¾	.75¼
(new)	1.74¾	1.74¾	.....
December	1.77¾	1.77¾	.76½
May	1.83	1.82¾	.79¼
Rye—			
December	.75⅛	.74⅞	.45¾
May	.....	.80⅝	.49⅝
July	.82¼	.82	.50⅝
Lard—			
October	.....	10.67	4.65
December	11.05	11.05	4.87
January	11.22	11.22	.....
March	.....	12.62	.....

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December				5.75b	5.83

b—Bid.

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	16.36	16.36	16.34	16.34	16.41
December	16.57	16.62	16.53	16.58	16.63
March	16.78	16.83	16.76	16.82	16.84
May	16.88	16.96	16.88	16.92	16.96
July	16.94	16.98	16.91	16.91	17.00

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	13.70	13.70	13.70	13.70	13.67
December	13.59	13.59	13.57	13.57	13.58

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	.....	.....	.....	94.3b	94.4
December	93.7	93.7	93.4	93.5	93.2
March	93.0	93.0	92.8	92.8	92.7
Tops					
October	.....	.....	.....	126.5b	126.6
December	125.5	125.7	125.5	125.7	125.6
March	124.4	124.6	124.4	124.5	124.3

bBid

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, potatoes wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Dow-Jones Averages

Stock Prices

	30 Ind.	20 Rails	15 Util.
Net change	+.26	+.26	+.08
Today's close*	126.07	28.92	18.30
Previous close	125.81	28.66	18.22
1941 high	133.59	30.84	20.65
1941 low	118.30	26.54	16.02

*Preliminary

Promoted

R. A. Hummel

Elected President and General Manager of the Lone Star Cement Corp. Mr. Hummel formerly was Executive Vice-President. He succeeds the late Charles L. Hogan.

Building Permits Issued in August 25 P. C. Over 1940

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — During the month of August building permit valuations for new residential construction were 25 per cent higher than in the like month of 1940, according to a report by the U. S. Department of Labor.

There was also, continues the report, a gain of 11 per cent in additions, alterations, and repairs. Permit valuations for new nonresidential construction were 46 per cent under the total for August, 1940, when large numbers of contracts were awarded for additional facilities necessary for the intensified national defense program. Consequently, permit valuations for all building construction in August, 1941, were 6 per cent below the total reported last year.

Between July and August, 1941, permit valuations dropped 16 per cent. Although this loss was spread among all 3 types of construction, by far the largest decrease was in new nonresidential construction were within 2 per cent of the July totals, and those for additions, alterations, and repairs, within 5 per cent.

These comparisons are based on information received from 2,137 identical cities with populations of 1,000 or more which reported to the Bureau of Labor Statistics in August, 1940, and July and August, 1941. The total population of these cities was approximately 64,300,-000, according to the 1940 Census.

During the first eight months of 1941, permits were issued in reporting cities for buildings valued at $1,893,150,000, an increase of 23 per cent as compared with the corresponding period of 1940. Permit valuations for new residential buildings during the first eight months of the current year amounted to $1,035,349,000, a gain of 26 per cent, as compared with the first eight months of the preceding year. Over the same period new nonresidential buildings showed a gain of 25 per cent, and additions, alterations, and repairs a gain of 8 per cent."

Structural Steel Shipments Higher

NEW YORK (AP)—Shipments of fabricated structural steel during August totaled 176,057 tons, compared with 134,858 tons shipped in August of 1940, the American Institute of Steel Construction reported.

New orders booked during the month totaled 154,793 tons, smallest of any month this year but well above the 122,468 tons booked in August, 1940.

The institute estimated tonnage shipped in 1941, through August, at 1,440,408, compared with 916,990 in the same period last year. Orders booked in the 1941 eight months were set at 1,665,669 tons against 936,639 in the 1940 period.

The industry's backlog as of Sept. 1 was 754,540 tons, all scheduled for delivery within the following four months, the institute said.

Joseph J. Byrne Retires From Lackawanna Road

NEW YORK (AP) — Joseph J. Byrne, Vice-President in charge of traffic of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, will retire Sept. 30 after 54 years of railroad service.

Announcement of the 72-year-old veterans' retirement, under the road's pension rules, has just been made.

Mr. Byrne will be succeeded by Clyde F. Farmer, assistant to William White, President of the line. Mr. White was freight traffic manager of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad until he joined the Lackawanna Aug. 1.

Mr. Byrne was born May 14, 1869, at Riley, Ohio, starting as a telegraph operator with the Big Four Lines in 1887. He switched to the Lackawanna 10 years later.

Reichsbank Statement

BERLIN, Sept. 27 (AP)—The Reichsbank statement as of Sept. 23, compared with that of Sept. 16, showed (in thousands of Reichsmarks): Gold and foreign exchange 77,824, increase 457; bills of exchange and checks, 17,264,605, decrease 146,125; securities 21,656, increase 501; other assets, 1,171,-465, increase 13,201; circulation, 18,827,-757, decrease 234,015; sight deposits, 2,-258,371, increase 129,649. Reserve ratio 0.49 per cent. Bank rate 3½ per cent.

Pennsylvania R. R. Net Up

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company reported net operating income of $42,487,728 for the first eight months of 1941, compared with $31,367,442 in the same period of 1940.

Chilean Copper Export Tax To Aid Works Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — Chilean copper shipments for North America defense are to help pay for a three-year public works program announced by the Government of President Aguirre. A tax of 23 gold centavos, or about eight mills in U. S. currency, per kilogram of the refined metal is expected to produce 1,075,000,000 paper pesos, or about $35,000,000, which will be spent on housing, highways, schools, colonization and public development.

A normal legislative process would see the plan in operation by early 1942. This means its completion within the six-year term of Señor Aguirre. If successful, it would be an extra monument to Chile's first "popular front" regime.

Two Factors

Success, however, depends to some extent on the war's duration and the price of copper, two correlated factors. The President's expectations—which are viewed here as reasonable—are based on the present controlled price of the metal and apparently the belief that there is not going to be any sudden end to the war.

Of the tax proceeds 300,000,-000 pesos will be devoted to housing for the workers and members of the armed forces. Among other allowances, in millions of pesos, are: Colonization, 49; technical training schools, 90; port works, 60; transversal and mining roads, 150; reform schools and penal colonies, 75; irrigation, 90; waterworks, 10; electrical plant, 20; warehouses and agricultural apparatus, 90; and pisciculture, 10. Miscellaneous allocations complete the aggregate of 1,075,000,000 pesos.

These make up an "urgent program," to be compressed within the three years. As Señor Aguirre has pointed out, they relate to the future of the race and will help prepare the country for the crisis, "both economic and moral, which muts inevitably follow in the course of a universal war."

In calling on foreign—say North American—copper companies to pay the bill, the Chilean Executive approached the financing problem with two fundamental ideas in view:

First, he declares, there is the civic obligation of every individual to contribute to works of common benefit proportionate to his economic capacity. Second, this individual contribution should be supplimented by the tribute which it is morally justifiable to impose on whoever benefits by national products.

Some Compensation

Taxation of those benefiting from national raw materials is regarded as some compensation for war sacrifices imposed on Chile. Señor Aguirre has pointed out that, wheras the country is paying much more for the means of subsistence and production owing to scarcity and difficulties of transport, it receives no compensation whatever on large segments of its exports, and cannot obtain much. Only a fraction of copper export values is returned.

Though the mines are working at an "all-high" production, neither the Government nor the country has received any substantial increase in profits, he says.

"As a matter of national interest," Chile may require exporters of prime products to return not more than 20 per cent of the value in merchandise or materials.

Contest Develops On Coffee Quotas

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 26 (AP) —Brazilian coffee men stood firm on minimum coffee export prices, while demanding that the inter-American coffee board abolish the 20 per cent increase in the U. S. import quota.

Brazil's refusal to lower the export minimum price coincides with Colombia's proposal suggesting a further increase on Oct. 1, reportedly opposed by the United States. U. S. opposition was said to have been backed by a threat to establish a "coffee purchasing monopoly" as a substitute for the present quota purchasing agreement.

Coffee trading was at a standstill pending a quota decision by the coffee conference scheduled to meet in Washington Sept. 30.

Int'l Paper & Power Co. Dissolution Approved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Dissolution of the $231,000,000 International Paper & Power Co. and distribution to its shareholders and warrant holders of corresponding shares and warrants of the International Paper & Power Corp. was approved by a 72.8 per cent vote of the company's stockholders.

Assent of two-thirds of the stockholders was needed in the reorganization by which the corporation ultimately will become the International Paper Company.

The stockholders at their special meeting also concurred with warrant holders, who voted by 73.6 per cent to waive the 30-day notice required by the declaration of trust before the company is terminated.

President R. J. Cullen explained that when all of the technicalities have been complied with, the present International Paper & Power Co., a Massachusetts trust, will become a New York corporation. He said the readjustment would achieve two results—simplification of the corporate structure and economy in administrative expenses and taxes.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
6 2½s 60-65	111.2	111.2	111.2

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
11 Abitibi P&P 5s 53	61¾	61⅝	61¾
1 Alb P Wrap 6s 48	48½	48½	48½
10 Allegh Val 4s 42	101½	101½	101½
20 Am & For P 5s 2030

Italians' Dissent on Hitler War Shown

Continued from Page 1

greeting. Peasants in Sicilian fields did the same.

Then there is the incident of an Italian air squadron which made a mass forced landing in the British lines during a recent enemy reconnaisance which resulted in their losing about 14 tanks and 22 airplanes.

The tanks were manned by Germans and were knocked out in actual fighting. The planes were manned by Italians, and the pilots, of whom 16 surrendered after grounding their machines, declared that they had run out of gasoline because the "German" ground staff had only half filled their gasoline tanks.

German-Italian Feud?

Obviously this couldn't happen fortuitously—if it did happen—to a whole squadron. It therefore has to be inferred either that there is a feud between Italian airmen and the German ground staff, or that the whole Italian squadron deliberately decided to give itself up rather than continue fighting.

Though the second alternative seems likelier, there is considerable corroborative evidence from other sources for existence of the feud. Mr. Richard Capell, correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, reported a few days ago how in the Libyan desert he met a party of German prisoners, who said, "English soldiers good, Italians no good."

From Italy itself has come during the current week news which clearly indicates a serious split in Fascist ranks obviously traceable to the same cause—the war.

"Mistakes" by Fascism

Signor Roberto Farinacci, former Secretary of the Fascist Party, has written accusingly of the "bankruptcy" of the corporative system and of "serious mistakes" of which Fascism has been guilty.

Either Signor Farinacci wrote with the approval of some of the Fascist leaders with the deliberate intention of playing up to public opinion, or he deliberately flouted leaders because he knew they would not risk calling him to order lest the public should get even more restless than it is known to be already.

In any case it is now common knowledge that Mussolini's prestige stands at the moment lower than it has ever stood before. On a number of previous occasions he has lost popularity and got it back again. Will he this time?

Meanwhile there seems little doubt that the Germans are continually infiltrating more and more into all branches of Italian public life. It is reliably reported that Hans Georg von Mackensen, German Ambassador, attends Cabinet meetings not as a matter of courtesy but as a right.

Control of Correspondence

And German censors evidently control all correspondence to Italian prisoners in British hands. The unmistakable German stamp on their letters from home has caused deep indignation. It can be assumed that resentment is just as deep at home.

Nevertheless there does not appear to be any immediate prospect of Italy, any more than of Finland, Rumania or Hungary, being able to "make a getaway." Reliable reports say German troops, despite the withdrawal of the Luftwaffe to Russia, occupy practically the whole of Sicily and strategic points throughout Italy. They also form a considerable part of the Libyan garrison.

It is evident that as the Italian desire grows to back out of the war they only entered when they thought it was just coming to an end, so must Germans progressively tighten their hold on the country. Hitler's prestige even at home could scarcely stand up against the defection of the chief Axis partner.

Occupied Countries Waiting

The effect on the occupied countries would be even more devastating than in Germany itself. They are already seething in revolt, and one of them, Yugoslavia, is actually in a state of insurrection.

The situation, however, is so poised that observers believe that if the Axis suffered a major setback, whether in Libya, Russia, or elsewhere, the effect on Italy might be electrifying. It would certainly bring the latent discontent to a crisis.

While eyes are intent on the drama now being played out round Leningrad and Odessa and in the Ukrainian plains, it is apt to be overlooked what a complete change in the military situation would be effected if Italy could be forced to withdraw from the Axis. The whole Mediterranean would be cleared in an instant of enemy submarines and surface raiders.

Guerrillas in Yugoslava

The whole coast from the Pyrenees to Salonika would lie open to invasion by Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck's Libyan armies, thus forcing the Germans to multiply their garrisons many times—which they could only do by withdrawals from the Russian front.

Whether such garrisons could arrive in time is even doubtful.

Yugoslavia, as just stated, is full of guerrillas. At the moment Premier Gen. Milan Neditch is urging them to cease to fire lest the civilian population be decimated by Nazi reprisals.

Whether the Premier will succeed in establishing a temporary peace is considered doubtful, but it is taken for granted that, unlike the Croatian Premier, Ante Pavelitch, he will not himself start taking repressive measures against his own countrymen.

It is the Germans who are doing that, not Premier Neditch, whom no one here believes capable of becoming a Quisling, though he is certainly trying to prevent the gap between his countrymen and the Nazis widening further at this moment.

Even if Premier Neditch succeeded temporarily, however, it is taken for granted that the whole country would rise if the Italians stopped fighting. It would not be surprising if Greece followed suit.

And it has to be remembered that Italy's defection would remove one of the obstacles now standing in the way of British access to France's Mediterranean ports, and therefore one of the obstacles to strengthening French anti-collaborationism.

Contest for Libyan Strength

All this is, of course, as clear to the Germans as it is to the British. As the former redouble their efforts to reinforce troops in Libya the British redouble their submarine and air attacks on convoys.

Thus as the campaigning season in the Western Desert comes daily nearer, the possibility of dramatic changes in the whole military position comes more and more into the picture.

Text of Roosevelt's Speech On Liberty Fleet Day

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (AP)—Following is the text of a speech President Roosevelt prepared for delivery by radio recording today at the launching of 14 merchant ships in various parts of the country:

My Fellow Americans:

This is a memorable day in the history of American shipbuilding—a memorable day in the emergency defense of the Nation. Today, from dawn to dark, 14 ships are being launched—on the Atlantic, on the Pacific, and on the Gulf, and among them is the first "Liberty" ship, the Patrick Henry.

While we are proud of what we are doing, this is certainly no time to be content. We must build more cargo ships and still more cargo ships—and we must speed the program until we achieve a launching each day, then two ships a day, fulfilling the building program undertaken by the Maritime Commission.

Our shipbuilding program—not only that of the Maritime Commission, but of the Navy—is one of our answers to the aggressors who would strike at our liberty.

I am speaking today not only to the shipworkers in the building yards on our coasts, on our Great Lakes and on our rivers—not only to the thousands who are present at today's launchings—but also to the men and women throughout the country who live far from salt water or shipbuilding.

Freedom of the Seas

I emphasize to all of you the simple, historic fact that throughout the period of our American life, going 'way back into colonial days, commerce on the high seas and freedom of the seas has been a major reason for our prosperity and the building up of our country.

To give you one simple example: It is a matter of history that a large part of the capital which in the middle of the past century went into the building of railways and spread like a network into the new undeveloped areas across the Mississippi River, across the plains and up into the Northwest, was money which had been made by American traders whose ships had sailed the seas to the Baltic, to the Mediterranean, to Africa and South America, and to Singapore and China itself.

Through all the years after the American Revolution your Government reiterated and maintained the right of American ships to voyage hither and yon without hindrance from those who sought to keep them off the seas or drive them off the seas. As a Nation we have realized that our export trade and our import trade had a definitely good effect on the life of families, not only on our coasts but on the farms and in the cities a hundred or a thousand miles from salt water.

Since 1936, when the Congress enacted the present Merchant Marine Law, we have been rehabilitating a merchant marine which had fallen to a low level. Today we are continuing that program at accelerated speed.

Doing a Great Job

The shipworkers of America are doing a great job. They have made a commendable record for efficiency and speed. With every new ship, they are striking a telling blow at the menace to our Nation and the liberty of the free peoples of the world. They struck 14 such blows today. They have caught the true spirit with which all this Nation must be imbued if Hitler and other aggressors of his ilk are to be prevented from crushing us.

We Americans as a whole cannot listen to those few Americans who preach the gospel of fear—who say in effect that they are still in favor of freedom of the seas but who would have the United States tie up our vessels in our ports. That attitude is neither truthful nor honest.

We propose that these ships sail the seas as they are intended to. We propose, to the best of our ability, to protect them from torpedo, from shell or from bomb.

The Patrick Henry, as one of the "Liberty" ships launched today, renews that great patriot's stirring demand:

"Give me liberty or give me death."

There shall be no death for America, for democracy, for freedom! There must be liberty, world-wide and eternal. That is our prayer—our pledge to all mankind.

Christian Churches of Europe Face Cruel and Clever Pressures

Continued from Page 1

rible than in the areas now German or in the small section supposedly Polish.

The history cannot yet be written of what happened in Lithuania, Estonia, and Latvia. We know only a few of the facts. But we know enough to realize that all the experience gained in years of bitter persecution of the Church in Russia has been applied there.

The main attack has been upon the leadership of the Church, its property, and its schools. Instructions printed for the guidance of the officials of the "Godless Movement" in those areas have been smuggled out. They show that the emphasis is not upon the aged—confirmed as they are in the faith of their ancestors—but upon youth. The elimination of all instruction, of all youth organizations, of all publications of a Christian character is designed to prevent youth's being held faithful to the Church. It is too soon to say how well this technique will work. But it has worked only too well in Russia, as the record of past years shows plainly enough.

Norway Resists

When we turn to Norway we find a different mode of attack and a different result to date. While in Denmark interference with the Church has been relatively unimportant, in Norway there has been a bitter struggle in process ever since the Nazi occupation began. For a time there was a change in policy of the Nazis. When the Germans attacked Russia they made an attempt to win the Norwegian Church to their side. "The greatest possible freedom for religious and church activities," was announced.

The Quislingites were told to cease their interference with the rule of the Bishops. This change was quickly followed by a return to the earlier policy of repression and intimidation when the leaders of the Church refused to issue a statement supporting the German attack on Russia. Two of those most prominent in this refusal were removed from office and the 663 ministers who repudiated the action of the 27 Quislingite clergy willing to circulate a statement supporting the Nazi policy were made the object of violent denunciation.

When the Nazis made one of their officials the Commissioner of the Norwegian Clergy Association, the officers and committee of the Association — including Bishop Berggrav, head of the Church—resigned. They were each fined 3,000 kroner.

Tension between the authorities and the Church has reached the boiling point. Quislingites begin to cry out for the total removal of the Church from the national life. Yet the epic of spiritual resistance will go on. Of that there can be no doubt.

Dutch Situation Serious

When one turns to the latest reports from Holland it is clear that the situation there is much more serious than in Norway. The new "kingdom" is encountering stout resistance, of that there is ample proof. More than a dozen new arrests of pastors have recently taken place. Church papers have been increasingly repressed or banned—including the organ of the ecumenical youth in Holland. In the immediate future there seems certain to be a complete ban on all publications by pastors or religious editors not willing to conform to Nazi standards, a ban upon the church schools, and the closing of all social and philanthropic work done by the churches.

The Archbishop of Holland has condemned the Nazi attitude in a famous pastoral letter. They "not only hamper the Church in its execution of its tasks but endanger the Christian conception of life."

Anti-Semitism Opposed

The Churches in Holland—Roman Catholic and Protestant—have fought the Nazis more openly on the matter of anti-Semitism than any others in Europe. And this is naturally held against them by the Nazis. The Dutch Committee for Non-Aryan Christian Refugees has been forced to suspend its work and every gesture of friendliness toward the Jews has increased the anger of the Nazis against the Christians. Yet a surprising amount of courageous activity goes on.

The churches are more united than ever before. Their work among students has not stopped but has been intensified. The facts about their situation have been made known to the people through the British broadcasts which they manage to hear despite the efforts of their conquerors to prevent it. And when church announcements cannot be circulated in print they are occasionally made available to the populace in this indirect but effective manner.

The spirit of resistance in the whole nation has been stirred and kept unflinching by the Church's emphasis upon freedom. The Church continues in public prayers to say: "We pray for our beloved Queen whom Thou has given us as our ruler and for those rulers who have been permitted to come to us." The inference is plain, although the words are outwardly innocent.

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Liberty Fleet Day Observed By Launchings

Continued from Page 1

United States since the days of the World War.

Typical of the scope of America's current shipbuilding program is the fact that seven of the ships took the water on the Pacific coast, six on the Atlantic, and one on the Gulf. On all three bodies of water construction facilities are being established at a rate which will, by the end of the year, give the United States 32 shipyards with 234 ways all devoted to the building of commercial craft.

Participating in the program, beside the President, were the Commission Chairman, Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, two United States Senators, four Governors, and a number of prominent citizens and officials. Following the public addresses, the 14 woman sponsors smashed their bottles across the noses of their respective ships in a ceremony which will become increasingly frequent as the Commission's 1,200-ship program continues to pick up speed.

Speed Record on Construction

Special interest attached itself to the Patrick Henry's launching, as it was attended by four descendants of that early American patriot and as it was he first of the three "Liberty" ships to hit the water.

Fixed upon by the commission as easy to build and efficient to operate, the "Liberty" ships now take about 7½ months from keellaying to commissioning, although the time is expected to be cut eventually to 4½ to five months. The keel of the Patrick Henry was laid April 30 and it is exepcted to be commissioned on Dec. 12.

Three hundred and twelve of these ships, 200 for the United States and 112 for Great Britain, have been contracted for. Congress has already appropriated funds for an unspecified additional number and it is now tentatively planned to build 730 in all.

Making 11 knots and powered by easily procured reciprocating engines, the "Liberty" ships have a total displacement of 14,100 tons, a deadweight tonnage of 10,500 and will carry a general cargo of 9,146 tons. Of particular importance is the fact that these ships can be welded in many sections and are susceptible to partial prefabrication, thereby saving much time and money.

Special Emergency Type

In addition to the three "Liberty" ships, seven others were of the Commission's regular C-1, C-2, and C-3 cargo type, two were of the special emergency cargo type of which 60 are now abuilding for the British, one was a tanker and one was an army transport.

Commissioner Land has announced that during 1942 and 1943 approximately two ships a day of various types will be launched, giving 6,000,000 tons of additional merchant shipping in 1942 and 6,500,000 tons in 1943. This, combined with British production and the activity of the British and American fleets, is expected to beat the German sea menace.

Mrs. Henry A. Wallace, wife of the Vice-President, sponsored the Patrick Henry; Mrs. Walter F. George, wife of the Democratic Senator from Georgia, sponsored the Surprise, and Mrs. C. P. Bedford, wife of the General Manager of the Todd-California Company, sponsored the Ocean Venture.

Ships and their Sponsors

The John C. Fremont, a "Liberty" ship, was sponsored by Mrs. Sheridan Downey, wife of the Democratic Senator from California, at the Los Angeles yards of the California Shipbuilding Company, while the wife of Oregon's Governor, Mrs. Charles A. Sprague, sponsored the third "Liberty" ship, the Star of Oregon, at the Oregon Shipbuilding Company plant in Portland.

Miss Barbara Edna Funston sponsored the United States Army transport Frederick Funston, named in honor of her father at the yards of the Seattle-Tacoma Shipbuilding Company at Seattle, Washington.

Of three vessels for the Lykes Brothers Steamship Company, Mrs. Albert Thomas, wife of the Representative from Houston, Texas, sponsored the Adabelle Lykes, at the Pusey & Jones Co. yard at Wilmington, Deleware, Mrs. Genevieve Lykes Duncan, sponsored the James McKay at the Bethlehem Steel Company's Sparrow Point yard in Baltimore, and Mrs. Nancy Lykes Wooten sponsored the Louise Lykes at the ways of the Federal Shipbuilding & Drydock Co. at Kearny, New Jersey.

Mrs. F. C. Cocks, wife of the representative of Lloyds of London, sponsored the Ocean Voice, an emergency ship being built for the British Government by the Todd-California Shipbuilding Company at Richmond, California.

Mrs. William Holzhauer, wife of the general manager of the Aluminum Company of America, sponsored the Alcoa Polaris at the Consolidated Steel Company, Limited, yards at Los Angeles; Mrs. H. A. Hassan, wife of a Sinclair Refining Company official, sponsored the Sinclair tanker Sinclair Superflame at the Bethlehem Steel Company's Fore River Yard at Quincy, Mass., and Miss Catherine Farrell Stapleton sponsored the African Planet at the Ingalls Shipbuilding Corporation at Pascagoula, Mississippi.

Mrs. William A. Ross, wife of the President of the Columbia Steel Company, sponsored the Steel Artisan at the yards of the Western Pipe & Steel Company of San Francisco.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARD BARGAINS. Sell 50 Personal Christmas Cards for $1. All beautiful folders with customer's name inscribed. Liberal profit. Also 60 for $1 with name and many exceptional value Box Assortments. Write for Five FREE Sample Portfolios. General Card, 400 S. Peoria St., Dept. P-821, Chicago.

CHRISTMAS CARDS — Deal with leading concern: finest $1 assortment; gift wrappings, etchings; religious boxes; extra bonus; experience unnecessary; samples on approval. Doehla S-68, Pittsburg, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Entire new line. Box assortments. Samples on approval. Personals $1.00 up. Samples free to agents. Good profits. C. N. ARNO, Jackson Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

NEW "PERSONALIZING" IDEA IN CHRISTMAS CARDS

Outstanding seller. Smart 21-Card $1 Christmas Assortment. Give 24 "Individualized Greetings." Seals FREE. 50c profit. Name-Imprinted Christmas Cards, 50 for $1. Other assortments. No experience. Samples on approval. FRIENDSHIP, 764 Adams, Elmira, New York.

SELL 50 Christmas Cards with name for $1.00! Four complete, unusual lines! 37 sparkling designs! Exceptional values. Box assortments, too. Big profits. Experience unnecessary. Samples FREE. Noel Studios, 9 East 36th, Dept. J-41, New York City.

SHOW FRIENDS sensational lowest priced Personal Christmas Cards, Stationery. Also magnificent 21 Card $1.00 Assortment Profit, 50c. Experience unnecessary. Personal Card SAMPLES FREE. "Jewel Box" on approval. WALLACE BROWN, 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. C-24, New York City, N. Y.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON, MASS.—Adjacent to The Christian Science Mother Church; furnished housekeeping suites, 1 to 3 rooms available by day, week or month; rates upon request.
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
16 Norway Street

535 GEARY HOTEL APTS.
SAN FRANCISCO—Attractive downtown 3-room apartments. Maid service, doorman, switchboard. Daily, weekly, monthly rates.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES WANTED

MAN of mature years, sound character and extensive organization and sales planning experience would invest moderate amount in established or projected business in which his active assistance may be of value. Please give outline. Write Box W-26, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

MANUFACTURING

PROGRESSIVE company with modern plant, manufacturing medium and heavy machinery, having highest financial rating, has retained us to investigate and recommend to them propositions of merit for manufacture as soon as existing demands through defense priorities make this possible. Particularly interested in new processes or unusual machinery or products having exceptional marketing possibilities. Assistance such as research, engineering, etc., might be furnished if essential. Propositions submitted will be considered confidential. Barkley Associates, Production Machinery Engineers, 131 Clarendon St., Boston, Mass.

HOUSES FURNISHED

KASLO, B. C.—6-bedroom house (bring linen and silver); electric and coal ranges, furnace, garage; good fishing in non-freezing Lake Kootenay; fruit; $35 month. G. W. DANSON.

REAL ESTATE

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT
Incomes, Investment Buys and Homes
Rent or Sell
EDDY D. FIELD
1019 S. La Brea, Los Angeles, Calif. YO 8151

RESIDENT BUYER

FURS EXCLUSIVELY
Fur Coats, Fur Jackets, Fur Scarfs
Fur Trimmings—BEST VALUES
IMPERIAL FUR SERVICE
224 West 30th Street, N. Y. C. PE 6-1143

SALESMEN WANTED

ADVERTISING BOOK MATCHES offer liberal earnings—full, spare time. Experience unnecessary. Factory direct. Low prices for fine quality, quick deliveries, help get orders; faster repeats. Liberal Commissions. All business firms prospects. Free Outfit. Instructions. American Match & Printing Co., Dept. 827M, 4822 South Trumbull Ave., Chicago.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

DIRECT-TO-WOMEN SALESPEOPLE, full or part time, to qualify with internationally known manufacturer of Quality Cosmetics. We supply free merchandise for your entire business without investment or shop overhead. You earn immediate high daily commission and bonuses on new and repeat business. We train you completely, assuring you splendid opportunity and future. Write Box F-19, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

Local Classified

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

WILL share my furnished 7-room apt., located in restricted apartment house near Coolidge Corner; references exchanged; man and wife preferred but 2 ladies will be considered, no children or pets allowed; electricity included; separate entrances. Box F-16, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

BOSTON—Fascinating apt. of 2 bedrooms, living room, bath and kitchenette; unrestricted view of Common, Public Garden and Charles River Basin; elevator. Agent, Cap. 8704.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

For Rent, BELMONT HILL, MASS.—Furnished home; everything supplied, incl. linens, silver, china, light, heat, telephone; bargain to right parties; must be seen to be appreciated; adults only. Call Belmont 2822 for appointment.

1-ROOM furnished apt. in Cambridge, Mass.; very attractive, convenient, pleasant neighborhood; near Brattle St.; $35. Trowbridge 9758.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, N. Y., 187 HICKS ST.
Adjoining Hotel Pierrepont — 4-5-6 rooms, 2 baths; large, light, airy; overlooking harbor; every modern convenience; will decorate to suit; low rentals; free use swimming pool, roof garden. Ask for Mr. Norman, Main 4-5500.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, N. Y., 93 Remsen St. (Cor. Henry) — Choice 4 room, garden, penthouse, 3 exposures, porch, private street entrance; 1-2-3-4 rooms, 2 exposures, exceptional closets throughout; quiet, select tenancy; convenient transportation.

N. Y. C. 137 East 66th St.—Attractive apartment, 5 rooms, 2 baths, 30x22-foot living room, fireplace; southern exposure; restricted tenancy. Apply on premises.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS Card Salespeople: New, Exclusive, Patented, Personal Stationery "Envo-Letter" increases sales sensationally. Unusual profits. Write, Samples limited. Envoletter, 154 Nassau Street, New York.

ANTIQUES

FOR SALE—Narrow maple highboy, 200 years old. Original brasses. Other pieces. No Dealers. Call Cry. 0892-M. Wakefield, Mass.

ANTIQUES WANTED

LADY will buy old china, glass, silver, furniture, contents of attic. Write fully Box R-32, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COUNTRY BOARD

SPIESS-BADERS FARM, Elm Rest, Box 208, Rt. 2, Sauserties, N. Y. — Pleasant home; large, airy rms.; mod. comforts, Viennese home cooking; strictly farm prod; moderate rates

DANCING

WINIFRED SOLDAN—Children's and High School Groups, Shawn Method. Classes in N. Y. C. and Forest Hills, Newtown 9-3732 mornings.

DRESSMAKING

SEAMSTRESS wishes work by day in private families. Phone Shore Road 5-2943, Lilly Engelsen, 6901 Shore Road, Brooklyn, N. Y.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

CARETAKER, Protestant, wishes to exchange her services for rent. MRS. PONT, 826 Park Ave., River Edge, New Jersey.

FOR RENT

VERY desirable small cottage on private estate; oil burner; garage; Jerusalem Rd. near village, Cohasset. Box 194. Tel. Cohasset 0664 (Mass.).

FOR SALE

COALPORT CHINA
1 doz. white dinner plates, 10-inch, gold markings. G. S. Payson, Eliot 1583 eves. (Mass.).

GOLDEN BROWN ALASKA SEAL COAT
Full swagger coat; mint condition; size 38; price $100. Phone Ken. 8376 or write Box W-5, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR SALE OR RENT

MIAMI, FLA.—Coconut Grove; canal frontage; new 7-room house, 3 baths; 2-car garage; servants' quarters; will furnish if desired. Communicate Mrs. F. C. Rogerson, 222 Highland St., Milton, Mass.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

HANDSOME dining room set, complete, in storage; must sell at once. T. C. BUCKLEY CO., 490 Dudley St., Boston.

Local Classified Advertising

APARTMENTS TO LET **APARTMENTS TO LET**

Hotel COMMANDER
16 Garden Street, off Harvard Square, Cambridge
A modern, fireproof colonial hotel with 3, 2 and 1-room dinette-kitchen apartments, furnished or unfurnished. Full hotel service if desired. Main Dining Room. Drum Grill.
15 minutes from Boston — KIRkland 4800
Across from Christian Science Church

The CHARLESGATE
You are invited to inspect our unusual apartments
They are delightfully different!
Suites of any size required. Short or long tenancy. Furnished or unfurnished. Full hotel service. BOOKLET
On the Parkway and Overlooking Charles River Basin.
535 Beacon Street at Charlesgate East
Boston, Mass.

Hotel Beaconsfield
Avoid Fuel Problems
This winter, enjoy the comforts of a superior hotel, the advantages of a charming suburban home. Inspection of our tastefully furnished rooms and suites is invited. Full Hotel Service. Selected Clientele. Modern Garage. ASp. 6800
Gilman M. Lougee, Manager

Hotel BRAEMORE
466 Commonwealth Ave.
Kenmore Square, BOSTON
A distinctive residence for those who enjoy quiet and dignity — one to three rooms, furnished or unfurnished — some with service pantries. Garage connected.
No liquor sold
KENmore 4600
HENRY A. BURNHAM, *Manager*

Live In Wellesley
— APARTMENTS —
Berkeley Court
312 WASHINGTON STREET
3-4-5 ROOM SUITES
★ HEATED BY GAS ★
EXCELLENT RESTAURANT IN BUILDING
Convenient to Stores, Transportation
H. C. WISWALL • Superintendent
Wel. 2600 • Wel. 1697

9 Commonwealth Ave.
A carefully restricted modern apartment building of 2-3 room suites—only a step from the Public Garden, Esplanade, theatres and shops. Suite of 3 rooms, overlooking Mall and Garden, reception hall, spacious living room 20x18, fireplace, 2 bedrooms, large closets, large tiled bath with shower, modern gas kitchen, incinerator, automatic elevator and hall. Resident Supt.
MARSHALL B. HALL, JR.
129 Newbury St., Boston — Kenmore 0718

2 BRIMMER STREET
CORNER of Pinckney St., off Beacon Hill, Boston; quiet 3-rm. apts. with bath and sizeable kitchen. On 3rd floor; congenial environment. Overlooking Esplanade. $75. Supt. on premises.

GARRISON HALL
Modern suites, 1-2 rms., kitchen-dinette, colored tile bath (tub, shower); select adult tenants; moderate rentals; absolutely fireproof building. Supt. 6 Garrison St., at Mechanics Sta., near The Christian Science Mother Church, Boston.

PLYMOUTH, FLORIDA, near Orlando—Two 4-room, furnished apartments in duplex bungalow; garage; terms reasonable. 15 Vine St., Suite 2, Melrose, Mass.

18 HAWTHORNE ROAD, Milton, Mass.—5 rooms, sun parlor, screened piazza, garage; A-1 condition. Blue Hills 0636. $55.

FURRIERS

FURS NOOBAR BASHIAN
Repaired and Remodeled
Fur Coats on hand and made to order. Budget if desired.
Custom Tailoring by GEO. L. CURTIS
12 West Street, Boston — Han. 5971

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Experienced farming family interested in farm life, on modern, fully equipped production farm near Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; give full particulars, experience, references. Write Box S-31, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GENERAL maid or mother's helper; 2 adults, school child; Protestant; suburb accessible to Boston; own room, bath. Waltham 1133.

LIGHT HOUSEWORK, cooking, for family of three. Care of one child age 5½. Salary by agreement. Box P-18, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Experienced maid or housekeeper in family of two adults. Telephone Winchester 0613 (Mass.).

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Room and board in comfortable home for rest and study. First floor; near Coolidge Corner. Beacon 5728.

MANSARD MANOR
Quiet, comfortable home for those desiring rest and exp. care; beautiful grounds, High St., Norwell. Mail address R. F. D., Rockland, Mass.

PLEASANT Outlook Home—Transients, permanent; for rest or study; elderly people welcomed; attention if desired. Hollis, L. I., N. Y. Hollis 3-9484.

R-E-S-T-H-O-L-M
BROOKLINE, MASS.
ATTRACTIVE home, large veranda, room, board, loving care if needed; graduate nurse in attendance. JANE WILLIAMS, 709 Washington St., Brookline, Mass. Asp. 9929.

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917) State License. 13 Mason Terrace, Long 1080.

WANTED—Board with Christian Scientist, in country for a man, 46 years, who desires some attention; near Boston; reasonable rates. Box P-17, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSES FOR SALE

BEAUTIFUL home, among ⅔ acre oaks, near shops and schools; excellent train service; double insulation, up-to-the-minute fireproof construction; built for growing family, but out-of-state business change forces owner to sell; very low heating costs, plus charm and convenience, should prompt quick investigation. Mrs. J. B. McMahon, Sharon, Mass.

HOUSES TO LET

FOR RENT for year or more, 30 miles from Boston, North Shore, new house in woods; 3 bedrooms and bath; maid's room and bath; garage in house. Privacy. Beautiful view. 10 minutes to shopping center, 45 minutes to Boston. Coal furnace. Box W-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MILTON, MASS. — 12-room house, 6 fireplaces, 3 baths, furnished or unfurnished; 20 min. from Park St.; exclusive residential section. Blue Hills 0649.

WEST NEWTON HILL, MASS.—8-room house, 3 chambers, maid's room, 3 baths; 2-car garage; oil heat. By appointment only, Big. 3230.

NEWTONVILLE, MASS.—Older type remodeled; quiet; 5 minutes to schools and Christian Science church; 4 chambers; oil heat; large yard; $80. Bigelow 9671.

JEWELERS

ANTIQUE JEWELRY AND SILVER
WIDMER, 21 West Street, Boston Lib. 2917

WEPAY Fair Price for Your Diamonds and Jewelry
M. MILAN
387 Washington Street, Boston

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

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MATTRESSES REMADE HIG. 2122
Colonial Mattress Co., 686 Dudley Street, Boston

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Special Rates
FULL OR PART LOADS WANTED IMMEDIATELY
To or from Florida, or en route. We deliver with our own vans. Door-to-door service. Years' experience with Jordan Marsh Co. JOHN NAZARIAN, 50 Prentiss, Watertown, Mass. Tel. Watertown 3865.

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman. 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2490

NEW LOW RATES
WANTED full or part loads anywhere, dependable service. WOOD BROS., 40 Water Street, Arlington (Mass.) 0210-0211.

OFFICES TO LET

MEDIUM private office, 8x12, available with or without secretarial and telephone services. Telephone directory goes to press Oct. 6. Joseph A. Kline, 45 Milk St., Boston. Liberty 4444.

PRACTITIONER'S OFFICE
Three mornings
11 West 42nd Street, Suite 1902, N. Y. C.

PRACTITIONER'S office, centrally located, well equipped, for rent, morning hours, reasonable. Phone, afternoons only, CH. 3-1009, N.Y.C.

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Just the place for quiet summer or week-end rest; all advantages of the Berkshires within short distance of New York.
Owner Management

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G. W. COOLBROTH & CO.
Outside-inside painting — Paperhanging
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Or anywhere in the Metropolitan District

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PEST AND TERMITE PROOFING SINCE 1913: LOmgacre 5-6000. 11 Suburban branches. Guarantee Exterminating Co., 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
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700 Feet of Waterfront on Newfound Lake, Near Village of Hebron, N. H.
Two substantial buildings.
Main Lodge with large living room, stone fireplace, nine sleeping compartments and chemical toilets, large sleeping porch. Dining hall, kitchen, storage rooms.
Ideal bathing beach and well built tennis court foundation. Boats, canoes, pianos, kitchen and other camp equipment. Very low price.
G. A. LILLARD
Marion, Massachusetts

RENTALS SALES
In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhood.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, INC.
Realtors, 273 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1304

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 26-32-40 Fenway—Room and meals, $10 weekly and up. For appointment to see rooms phone MR. ALPHIN, Ken. 1574.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—In convenient location, large room suitable for 1 or 2 persons; pleasant home; excellent food. Asp. 8243.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Furnished rm. in hotel near church; refrigeration, light housekeeping; business woman preferred. Box P-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON, 266 Huntington Ave.—Light, comfortable rooms, hot and cold water; facing The Christian Science Mother Church. Com. 6007.

BOSTON, Hemenway St.—Large room in refined home; sunny; bay window; kitchen attachment. Kenmore 6743.

BOSTON, 40 Hereford St.—Clean, comfortable single and double rooms in guest house of refinement; also 3-room apartment.

BOSTON—A pleasant, sunny front room in a refined home, kitchen privileges. Call evenings. Ken. 4143.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Unusual opportunity for business woman; beautiful room in private home near Beacon St., 2nd floor front; fireplace and private bath; electric grill and refrigeration if desired. Beacon 5608.

BROOKLINE, MASS. Beacon St., near Cleveland Circle—Furnished room. Call Asp. 8342, mornings except Sat. and Sun.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. — 2 quiet, desirable rooms, one with fireplace; continuous hot water, shower; 8 minutes' walk from Harvard University. Eliot 0912.

NEWTON, MASS.—Room with sun porch, 1 or 2 persons; private home; convenient transportation and desirable location. Tel. Las. 0824.

NEWTON HIGHLANDS, MASS.—1 or 2 rms., private home, quiet neighborhood, conveniently located; kitchen privileges. Big. 0690.

N. Y. C., 170 W. 73rd St. (3A)—Sunny corner, convenient location; private shower, large closet; refined atmosphere; business people; evenings-Sunday.

N. Y. C., 162 W. 54th (Cor. 7th Ave.), Apt. 8-B—Attractively furnished studio type, private apartment; excellent location; business person.

N. Y. C., Central Park West—Desirable, large, light, well furnished; convenient churches and transportation; homelike. Tel. ACademy 3-7764.

N. Y. C., Riverside (114)—Studio-room, private home near subway and bus; woman; reference exchanged. Evenings and Sunday, MO. 2-9384.

PHILADELPHIA—Attractive bedroom, bath, sitting room; lovely residential section; other rooms; garage space; near train and trolley. Germantown 8552.

COHASSET HARBOR, MASS.—Double room or suite, use of music room, library; oil heat, constant hot water; board if desired. 78 Summer Street.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, N. Y.—Two very desirable furnished rooms, one with private bath; business people preferred. 330 Harvard Avenue. Telephone 1310.

WEST NEWTON, MASS.—Sunny rooms in private home; near station. Business or professional persons. Breakfasts. BIG. 8794.

Local Classified

(Continued)

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

SALES OPPORTUNITY
Daily newspaper seeks retail advertising solicitor. Applicant must be member of a Worcester Christian Science church, preferably resident of Worcester. Should have had some sales experience or advertising training. Minimum of two working days each week required. Commission basis.

Write Box W-3, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

COOK, (colored), experienced, desires position, city, country; adults; $15 or $20 weekly; references. Write Ruth, 204 Lenox Ave., N. Y. C.

MISS WILLIAMS would like morning work by the hour or Laundry to take home. 3028 Washington St., Roxbury, Mass. Colored.

NEW ENGLAND — Protestant gentlewoman desires employment as companion, chauffeur, housekeeper; references exchanged. Box R-4, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—Position as companion to a lady or housekeeper, gentleman's home; Christian Scientist. Write Box C-23, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth

ALABAMA

MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Dial 4409, hours 8:30 to 10:30 a. m. daily except Sunday
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and have them installed before cold weather starts

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DAVIS MOTOR CO.
Pontiac—Cadillac—LaSalle
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One-Stop Service Station
401 Montgomery St. Phone Cedar 178

More than 61 Years at the Same Location

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Specializing in **Service** at Moderate Prices

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ATLANTIC LAUNDRY
Dry Cleaning and Rug Cleaning
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401 Cypress St., Daytona Beach, Fla.

FORT LAUDERDALE

STECKEL-McFARLANE, Inc.
Frigidaire—Bendix and Maytag Washers
112 S. Andrews Ave. opp. City Hall
Phone 648

Rowley Battery & Electric
Willard Batteries
Delco Remy-Auto Lite
Official Parts and Service
615 N. E. 1st St. Phone 1535

JACKSONVILLE

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LOVETT'S
Super Food Stores and Piggly Wiggly
— 8 STORES —
There is One Near You

IRON FIREMAN
"The Machine That Made Coal an Automatic Fuel"
Authorized Dealer
JOSEPH NEEDHAM
PLUMBING AND HEATING
16 S. Laura Phone 5-6062

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JEWELERS
We sell only Nationally Advertised merchandise of the better quality
229 Hogan Street Phone 5-3311

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H. P. TUTTLE
30 So. Main St. Tel. 5-3161

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For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32465 9 a. m.-5 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
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INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 9-7096
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

FLORIDA

ORLANDO (Continued)

AMERICAN LAUNDRY
Orlando, Fla.
21 N. Parramore
Branch Office, 20 E. Church St.

Dickson-Ives
The Flower Store
Southland Fashions
for the 1941 Season
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

- **To Meet All Your Auto Needs**
- **GIBBS SERVICE**
Orange at Jackson
Featuring
AMOCO-GAS
- **Pennsylvania RX Tires**
"They outmileage the field"

CONSULT US on your next Permanent Wave
Select your style curls or waves

Florence Beauty Shop
24 SO. ORANGE AVE.
Orlando, Fla. Phone 9707

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See "MARK" before it happens
THEODORE MARKWALTER
Real Estate—Rentals
INSURANCE
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

CHENEY'S GROCERY & MARKET
Western Meats Exclusively
Frosted Foods
Fresh Dressed Poultry
We Deliver
Orange Ave. and 9th St.
Phones 2536—2537

ST. PETERSBURG

DONEGAN CERTIFIED DAIRY
Certified Pasteurized and Raw Milk
Phones: St. Petersburg 5-389
Clearwater 5-6201
For better dry cleaning
Phone 4986
TIMMS
Cleaners
2119 Central Avenue

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone M 60-832, 9 to 12 daily except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Sparrowhawk Trailer Co.
"A Bird of a Trailer"
Custom Built Trailers
6111 NEBRASKA AVE.
TAMPA, FLORIDA

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

Tampa's Leading Store for Men
FRANKLIN AT ZACK

WOLF BROS. Inc.

"Bakery Products with a Flavor"
PITTMANS BAKERY
Prompt Delivery—Special Orders
1208 S. Howard Phone H-3685

SAVE AT
Sears
in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

NORGE
REFRIGERATORS—RANGES
and
Norge Oil-Burning Heaters
Burkhardt's Electric Shop, Inc.
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis Street Tel. 5804

Super Service Market
Meats and Groceries
Vegetables and Fruits
Tel. 4087—New Location
Corner So. Dixie and Hibiscus
West Palm Beach, Florida

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
300 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH (Continued)

BARCO MOTORS, Inc.
Serving the Palm Beaches over 25 years
Your Ford V-8 Dealer
SALES SERVICE
416 3rd Street, West Palm Beach, Fla.

BRALEY'S CORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires—Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AND OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

LOGAN MOORE SHIRK LUMBER CO.
One Square South of Belvedere Road and F. E. C. Ry.
LUMBER and BUILDING MATERIAL Tel. 8161

GOLDSMITH'S
The Store for Men
WEST PALM BEACH—FLORIDA

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0436, 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING **May's** DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

THOMPSON-BOLAND-LEE
Exclusive Women's Shoes
Palter De Liso Vitality
Matrix Paradise
Collegebred Martha Lee
Palizzio
201 PEACHTREE STREET

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1250 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
235 Peachtree Street

MRS. HOWARD PATTILLO E. A. RICE
HOWARD PATTILLO
Insurance Agency
Since 1866 *Insurance Only*
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE
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LITHOGRAPHING
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PHONE WALNUT 5738
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OFFICES: 8 PRYOR STREET

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WADE DRY CLEANING CO.
Columbus' Most Modern Cleaning Plant
1302 17th Street
PHONE 226

BOOKS
Greeting Cards
Stationery, Kodaks
Office Supplies
WHITE'S BOOK STORE
14 12th STREET

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Call Us
Paints and Wallpaper
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
456 Second Street Phone 6569

FREEMAN'S BEAUTY SHOP
Macon's Most Modern
Phones 4083—4084 502 Walnut St.

Karsten-Denson Co.
FOR WINTER LAWNS
Italian Rye Grass
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(DRUG STORE)

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Allschwilerstrasse 26
Tel. 2.43.26
(GROCERIES)

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Echarpes—Cravatten
Handschuhe

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ST. GALLEN NEUGASSE 3

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Union S. Africa

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A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
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I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____for_____ year, or_____months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
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Union of South Africa

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44-2480 42-3037

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Union of South Africa

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Australia

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SEE NEXT PAGE

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Delightfully Dainty
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NEW ZEALAND

AUCKLAND (Continued)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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AUCKLAND

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GOOD VALUE
GOOD SERVICE
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FITTING DONE BY X-RAY

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GENERAL PRINTING
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223-231 TUAM STREET, CHRISTCHURCH
GREY AVENUE, AUCKLAND

Daily Features Page

Hobby Nobbing

Pick Your Own Hobby

By Irving Baschus

A Miami collector is seeking a ticket—not a stub—from every movie theater in the United States. His complete collection will include more than 16,000 tickets—if he gets them.

The ambition of Miss Lottie Fisher French of Stillwater, Okla., is to secure a toothbrush from every state in the Union. She carves the handles into tiny medallions for bracelets.

"Workmen, spare that tree," is the plea of Movie Actor Edward Everett Horton, who locates

"Spare that tree," says Edward Everett Horton

gracious old oaks, elms, and maples that have been condemned to make way for public improvements, and has them transplanted on his ranch.

Two New Yorkers, John Hensel and Raoul Graumont, set for themselves the interesting task of creating an international knot encyclopedia. The pair discovered more than 3,000 different knots.

Via phonograph recordings Robert Vincent of New York is collecting voices of famous personages, contemporary and past. Vincent's collection of more than 2,000 includes the voices of Emperor Franz Josef, Will Rogers, Rudolph Valentino, P. T. Barnum, Queen Victoria, Sarah Bernhardt, Mark Twain, and many others.

Collecting paired animal miniatures is the pastime of Mrs. Cleo Fisher, Londonville, Ohio, who uses her assemblage to dramatize the Biblical story of Noah. For a quarter-century Horace Williams of Falconer, N. Y., has been building a model circus. Estimated value of his tiny big top today is $25,000.

Names make news and names make hobbies. Fred P. Rowden of Omaha collects old newspaper names—he's a newspaper man. Hobbyist Rowden reveals that the Linn Creek, Missouri, paper, is known as "The Unterrified Democrat," presumably because it is surrounded by Republicans! Collector Rowden might be interested in Mesquite, Texas, publication—you guessed it—"The Mesquiter."

Here's a handy hobby for perplexed but proud parents. Miss Gayle Clark of Wichita has created a baby naming service. Miss Clark, who very appropriately works in the Wichita library, has assembled a file of names with their meanings and histories.

The Amusing Things We Say

Grinning Like a Cheshire Cat

At one time Cheshire was very famous for its cheeses which were cold molded into the shape of a grinning cat with whiskers of bristles. At first the saying referred to these grinning cheese cats but later was applied to persons who showed their teeth and gums when they laughed.

An Englishman's House Is His Castle

This refers to the old English law which forbids the bailiff from entering a man's house without first getting the consent of the owner. The Earl of Chatham in his speech on the Excise Bill referred to this law when he said, "The poorest man may, in his cottage, bid defiance to all the forces of the Crown. It may be frail, its roof may shake, the wind may blow through it, the storm may enter, the rain may enter, but the King of England cannot enter! All his force dare not cross the threshold of the ruined tenement."

Daily Quotation

IT is not wealth or ancestry, but honorable conduct and noble disposition, that make men great.—OVID.

Current Events Test

Questions to Enable the Reader to Review the News

1. The U. S. Navy attained its fastest shipbuilding pace since World War days this week. How many warships were launched?

2. Is the responsibility of feeding the people of Europe's conquered countries up to the United States or Germany, according to Secretary of State Cordell Hull?

3. What ten nations engaged in the struggle against the Axis powers met recently in London for their second Inter-Allied Conference?

4. What steps will soon be taken by the American merchant marine to defend itself from Nazi submarine and air attacks?

5. What South American country found it necessary to send troops to occupy its military airports?

6. The sinking of what ship was Germany's first direct defiance of President Roosevelt's warning that Axis submarines must stay clear of American "defensive waters"?

7. What is the latest indication that the Administration has launched a take-the-profits-out-of-war campaign?

8. When was the last time that the Brooklyn Dodgers won a National League pennant?

9. What was the latest important change made in the Free French movement?

10. What was the first step taken toward the repeal of the controversial Neutrality Act?

Answers to these questions will be found elsewhere on this page.)

Current Events Test

(Answers)

1. Six warships were launched: the battleship Massachusetts and five destroyers.

2. Secretary of State Hull advised the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that Germany has a "direct responsibility for feeding the people in nations which her armies have conquered."

3. Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxemburg, Free France, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Norway, Greece, Yugoslavia, and Soviet Russia.

4. The President will ask Congress to authorize the arming of the entire American merchant fleet to fight off Nazi attackers.

5. Argentina: the action was taken to forestall any surprise move by Nazi conspirators. The Government's move was linked with a current Congressional investigation of Nazi activities in Argentina.

6. The sinking of the U. S. government-owned freighter, the S. S. Pink Star, between Greenland and Iceland on Sept. 19.

7. Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau has announced that his staff is drafting a bill to limit corporation profits to 6 per cent.

8. In clinching their win on the National League pennant by beating the Boston Braves 6 to 0, the Brooklyn Dodgers won their second pennant in twenty-one years.

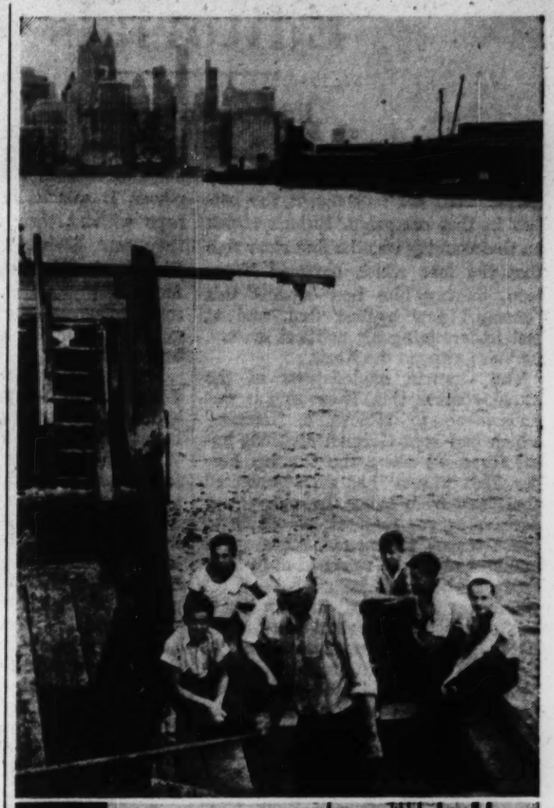
9. Gen. Charles de Gaulle and his followers have formed a "French National Committee"—a move which amounts, in effect, to the setting up of a provisional government, ready to hand over the reins when a French republic is restored.

10. This first step was taken on Sept. 25 when Senator McKellar (D) introduced a bill for its repeal. The bill was introduced in the wake of a growing movement for repeal among both representative citizens and members of Congress.

Breaking a Habit

Many years ago an English clergyman offered a prize to the boy of his congregation who would write the best essay on "How to Overcome a Habit." A nine-year-old lad won with the following:

"Habit is hard to overcome. If you take off the first letter, it does not change 'a bit.' If you take off another, you still have a 'bit' left. If you take off still another, the whole *at* 'it' remains. But if you take off another, 'it' is no longer there; all of which goes to show that if you want to get rid of a habit you must throw it off altogether."



Wide World Photos

Skyscrapers Overlook Rowboat Ferry

In the shadows of New York City's tall buildings, riding the backwash of the world's great liners, a rowboat ferry service has been in operation day in and day out for the past 64 years. Two rowboats, which carry passengers across a small canal in Jersey City, N. J., constitute the equipment. The ferry service is patronized by local residents who prefer the boat trip, at three cents a head, to a roundabout, twenty-minute, ten-cent bus ride.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Captive Maid?*

By LE PELLEY

NOW YOU'RE NOT GOING TO GET US INTO ANY TROUBLE JUST BECAUSE OF A PHONEY NOTE
WHAT MAKES YOU THINK IT'S PHONEY ?!
BECAUSE THERE'S NO SUCH THING AS CAPTIVE MAIDENS THESE DAYS —
YOU MEAN YOU'RE SCARED !
WHO'S SCARED !?
YOU ARE !
Hmm... WELL... MAYBE YOU'RE RIGHT !!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*It Suited Me Fine!*

By RODGERS

The Boss didn't seem to want me to join in the football game he and his friends were playing today -
But I didn't care, for every time I settled down to watch the game, what did they do but come dashing right at me!
Shucks! I had as much fun trying to stay out of the game as I would have had playing in it!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Wild and Woolly*

By THE HAGERS

JOE TEAL WALKED IN. I QUACKED, "WHY, JOE! ARE YOU, BY CHANCE, EXPECTING SNOW?"
"AT WEATHER FORECASTS I'VE NOT LOOKED; IN PLAIN WORDS, WADDLES, I AM HOOKED.
MY MAIDEN AUNTS KNIT NIGHT AND DAY," SAID JOE, "TO KEEP ME WARM, THEY SAY.
THAT I'VE GROWN THEY DON'T REALIZE; I'M STILL A DUCKLING IN THEIR EYES."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Force—Boomerang

The Nazi campaign against Russia holds for free peoples a significance deeper than the outcome of the battles in that campaign. Hitler's attack on that country was the first clear sign that the fear which obsessed Napoleon, driving him now against this "enemy," now against that, and at last undermining his political system, had also gripped the Nazis.

The German explanations of the attack confirm this. These said it was undertaken to remove a "menace" which had kept German divisions immobilized all along the Russian border. This "threat" had even prevented the Nazis from using their air-power decisively over England, according to the German statements, since great numbers of Nazi planes had to be kept ready for home defense.

But was there a real Russian threat to Germany? It does not seem at all likely. The Russian annexations in Poland, Finland and Bessarabia were obviously designed to place buffer territories between them and the Nazis. Their foreign and economic policies were designed to avoid risk of head-on collision with Germany.

It could not have been Russian threats, but a change in the entire pattern of the war, that exacerbated the fear behind the Nazi attack. When the Nazis failed to break Britain, the character of the war altered for them. From that time on, they had to prepare for a long conflict. They could not afford a great potential enemy on their borders. Where they had thought mainly of opportunities, now they faced dangers.

But this was not the first time fear molded Nazi policy. Fear was inherent in it from the start—and not simply the fear in the oppressed for the oppressor, but also the fear that the oppressor knows. This is a greater fear. The oppressor is afraid not only of its victims, but of the force that it has loosed in the world. For it is an axiom of politics that, once unchained, force constantly threatens to get the upper hand of those who unchained and have used it.

One may well suspect that the leaders of the Nazi Party first felt this fear when by the blood purge in 1934 they made certain for a time of their own power. It was being augmented, perhaps without their knowledge, when they sent Storm Troopers into the Rhineland. Here, step by step, was force—a mysterious, sinister, impersonal influence—succeeding. The bigger its success, the harder it would be to control.

Perhaps few Nazis were aware of this subtle self-imposed fear. But it had operated in history spectacularly a little more than a century earlier. When at last Hitler rode the wave of force into Paris and visited Napoleon's tomb, Nazi leadership was already beginning to reap rewards similar to those that the "Little Corporal" earned through conquest. Napoleon, too, turned Europe into a continent of assassins, plotters, rebel masses, of men with no country to love, but one country to hate. His knowledge of what he had done forced upon him a policy of continuous military adventure, and his military adventures increased his fears. This is the vicious circle that helps to explain Napoleon's disastrous attack on Russia. It may well explain Hitler's more efficient one.

Free peoples can take heart from the parallel. The outcome of the Russian campaign is still in question. The news is not good. But the story of Napoleon's fall was in part a story of fear—fear that eventually seeped into the secret councils of the Empire itself, causing suspicions, betrayals, cleavages and political rot at the very core of the Napoleonic order. And throughout this period, wherever there was a hand free to strike at despotism, wherever a tongue could speak against it, free men fought.

Napoleon's power did not die of its successes. It declined in the terrible climate of chaos and resistance which its use of unbridled force had created for it. Its fears were justified. Peoples who would maintain or regain their freedom must see to it that the regime of Naziism is similarly opposed, not with personal hate or vengeance, but with vigorous and unrelenting determination.

A Pat for the Cat

A cat, any cat one concludes, may look at a king. But not every cat receives a pat on the head from a prime minister. When, therefore, the British magazine entitled "Cat" takes Mr. Churchill to task for the manner of his caress of the feline mascot aboard ship, during the Atlantic meeting with Mr. Roosevelt, it evokes little sympathy.

He should, it is said, have offered his hand and waited a sign of approval—if one can tell when a cat approves. Granted that cats do "abhor headpatting," it is possible that Mr. Churchill had other things on his mind.

"Liberty Fleet Day"

The United States now is giving some impressive evidence of its growing power to produce and deliver the goods it has promised to the invaded nations. By proclamation of the Maritime Commission, today has been designated "Liberty Fleet Day," and is being marked by the simultaneous launching of 14 new cargo ships in yards located on three coasts. And just to make the occasion a bit more impressive, the Navy, which launched a 35,000-ton battleship and three destroyers earlier in the week is co-operating by launching two more destroyers.

Since a major factor in the completion of so many cargo and fighting ships on schedule, or ahead of it, is co-operation between labor and management, the news comes as a pleasant contrast to recent accounts of strike-delayed defense production. It becomes the more gratifying when one reads that the battleship Massachusetts, launched last Tuesday, was seven months ahead of schedule, and that the total of Navy tonnage launched during September probably never has been surpassed in the United States in a single month.

Yet, with the area of German military activity continuing to expand, progress in American production is significant chiefly of its ability to meet still greater demands which may be thrust upon it. Somewhere, a firm stand has to be made against totalitarian expansion by those utilizing American arms. The sooner it is made, the farther from the United States it will be. The sooner America is on a full-scale war-production basis, the sooner that stand can be made. To quote Secretary Knox: "Let's have too much production too soon rather than too little production too late."

Where Is the Steel?

American steel production ought to be going steadily up. Steel, steel, and more steel is the insistent need for defense. Yet recently the rate of steel operations in the United States fell off to 96.1 per cent of the industry's rated ingot capacity compared to 97 per cent a few weeks earlier.

Even temporary recession in such an index is serious. Why does it occur? Labor difficulties may be a factor, though apparently not the principal one now. Supplies of pig iron from blast furnaces are none too high, but a pool has been made up which is helping the non-integrated mills get this raw material.

The situation which evidently causes the steel makers greatest concern is a threatened shortage of scrap metal. Scrap steel is mixed with the pig iron to save time and fuel in the steel-making process, many furnaces using approximately half and half. Right now the industry is calling for scrap at an annual rate of 42,000,000 tons.

The American Iron and Steel Institute's publication, "Steel Facts," says:

> The present threat of shortage reflects not only the record rate of consumption, but also the fact that the available supply has been lessened in recent years by large tonnage of scrap exported. From 1935 through 1940, 20,000,000 tons of scrap were shipped abroad, chiefly to Japan and Italy.

The Office of Price Administration has raised the ceiling on prices for scrap in some areas to induce its collection.

The Office of Production Management has held meetings recently with automobile wreckers and scrap dealers in New York, Pennsylvania, and Maryland to stimulate the junking of worn-out automobiles and the salvage of metal from cars already junked. Anyone who has seen the vast yards of abandoned cars in most of the American States—blighted areas of many acres given over to rusting junk—will sense that this must be an opportunity to accomplish a clean-up of some such dumps as well as to assist in meeting the defense emergency.

Americans may well look about their cities and towns for other possible sources of scrap steel in quantity, such as abandoned rail lines or structural steel. Surely the Nation can be even more enterprising and efficient in gathering needed metal for itself than it has been in supplying the Axis Powers.

Our Readers Say—

"Every Strike Prolongs the War"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am grateful for the stand The Christian Science Monitor has taken in this war. It has been said that this is not America's war, that we should keep out of it, and let them fight it out themselves. Such a thought is not human. In an accident we render human aid at once, and in this war it is our national duty to all mankind to do the same now. We need to keep the high seas free in order that we may get our aid to the front as quickly as possible, so that this war may end and a just peace be made. I am glad we have a President who is now ready to make this possible. We, the people, need to get behind our President and see that Congress does the same.

Workers in our war industries need to recognize and appreciate that it is their duty to humanity to stay on the job and get the aid made and shipped. They, as well as our boys in the Navy, have a vital part in our defense plan. Every strike prolongs the war, and our concern must be not for self or profits but for those who are now under the heel of slavery, that they may be freed at once.

We need to be united in our stand, that the Eight Point peace plans brought forward by our President and Mr. Churchill, are put into complete use when we have won this war. We as a united people love peace, but let us not love it so much that we cannot see what we must do now. It is efficiency for our Government and for industry, and for every man, woman, and child, to do their part now.

CHESTER W. BADER

South Haven, Mich.

The Status of Weygand

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A curious situation has developed around General Maxime Weygand. In Washington he is persistently pictured as a sort of sphinx-like top-chief whose future plans are uncertain even though he has always been looked upon in France as an ultra-reactionary of the Vichy type and has pledged his wholehearted support to Marshal Pétain.

Present rumblings of a British-Free French drive in North Africa focus on the possibility of a showdown between General de Gaulle and Vichy's pro-Consul Weygand—as the former faced General Dentz in Syria.

The French North African issue, of course, involves the actual help being given General Weygand by the United States. The New York Herald Tribune asserts the State Department now allows the shipping of materials like tar, iron wire, coal, textiles, fuel oil, kerosene and farm machinery to French North Africa at the rate of nearly $50,000,000 a year with the ostensible purpose of bolstering the morale of General Weygand's 200,000 troops.

But whatever Weygand's true aims are (incidentally he is known to have no great love of Britain), his build-up as a man of mystery is at present serving Vichy very well and therefore the tyrannical Nazi cause equally.

W. N.

New York

"In Spite of the Delay"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

For a long time I have intended to write and thank you for all the good The Christian Science Monitor is bringing to us today. In spite of the delay in mails it seems the Monitor is more appreciated than ever before. It has war news that is never seen anywhere else. The articles such as "Inside the War," are most enlightening, and the Editorial Page has so much of interest. My own Monitors are read many times over.

(MISS) ENID DRURY

Parkstone, Dorset, Eng.

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Why Not Give the Big Fellow a Workout?

Bombers Over the Prairie

SOMEWHERE IN SOUTH DAKOTA

Hear that high, tense, droning sound?

I look out of the office window and see the flash of a saffron-colored, two-engine plane. It is making for our airport to cool off a bit before continuing the long flight up into Canada. It is one of hundreds which have been winging that way from Kansas over the South Dakota prairie as part of the aid-to-Britain program.

One of the pilots particularly likes our town. He calls for eight big dippers of cherry-nut ice cream which we make here. Out at the port they know when he is coming and have it all ready for him. He and these yellow-tinted planes have been averaging about two a day in all kinds of weather for many months. Up over the rolling plains of Kansas, across the breadth of Nebraska's broad acres, over the prairies of North and South Dakota to a destination over the border which is not made public, droning their twin-engined way to help lick Hitlerism.

* * *

While the pilot munches his cherry-nut repast, we begin talking among ourselves about this aid-to-Britain business. There is a difference of opinion. In this land-locked part of Uncle Sam's domain we are labeled "isolationist."

"It's 2,000 miles to either of the oceans and about that far to the Gulf. Why should we get excited?"

"If we get into a shooting war, our aid to Britain will stop almost completely, as far as these planes and other defense needs go."

The pilot listens, but says nothing. The cherry-nut ice cream is very good, and he is hungry. He still has far to go. Finally he pushes back the big dish, wipes his mouth with a paper napkin which he tosses neatly into the empty water glass.

"The way I look at it," says he, "the world is getting smaller every day. A man can fly from New York to San Francisco in a day. Canada is no farther away now than South Dakota used to be from Nebraska. When they invented the airplane, boundary lines began to shrink. When they started men flying they also gave the war makers a terrific new weapon. But there's a better weapon than that."

"What's that?"

* * *

The friendly bomber's pilot smiled. "Getting people in all parts of this man's country to realize they don't have cherry-nut ice cream over in Europe any more, and why."

The door to the airport lunch room closed. "Back again Thursday," he called through the screen. "Don't forget the refreshments!" We went to the window and saw the big bomber taxi out to the runway and heard the twin motors being "revved" up for the rest of the trip to the neighboring country, not 500 miles to the north, long since at war with Naziism.

"What'll you fellows have?" The voice of the lunch-counter girl broke in on our thoughts.

"Make it a dish of cherry-nut ice cream all around," I said with a grin. There was not a voice in dissent.

YORK SAMPSON

North . . South . . East . . West

Safeguarding the Courts

By Frank L. Ferrin

There are gratifying indications that in more than one State of the American Union legislators, prompted by the Bar Associations, are perfecting means of reforming the methods of choosing judges in both trial and appellate courts. It is hardly to be expected that as a result of this study and research there will be evolved a uniform method adaptable to conditions and established customs in all jurisdictions, or that until a better system has been evolved and its value proved in the States, it will supplant the existing carelessly administered and politically influenced plan of appointing champions of the prevailing Federal regime to judgeships in United States Courts, including the Supreme Court.

In Minnesota a committee authorized by legislative action is now considering a proposal to be submitted, in the form of an Amendment to the Constitution, if the plan meets the approval of the lawmakers. The Minnesota committee comprises, among others, an Associate Justice of the State Supreme Court, a few leading members of the State Bar Association, and the Managing Editor of St. Paul's leading newspaper. I talked with two of the members of the committee recently. It is no secret that if the methods proposed and to be discussed are agreed upon and finally adopted as an Amendment to the State Constitution, many past and present abuses of both the appointive and elective systems will be corrected.

* * *

In Missouri, a system or method which appeals to members of the Minnesota committee has already been adopted and tested. By this system no candidate for election as judge of a court of record can be placed in nomination, either by a caucus or convention, or by petition in the form of nomination papers, without the endorsement or approval of the Bar Association in the jurisdiction to be served.

Of equal, if not indeed of greater, importance is the provision in the Missouri code prohibiting the executive appointment of judges of trial or appellate courts of record without the approval of the State or a regional bar association. The clear intent of this provision of the law is to make impossible the discharge of political obligations at the expense of the public, whether litigants or not. The reasonableness, as well as the recognized need of a similar rule affecting Federal courts need hardly be indicated.

The undertaking in the plan to reform the system of choosing judges in those States where they are now elected by the people will not be as difficult or be as strenuously opposed as in those jurisdictions, State and Federal, in which the appointive power reposes in the Chief Executive, with the consent of Council or Senate. Vested power and authority are relinquished or surrendered only when the people reclaim for themselves the powers usurped or voluntarily delegated.

Even the casual student of present-day trends in government, State and National, will admit that the centralization of authority and power, even in times of peace, is an immediate and a persisting threat to democratic government and to American ideals of political independence.

* * *

And yet it must be realized that what may be termed the popular selection of judges offers the opportunity to those not qualified by experience or temperament to impose themselves upon the courts and the public. There must be, somewhere between the free-for-all primary system of nomination and the zealously guarded appointive system, a modifying and measurably controlling influence. For this we reasonably hope to look to the bar itself. Lawyers of integrity and learning are best prepared to pass upon the qualifications of their associates seeking or willing to accept seats upon the bench.

The initiative cannot wisely or prudently be left to the candidate in jurisdictions where the primary system of nomination prevails. Neither can it, with rare exceptions, be left to the Governor of a State, except in cases where the appointive power provides for filling vacancies until the time of the next or succeeding election.

In many, and possibly all of the jurisdictions where the law provides for the appointment of judges to serve for life or during good behavior, experience shows that the "balance of power" on both trial and appellate benches has been held for years in succession by the adherents of a single political party. The unfairness, the unreasonableness and the weakness of such a system should be apparent without argument. In the West an awakened public realization of the bar's responsibility promises correctional reforms in an obsolete system.

Mirror of World Opinion

Adolf Hitler Says:

"The frontiers of 1914 signify nothing at all for the future of the German nation. . . . Might alone makes right" ("Mein Kampf," p. 944). "North America . . . consists for the greatest part of Germanic elements (p. 392). The German Reich, as a State, should include all Germans (p. 601)."—Compiled by *The Chicago Daily News*.

The Wide Horizon

University Extension

By Daniel Chase

About other teachers, and how they approach this school year, I wouldn't know. For, after all, I can scarcely lay claim to that title. But perhaps most of them are like myself: I know what I shall try to teach, always I wonder what I shall learn.

This teaching of mine is very unorthodox. I give conferences in a class in English Composition in University Extension. That is, those who take the course do a certain amount of writing. My job is to read their stuff, criticize it, meet the writers once a month and suggest changes and improvements. It's as simple as that.

At least it seemed simple, a few years ago. I knew something about the arrangement of words to convey a meaning. I would teach that. But I find, instead, that because I have had to analyze, and clarify and define what I knew, I have learned more than I have taught. And I thought, too, that a part of the job would be helping these folks to a wider understanding of the world. I still think that.

To me, not the garnering of facts but the ability to understand and discriminate, to live more wisely and more deeply, is the end of education. For that part of this job, it seemed, I had a fair equipment. I had a college degree, was mature, and because my people had been American for three centuries I thought I understood this part of the world. But there, too, my thought has changed. A little I may have taught, but much more I have learned.

* * *

For through these people I have met America. Here in New England something good has happened of late. The westward tide has ended, and cross currents beyond all tracing have set in. Through this course I have known Kansans, New Yorkers, Californians, Texans. And currents from overseas have flowed through these classes—Norwegian, Irish, Armenian, Italian, Greek. With all these my touch has been more than casual. One who writes must reveal what sort of person he is, and what he lives by. And one cannot criticize and help without going beyond the mere use of words.

Many of these people linger pleasantly in my memory. I remember Guido Dassoni, Italian, a shoe worker, a labor organizer, middle-aged, Dantesque in profile. He wrote calmly, without argument, of the America he knew, of strikes and lockouts and conflict. His America was unknown to me. It is no longer that.

I remember Gwen Colbrath, and her velvet voice and comfortable, easy laugh. Miss Gwen's father came from Barbados and had preached in Georgia. She had come North to study singing, and she wrote of Georgia, and of piney woods, and of spirituals and yearly gatherings. Once she sang for me, and at the deep quaver, the sudden arpeggios there was a hush in the near-by classrooms. If I have any understanding of the black America of the deep South I owe it to her.

And I remember Aloise Huysman, half Mexican, half Belgian, slight and trim. He wrote of prospecting in Baja California, of Tiburon Island and the Serai Indians. He knew an untouched America, as foreign to New England as Tibet. I began to find my own America somewhat narrow.

* * *

Each year, in this class, were quiet girls who wrote in nostalgic vein of Maine farms. I remember Jewish boys, a slender rabbinical student who told of a youth in Jerusalem, a young refugee to whom Dresden was still dear. I recall a banker who wrote whimsical, tinkling verses, a Minnesota farm girl whose short stories echoed a persistent primitive pattern, a shy Irish lad with a queer magical twist of thought, an Italian baker whose clumsy sketches had a quaint humor. One quality they all had in common. Each was trying to tell of America as he saw it. And each left something of that America with me.

But that, I suppose, is a very common experience. Whether we teach, or sell farm machinery, or fry eggs in a lunch cart, we are constantly making these discoveries of a new world. We are all extending our understanding of the universe. Perhaps we're all in University Extension courses, in one way or another.

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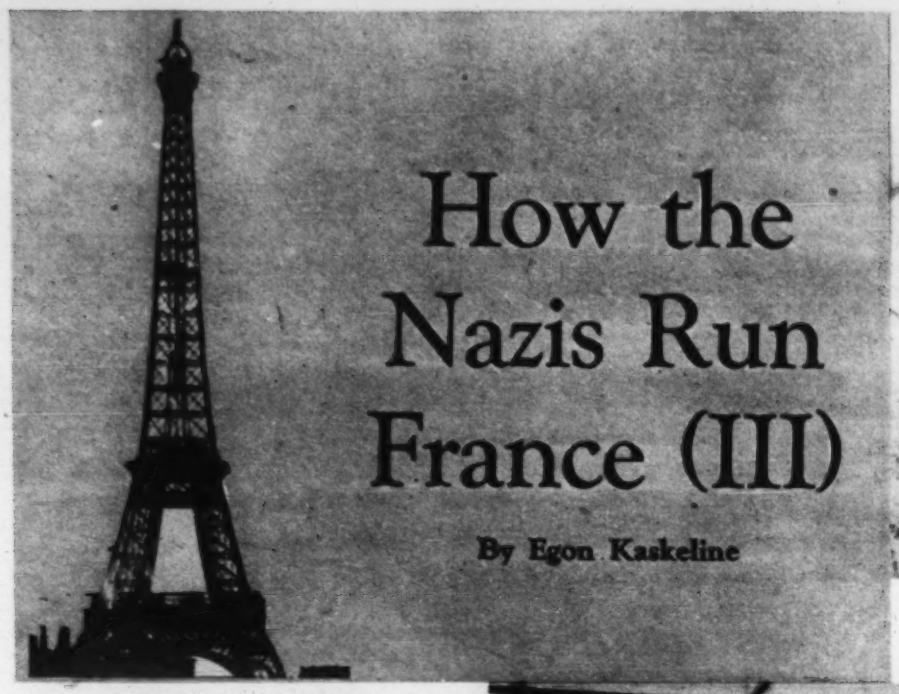
WORLD AFFAIRS • BOOK REVIEWS

BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 27, 1941

THE LION THAT NEVER SLEEPS, NELSON'S COLUMN, TRAFALGAR SQUARE

Basil Avezethe

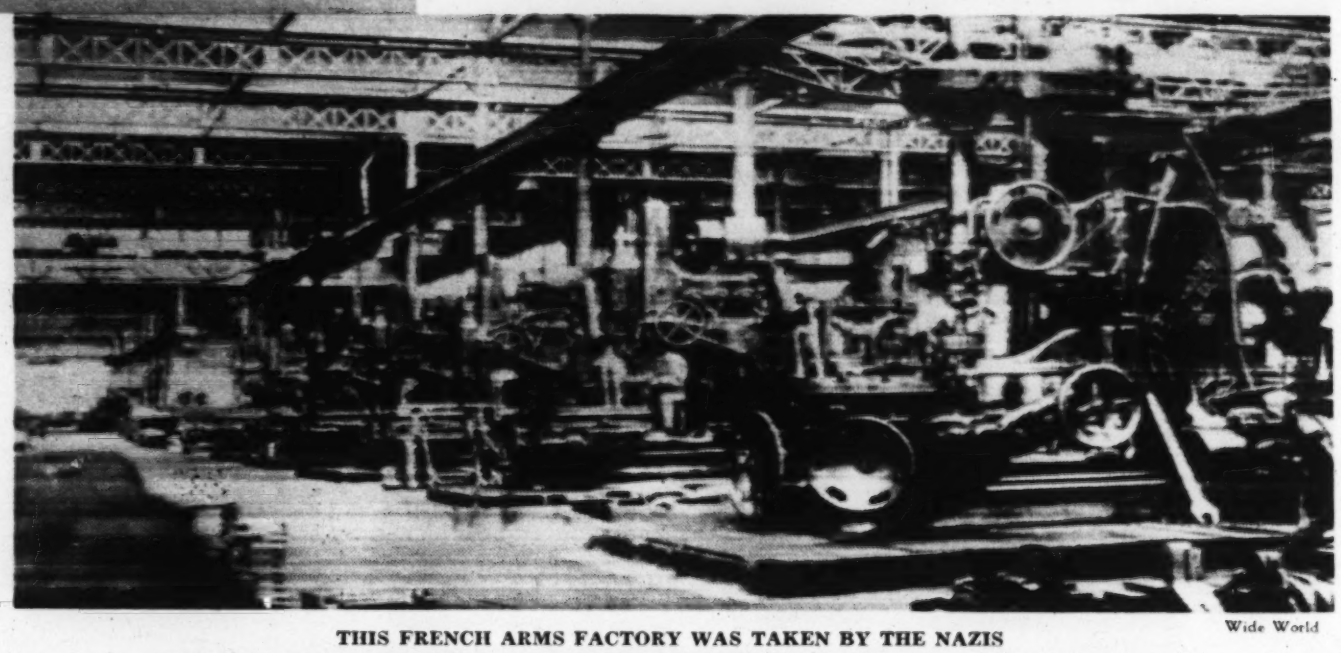
HOW THE NAZIS RUN FRANCE • • • *By Egon Kaskeline* • • • Page Two



How the Nazis Run France (III)

By Egon Kaskeline

FRENCH FIELD KEEPERS ON WATCH
They are Members of a Newly Organized Force to Watch Crops Day and Night to Prevent Stealing



Wide World

THIS FRENCH ARMS FACTORY WAS TAKEN BY THE NAZIS
German Troops Are Running the Creusot Armament Works, Pictured Here by Radio From Berlin

This is the third of three articles by a journalist who has worked in France for 15 years as correspondent for Swiss newspapers. He has recently arrived in New York after a long period in Vichy, where he had opportunity to observe the workings of the "new order" imposed by Germany, and to see the people subjected to every form of economic pressure and personal indignity that the Nazis choose to exert. The first article described the "ideological foundations" of Marshal Pétain's regime, and the traditionalist or socialist backgrounds of the Frenchmen who are aiding him. The second article discussed the industrial organization, agriculture as a "public service," and French credit under state control. The present article discusses French Labor as Vichy's stepchild and French economy as Germany's handmaid.—EDITOR'S NOTE.

IT IS SIGNIFICANT that almost a year after the destruction of the French trade unions and leftist parties, French labor has not yet been integrated into "the new economic and social order." A few days ago, for the first time, news dispatches from Vichy reported that the government is preparing a "Workers' Charter." As far as we can tell at present, the French "corporative statute" differs slightly from foreign prototypes. French workers, according to the new statute, will be entitled to organize in "professional unions" on a vocational basis. These unions will be set up in every industrial district: there will be separate organizations for workers, foremen, technical personnel and other employees. The unions will be co-ordinated according to regions and headed by committees whose task it will be to investigate conditions of work and to arbitrate disputes.

Each committee will be under the supervision of a government official. Lucien Romier, Minister of State and President of the Committee of Professional Organization, stated that "until peace is concluded, committee members will not be elected by union-members, but will be appointed by the government." The elective system is promised for the future. Regional committees are set up in each economic region into which France has been redivided. Finally there is a provision for the establishment of national unions and national union committees whose task it will be to arbitrate national labor disputes. The final authority for arbitration of labor disputes is the Minister of Labor.

The new statute emphasizes the fact that trade unions should occupy themselves with professional problems exclusively and should avoid any political activity. We may, in fact, assume that the prevention of all political activity by the workers, and in the framework of the new trade unions, is the most essential purpose of the "Workers' Charter." How far these new unions will be co-ordinated with the new employers' corporations has as yet not been determined. The first experiment in this direction has been undertaken with the establishment of a "fishery corporation" including employers, independent fishermen and wage-earners.

The impression gained is that the new "Workers' Charter" shows a deep distrust of the French industrial worker. The distrust is mutual. Other sections of the French population may object to Vichy's foreign policy but they have a high regard for the personal prestige of Marshal Pétain. Not so the working class. They, at least, have not forgotten their persecuted leaders. Men like Bélin, Frossard, Spinasse, Dumoulin who have accepted the regime are regarded as traitors. And yet, we should not idealize the French worker and ascribe his resistance to the regime solely to his adherence to the democratic principles of "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity" and his objection to the policy of collaboration with Germany. The conflict in attitude regarding Vichy's foreign policy affects all sections of the population. Let us not forget that hundreds of thousands of Frenchmen work at German armament production, that tens of thousands have even accepted positions in Germany proper and that acts of sabotage were comparatively rare.

Mass action of the workers against the conquerors, such as has occurred in Holland and Yugoslavia, has only recently become known in France. The mass of French workers condemns the Vichy regime as "reactionary" and fights its endeavors to liquidate the social legislation obtained since 1936. Working conditions in France have deteriorated steadily since the collapse. While wages have remained static, the cost of living has risen by 30 to 40 per cent and more. Hours of work have increased from 40 to 48 and even 52 per week. Even miners in August, 1941, worked 46½ hours per week. In other industries, however, hours were curtailed to 30 per week and less owing to lack of raw material. Wages have been cut proportionately. Another complaint of the workers is the lack of freedom regarding selection of work, the impossibility of accepting better positions. The fact that the government has taken over the employment service makes the worker dependent on its policy. To give an example: many industrial workers have had to become farm laborers.

The government takes notice of the workers' discontent and halfheartedly endeavors to meet their complaints. But its field of action is extremely limited, both on account of general conditions and on account of the pressure of heavy industry. Nevertheless the government has begun a program of public works; it has compelled enterpreneurs to employ returning war prisoners. It has announced the appointment of factory health committees in works employing over 500 persons. Paid holidays introduced by the Popular Front have been maintained, as have—at least in theory—old-age pensions for workers reaching their sixtieth year. It had been announced that these old-age pensions were to be put into operation at the end of July, 1941. The date has now been postponed to the end of the year. The government is further attempting to regulate the working conditions of home workers on a national basis.

International

PETAIN MEETS HITLER

But none of these so-called social measures has been able to overcome labor's hostility towards the Vichy regime, and it is doubtful whether the new "Charter" will meet with greater success. Today, as before under the Popular Front, the French worker demands that French society be reconstructed on a socialist basis. The workers might even be prepared to accept a "revolution from above" as long as it does not confine itself to a purely political change but touches upon the economic reconstruction of society and in particular upon property relations. Pseudo-Socialist leaders like Déat and Marquet, conscious of the temper of the people, have recently tried to gain leadership over the discontented masses. They have attacked "reactionary Vichy" unsparingly, and have demanded a "socialist France." Their success remains, however, highly debatable, all the more so as they move constantly nearer the Nazis. While the German-Soviet Pact of 1939 had disrupted labor unity, the Russo-German War has brought about a new feeling of solidarity among French workers and has strengthened their fundamentally anti-fascist attitude. Pétain's last speech announcing France's acceptance of Hitler's New Order is indeed elucidating: For this very speech with his appeal to the French nation and its announcements of new measures of security tells much of where France's real sympathies lie.

FRENCH ECONOMY—GERMANY'S HANDMAID

France's inner conflicts, the feuds between the various supporters of Pétain, the social contrasts, cannot come into the open as long as Germany dominates the country with her iron fist. Each day of the occupation increases the opposition of the French people to their foreign conquerors. Germany may have succeeded in winning over a minority—but it is a minority composed of uprooted intellectuals, of industrialists hungry for profit and power, of adventurers from the marginal sections of society. At first, the Nazis had shown themselves considerate to the sensibilities of the French; they had tried to hide the real aims of German

(Continued on page 14)

Burma: China's Busy Back Door

By Maung H. Phaw

TOWER OF RANGOON *(above)* RICE TERRACES BESIDE THE BURMA ROAD *(below)*

With French Indo-China now fully under Japanese military domination and the Kingdom of Thai subjected to ever-increasing pressure, not only is Singapore menaced, but Burma as well.

A vast fertile country, the world's largest producer of rice with a yearly surplus of 3,000,000 tons, Burma, rich in minerals, possesses the British Empire's most productive oilfields with an annual peacetime output of 1,000,000 tons of petroleum. These are brought within easy range of Nipponese bombing planes by the move into Indo-China. Though a land invasion across the 100-mile common frontier with French Indo-China is a geographical impossibility, should Britain and Japan ever clash, the Burmese oil refineries and oil-wells would hardly escape unscathed.

Even to the distant United States of America, Burma has assumed a strategic importance comparable to that of the great naval base of Singapore, for Burma, the "Land of Pagodas" once romantically known as the Kingdom of Ava, is the last remaining link the Republic of China has left with the sea and America, the arsenal of freedom-loving nations. With Japanese officials saying that only a spark is required to set the entire Orient alight, China stands out as a potential military ally of the anti-Axis democratic front, whose job will be to pin down as large a proportion of the Japanese armed forces on the Chinese front as possible, and it will be through Burma that any Anglo-American aid could best be rendered to the hard-pressed armies of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Unlike Singapore, Burma in the past occupied no strategic position; but with the entire China seaboard in the hands of the Japanese forces, the Burma Road, which has altered Burma's geographical importance, was constructed by the Chinese in 1938 as a back door via which to obtain the munitions of war to continue the struggle, and, at the same time, it also served as an outlet to the sea for the export of such materials as tin, tungsten, and tung oil on which the American loans are secured.

Today with the Soviet Union fighting to maintain its very existence and with French Indo-China in the hands of China's enemy, Burma is the only remaining lifeline via which the Chinese armies continue to receive democratic aid. The Burma Road which was constructed by the Chinese in less than a year using 200,000 conscripted Chinese coolies and 200 engineers without the aid of any modern equipment or machinery at a cost of $800,000 is 726 miles long from the Burmese railroad terminus of Lashio. From Lashio 2,700 feet above sea-level, the main railway line descends the Shan Plateau and runs along the Irrawaddy valley to the Burmese seaport and capital of Rangoon, 556 miles away, and today, the new Western Gateway to the vast Republic of China.

From the busy seaport of Rangoon non-explosive war materials are taken by rail to Lashio where the railroad has been extended a few miles outside the town to meet the newly constructed highway. Large depots exist in Lashio for the storage of all kinds of goods and the town, whose population has increased fivefold, is supposed to resemble a booming, American wild-west town. American and British trucks transport the materials that are accumulated in Lashio, a tempting target for Japanese aviators, along the narrow, winding, precarious highway into China. In addition to this rail communication with the frontier regions, Burma has an additional asset in the great natural highway of the River Irriwaddy, Kipling's "Road to Mandalay," navigable for well over 800 miles to the very fringes of the Chinese border. From the seaport of Rangoon, bulky and explosive materials are conveyed in barges known in Burma as "flats" which are fastened to the sides of specially constructed river cargo boats, to Bhamo 860 miles away from Rangoon. Bhamo is also connected to the main motor highway by means of a feeder road which joins the Burma Road leading into China at the Burmese frontier town of Musé. Despite the very precarious nature of the Burma Road which crosses two large rivers, the Salween (Thanlwin) and the Mékong, 289 bridges, 1,959 culverts and climbs 8,500 feet, a steady stream of truck convoys and mule caravans crosses the Burmese frontier at Wanting into the once-isolated rich Chinese province of Yunnan. Japanese bombing of the road has failed to put the road entirely out of service, though local dislocation of traffic into China has been caused where well-aimed salvos of Japanese bombs have destroyed bridges. For this emergency General Kai-shek has organized repair squads out of his inexhaustible supply of manpower.

Rangoon, which already handles 90 per cent of Burma's entire seaborne trade, is now becoming the new "Shanghai" of China and to cope with the ever-increasing traffic into western China, harbor facilities in Rangoon have been extended. Chinese banks and offices have sprung up in the Burmese capital, while a regular air service between Rangoon and Chungking is being operated by the Chinese National Aviation Corporation, a Sino-American concern, using up-to-date Douglas airliners. This air service also links up at Rangoon with the K. L. M. and the British Overseas Airways services to Singapore and Australia.

To supplement the already existing limited communications between Burma and China, a railroad which will link Rangoon and Kunming, 1,146 miles apart, is now under construction on both sides of the frontier. On the Burmese side, however, the possibility of extending the Burmese railroad system to link it with that of China has not been unforeseen; for as long ago as 1902 when the main line was pushed as far as Lashio in the Shan Plateau, survey work from the terminus right up to Kunlong Ferry on the Burmese-Chinese frontier had already been completed.

The Chinese have started their railroad construction from the capital of Yunnan province, Kunming, which is already connected with the Indo-Chinese port of Haipong by rail. The Chinese section of the Burma-Yunnan railway will be 530 miles long, which is shorter than the corresponding section of the Burma Road, being 610 miles.

The 110-mile stretch of railroad on the Burmese side will cost $8,000,000 and take two years to build, whereas the Chinese section will require $16,000,000. The British Government is financing the rail project on the Burma side, but the Burmese Government at Rangoon will have the option of acquiring the railway if it wishes, at a later date; the China section will be partly financed by Americans and Kwongping Shun, a Chinese Government representative, was believed to be in the United States to supervise the sale of gold bonds to raise funds.

The opening of the Burma Road has already had its effect on the Burmese Railways which has, for the first time in nine successive years, showed a profit of $75,000 in the fiscal year of 1939-40 as compared with the period 1930-39 during which the Burmese Railways lost $12,150,000.

With the prospect of general hostilities breaking out in the Orient, the British Military Command in the Far East has constructed a string of airdromes from Lashio down to Singapore almost 1,600 miles away; in the meantime China continues to receive an increasing amount of war material from the United States including latest-type American machines which are believed to be assembled in an airfield near Lwewaing, some forty miles inside China, where workshops, serviced by American aviators and engineers, exist.

Thus today, Burma is of supreme importance to China in its struggle against Japan and should Britain become involved in hostilities in the Far East, Burma will become a vital link in American-British-Chinese military co-operation.

London's Organ Grinders Carry On

By Eileen Soper

London

AMONG THE DEBRIS of heaped rubble and twisted girders—all that was left of a row of tenements after a visit from the Luftwaffe—a small crowd of children was gathered around "George" and his barrel organ. In the middle of the admiring circle a little girl danced and twisted to a merry Irish jig being turned out of the clanging organ.

This was not a very remunerative audience for "George." "But," he said, "it does yer good to see the spirit in these little London nippers."

"George" had been out for two hours with his barrel organ, hired at two shillings a day, and had collected one shilling and threepence. When war started, he packed up his organ and became a truck driver, but the call of the old life and a desire to be once more his own master had been too strong for him, and here he was back on the streets again. "Though it don't pay," he protested, "not at two or three bob (shillings) a day in these times, though I've only myself and the Mrs. to keep. All our kiddies were killed in the raids last September."

The street musician was a familiar part of London life before the war. We saw and heard the barrel organ down many a street; Welsh choirs of out-of-work miners walked the West End of London, singing as they made their way along the curb;

"GEORGE" PLAYS HIS ORGAN

Drawings by the Author

THE MAN WHO WAS SEEN PLAYING HIS VIOLIN IN OUR VILLAGE STREET

the perspiring Scot with his bagpipes competed with the outraged dog protesting vigorously as he went; and accordion, fiddle, or banjo player battled manfully to be heard above the roar of London's traffic. Now only a few of these people are to be found.

Evacuation of, to them, once profitable residential districts; bomb damage to factories where now the windows, from which pennies were generously thrown, have been boarded up; long walks between bombed areas in search of good beats, and the loss of homes together with the instruments of their humble trade have all been contributing causes to the disappearance of so many of these people.

Organ grinders have difficulty now in hiring the organs, as many have been destroyed by bombing of the hiring depots. New organs cannot be made, as the wood needed for the cases was previously imported from Jamaica, and is now unobtainable.

"It's highly-skilled work, is making barrel organs," said "George." He knew his organ inside out, and proceeded to explain the mysteries of its innermost workings. "There are ten tunes on the barrel picked out by about 300,000 metal pins, and the marking for the pins is only done by Italians; and," he added, "they're all interned now. How does she give the different tunes? They're changed by moving the barrel along and engaging a new set of pins with the hammer. She gives a complete tune to every revolution of the barrel." "George" put the cost of making a new organ at £500!

"A barrel organ," he said, "is clean out of it when it comes to the shelters, for you can't get in with her; those chaps with the mouth organ or banjo have got a good beat in there." But the barrel organ is considered to be the best defensive weapon should a musicians' duel develop, as it drowns all other instruments in the street. This, however, is a rare occurrence, as there is a code of honor about beats and no one can "collect" on a beat where he is not a "regular."

The best wartime beat is said to be a railway station when troops are embarking. When so many of our men went to France in the early part of the war, the street musician with a talent for regimental marches found himself a popular addition to the audience. Now these opportunities are not so frequent, but usually there are a fortunate few who find their way to the station with fiddle, banjo, or concertina when "the boys" are going out east.

One organ grinder had a break when playing outside an officers' mess in the West End. He was handed a chit from the Commander-in-Chief to play there on a certain day. When he arrived, he was received by a guard of honor under officers' swords. He played for about an hour, for which he was given £5, and soldiers, picking up the pennies thrown to him by passers-by, contributed a further 27 shillings and sixpence.

Not many street musicians are now "working" the theater queues; a more frequent London "regular" is the "busker" or street entertainer.

Early opening of theaters and double summer time have given them great advantages, and their acts are many and varied. We find a man dancing his quaint marionette figures along the pavement; a man who folds and tears a sheet of paper several times and finally opens it out to display an intricate pattern; a bird imitator, or an old fellow whose repertoire varies from recitation to an act in which he practically ties himself into a knot.

The beggar who can aid his act by an animal or bird adds greatly to his income. A man has been seen from time to time with two tame starlings; always a small crowd of admiring spectators were gathered round him. The birds had been taught to take nothing less than a silver piece from their benefactor. They would refuse a penny offered to them, but a sixpence was readily taken, and the bird, from its perch on the man's wrist, would run up to his shoulder and there deposit the coin with much delighted squawking and fussing. Another turn of this kind which always attracted a crowd was the man with the tame rats; the children loved to see them run up and down the little rope ladders.

Everything is done to discourage the use of animals in this way but they are still occasionally seen with street musicians or with buskers. An example of "the power of the dog" was given in an incident related to me by a member of the National Canine Defense League. A man playing a whistle down Regent Street to Piccadilly collected one shilling and threepence; next day he took a dog with him and, making the same journey, collected ten shillings.

The streets of Croydon have lately become the "beat" of a very youthful musician. Five-year-old Dick Robson received a birthday present in money sent from America by his aunt, Miss Flora Robson of stage and screen fame. Bombs had fallen very near to Dick's home, so he knew the meaning of war; he was not afraid. With a thrill he watched the defending Spitfires roar across the summer sky, and the idea came to him to spend his birthday money on a miniature barrel organ, and to start his career as a street musician. His ambition was to collect enough pennies to pay for a Spitfire.

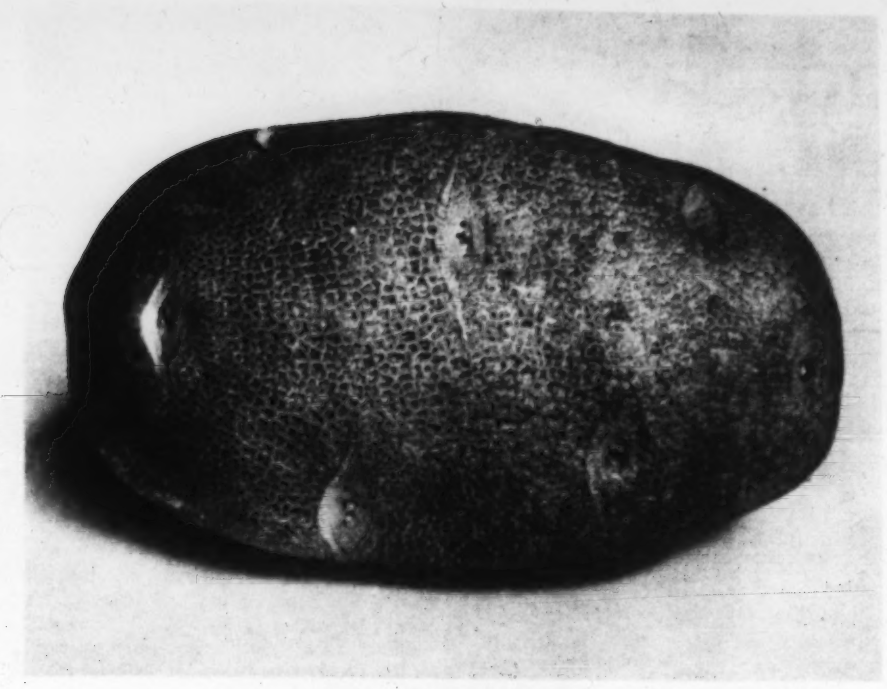
For some time he diligently played his organ in the local streets and collected a mounting toll of pennies.

The local council soon heard about the little boy and his organ. They asked his parents if he might be allowed to play and collect for Croydon's tank, "Churchill." Consent was willingly given, and a six-foot model tank was made for him. Sitting on this he plays his organ and pleads for money through a loudspeaker with all the confidence of a professional showman. He is surrounded by a delighted and generous crowd; a crowd so big that at times the police have to intervene to clear a way for passing traffic. Croydon's tank fund has a rapidly mounting total.

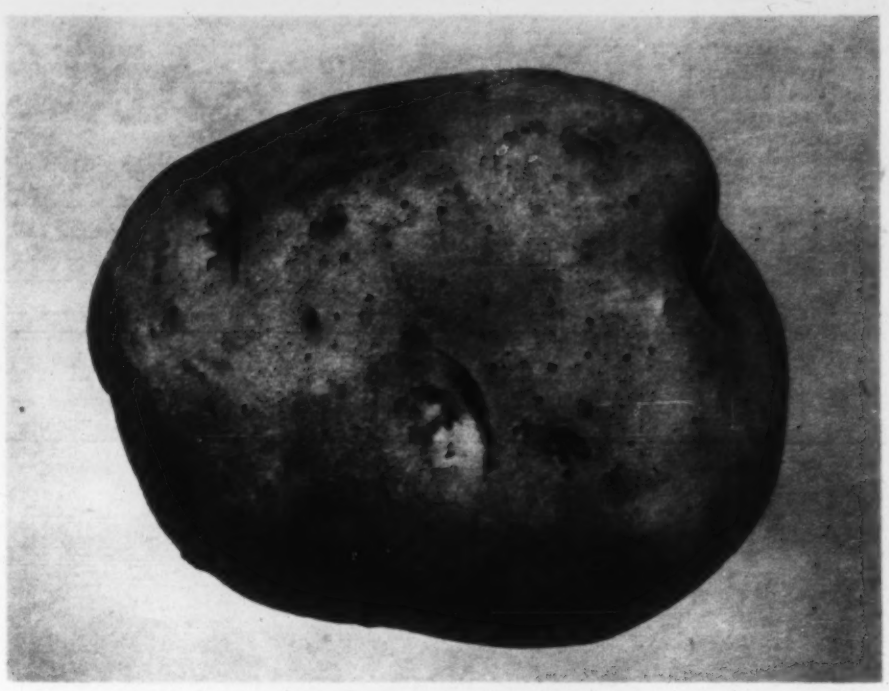
Rarely seen now, but among the most picturesque of the street musicians, are the harp players. Everyone turned to look at the little old lady when she used to be seen playing her harp in Regent Street or Bond Street, and at the man who played outside the historic sales room of Tattersall's. But I have not heard of their being seen since the war. No doubt some of these people have evacuated themselves, like the weary man who was playing his violin down a village street. He had pushed his dilapidated baby carriage containing all his worldly belongings away from a bombed area. "'Itler ain't a-going to part me and my violin," he said. "We've been together this 50 year, we 'ave. Jerry got my little ole room that night. 'Don't you go back there,' they said, ''tain't safe.' But I wasn't goin' without my violin, an' I got 'er all right. She were safe and sound under the stair where I'd put 'er every night."

No doubt we shall see many back at their old haunts after the war, but in the meantime the able-bodied among them have a job to do; one that is well worth while. The Welsh miners are back at the pits; "Joe," who used to stand on the corner playing his mouth organ, is making munitions; "Tom" has packed up his banjo and joined the A. R. P.; and others are making tanks, airplanes, or ships, or have joined one of the services where the old talent comes in handy [illegible] a camp concert.

HIS AMBITION WAS TO COLLECT ENOUGH PENNIES TO PAY FOR A SPITFIRE



THE PRIDE OF IDAHO



AN AROOSTOOK CHAMPION Johnson & Son

IDAHO vs. MAINE

By Rodney L. Brink

IT TAKES AN IDAHOAN to give the Idaho baking potato its just and full due. Barzilla Clark of Idaho Falls, onetime Governor of his State, knows his potatoes. He was also Mayor of his City for about 20 years, re-elected much of the time without opposition. Idaho Falls is in that mile-high section where premium baking potatoes are raised. No. 1 bakers from that region usually bring five cents more per 100-pound sack.

Early one bright summer morning this reporter called at the modest Clark home in Idaho Falls. Previously the sergeant on duty in the police station in the City Hall, who had given directions, said, "Better get out there early if you want to catch him. Barzilla gets up and away."

This morning happened to be an exception. There had been a gathering of the Clark clan the night before and His ex-Excellency—a plain citizen, if ever one lived—had slept on a little later than usual. So, after he had dressed, but before he had breakfast, the reporter began pouring potato questions mercilessly at him.

"What makes Idaho potatoes mealy, flaky, as compared to some others that are solid, soggy? What is the reason they can stand a 74-cent per hundredweight freight rate and compete with Wisconsin and Michigan potatoes in Chicago? How is it that they can bring a premium in New York City when Maine potatoes are ever so much more cheaply shipped to that great potato-consuming center? Why is an Idaho baker worth, on occasion, five cents in a grocery store in Boston? Why do some of the railroad lines and great hotels insist on serving No. 1 Idaho bakers to their clientele?

The reporter had himself spent several happy years in Idaho and though he knew some of the answers, still he wanted to get them from unquestionable sources.

"I'll show you," said Barzilla Clark. "I'll show you."

So we drove down through his city, across the Snake River on a bridge he helped promote years ago, alongside a city-owned power project which is his particular pride and joy, in view of a fine riverfront park he helped to plan, out to an airport that was brought to fruition during his mayoralty.

The airport was being enlarged. Tractors with scrapers were clearing away virgin sagebrush, others were leveling the yellowish gray soil.

The Idahoan walked over to a spot where the sagebrush had just been cleared away, and picked up a handful of the soil. We both riffled it through our fingers. It was like flour. There was no grit. When the last of the handful had drifted to the ground our fingers felt a little oily, with the smoothness left by talcum powder.

"That is the chief reason why potatoes grow to their real perfection in this strip of country near Idaho Falls," said Barzilla Clark. "The soil is volcanic ash, heaped up here by the winds through the centuries. It has the potash and phosphorus content potatoes need. We have the cool nights and moderately warm, clear days that are ideal potato-growing weather. The soft, porous soil takes irrigation in just the right way to bring out the best in potatoes. Our potato farmers study their crop, use extreme care in irrigating, keep their seed potatoes always progressing, and you folks in other parts of the Nation pay them a double tribute when you call for Idaho potatoes for your best dinners."

When he was Governor of Idaho, Barzilla Clark staged a potato-picking bee with the then Governor of Maine. It was all in fun, and which Governor picked the most potatoes really doesn't matter now. It shows the friendly rivalry between the potato colossus of the Nation, Maine, and the Western mountain State whose potatoes are far-famed in story, if not in song.

Just out of Idaho Falls on almost any road the traveler will see, beside or behind the usually small ranch houses, an earth-topped dugout about 36 feet wide and maybe 50 to 100 feet long—freeze-proof root cellars for the storage of potatoes. Late potatoes are dug in October, sometimes even after freezing weather has started, and a large percentage of the crop is held over on the farms for spring sale.

In Idaho Falls and other towns ranging from the Oregon border clear across the State are potato brokerage houses and packing sheds. Some of the packing sheds are co-operatively run; others are not. In them the potatoes are washed, graded, and sorted. The United States No. 1's, Federally inspected, are the standard for distant shipping. There are standard packs and fancy packs, ranging from the 100-pound sack of commerce down to small mesh bags holding only 10 pounds of spuds.

Every State in the Union raises potatoes. Idaho's case is somewhat different in the fact that, like Maine, its potatoes are a major source of revenue. Potatoes mean millions of dollars in trade balance to Idaho each year, because the greater part of the crop is shipped out of the State. So close is the margin between farming costs and potato income, that the farmers sometimes feel they are working for the railroads, the packing houses, and Eastern middlemen. This year potato growers have their problems, as usual.

Perhaps the real secret of Idaho's super plus ultra baking potato, the one you read about and hear about, is that cited by two Federal and State potato inspectors in Idaho Falls. "Irrigate sparingly from below. Never let water touch the potato; keep it on the lower roots of the plant," they said. "That's what the growers do who win the prizes. You could bring a waterlogged eastern potato to this soil and climate, give it that kind of care and bring out prize-winning potatoes ultimately. Or you could take the best Idaho Russet (Netted Gem) seed potatoes back into the rainy country and waterlog them by letting the water settle around them in the ground."

Barzilla Clark of Idaho Falls, ex-Governor, speaks for all Idahoans, past, present, permanent, or temporary, when he unboastingly admits that Idaho potatoes are without equals. He speaks also, it may be added, for this reporter.

By Harlan Trott

A GOOD DEAL is said about the rivalry between the potato growers of Maine and Idaho. Such talk is heartily appreciated, among the farmers Down East at any rate, because to them it implies that Maine and Idaho potatoes are in a class by themselves.

Any good average specimen from the fertile fields of Aroostook—say a Grade A Green Mountain, for example—is proud to shed its jacket and go to the platter against the best baked five-cent Russet that Idaho can offer. As to which is the better potato is a question best left to sentiment to decide. Much depends on which side of the Mississippi you come from.

Let us start on a bright September morning, Down East, deep in the heart of Maine's vast potato kingdom. Our way from the tall-pillared portico of Houlton's hospitable Northland lies north through Littleton toward Mars Hill, Presque Isle, Caribou and Fort Fairfield. Here on the 45th parallel of north latitude, a faint nip of fall lurks in the air, one of those fabulous blue and gold days when the wind blows strong out of the alluring emptiness of lakes and forests away to the west. Great galleons of clouds sail over fir-pointed uplands and across dark green billows of rolling potato fields, scraping their keels on grim Katahdin on their wild voyage out over Aroostook to the New Brunswick border. They bring clearing weather in the perennial cycle of sun and rain that pours life down the stout green vines and puts size and flavor into the nuggets that nest deep in the good damp earth of northern Maine. The rich glacial soil, the long warm days and cool nights of summer and early fall, are perfect for growing potatoes.

Rain, sun and soil, these are Aroostook's natural assets. Its soil—a legacy of the ice age—goes deep to limestone with superb drainage in vertical bedrock trending gently east, as the wind travels on such a day as this, from the vast rock rim of the Appalachians around mile-high Katahdin, eastward to the St. John River valley in distant Canada. This good drainage is vital. When Idahoans speak of waterlogged eastern potatoes, Aroostook growers don't know quite what they mean. Geology's gift to Aroostook knows nothing of potatoes like that.

As for the rains, practically every Aroostook ridgepole is topped in turquoise-domed lightning rods that testify both to the frequency and intensity of summer showers, and the prosperity of the inhabitants. The harvest made by lightning-rod drummers all through Aroostook County in bygone days is said to be exceeded only by that of the piano salesmen who swarmed up from Bangor in the first big boom in Maine potatoes.

The Maine potato growers cherishes the natural goodness of his land and he nurtures the soil with all the care that modern farm methods can bestow. The use of commercial fertilizer frequently runs to better than a ton an acre. But if it increases the productivity and nutrition of the soil, it likewise increases farm overhead. That is one reason why, with potatoes offering in Houlton today at a dollar a barrel, the bulk of the anticipated 45,000,000 bushels in the 1941 crop will roll straight into those curious frostproof barn cellars that dot the Aroostook landscape. Let the market wait. Prices will be better before they are any worse. That is what every Maine potato farmer says at digging time.

Meawhile they get on with the fall plowing before the freeze sets in. Each year some of the hay land is broken up for potatoes while part of the old potato land goes back to fodder, first to oats, then clover and timothy. Crop rotation, they call it. And a pretty patchwook it weaves across the rolling Aroostook countryside with fields of golden oat-stubble and second-crop clover breaking the steady stride of rich-laden potato fields now going to autumn rust.

It is true that Maine's soil and climate account in good part for the fine flavor and texture of Maine-grown potatoes. But Maine's slogan—"It takes Maine soil, Maine climate and a Maine grower to produce a Maine potato"—must not be overlooked. From the start, the Maine farmer has paid close heed to such things as fertilization, crop rotation, seed varieties. He has taken care, too, never to subtract from the soil more than he has replaced, a fact which Maine producers claim accounts for Maine's much higher yield per acre than the Nation's average. Patiently the Maine farmer has invested time and money to gain his goal of always producing a potato that has finer flavor and finer texture, potatoes that for all-purpose cooking adaptability—not just for baking—have no superior.

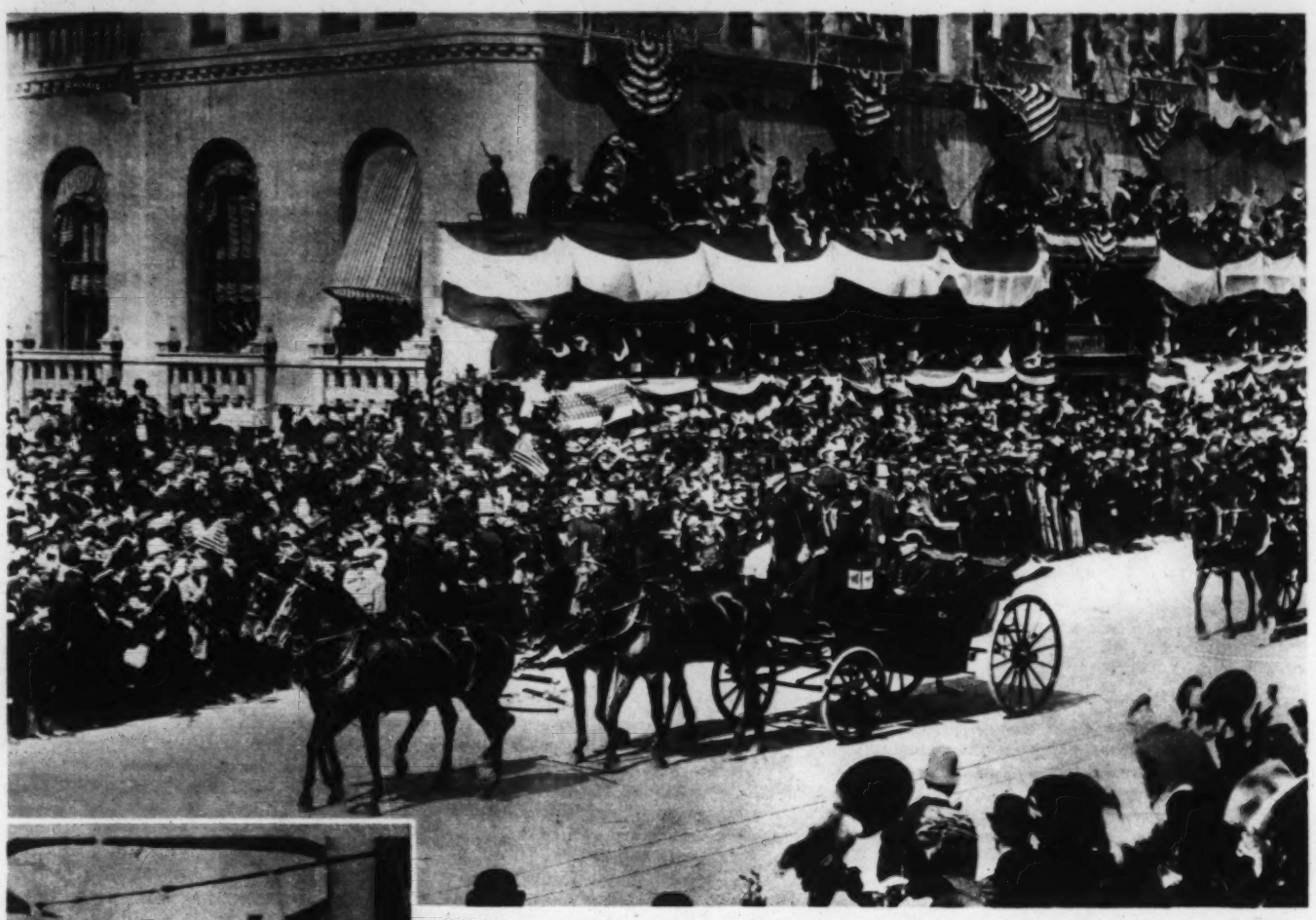
The Maine farmer has heard remarkable things about the prolific quality of Idaho's best potato soil. Climate and irrigation admittedly conspire in Idaho to produce quality in quantity. Put it down to natural pride if Aroostook brethren speak just a shade irreverently of their elongated "hothouse" rival from Idaho. The Aroostook grower sincerely believes his is the best NATURAL potato country in the land and that Aroostook soil will produce more potatoes and better potatoes under natural cultivation.

The Maine grower's anxiety over the relation between farm costs and potato prices is something he has in common with his Idaho competitor. In a lean year, the Aroostook farmer feels all too sure that he is working for the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad rather than the Aroostook farmer. The reason is best explained in the words attributed to a New York banker: "The real money in Maine potatoes is freight money." The railroads are said to have collected $10,000,000 for hauling the 1934 crop, the year the Aroostook farmers received about $3,500,000 for their harvest.

There's nothing like a $3 year with miles of storage sheds at every siding from Houlton to Caribou piled to the roof to make Aroostook forget its troubles. But even when prices are down to $1 at digging time with some 60,000 carloads bobbling into the earthy frost cellars, Aroostook's pride remains unshaken in all that has made this the biggest and what it firmly believes is the best potato-growing community in the world.

Things I Heard and Saw

By Ira E. Bennett



Underwood & Underwood, Keystone, Brown Brothers

DEWEY AND THE PARADE

JUSTICES VAN Devanter and McReynolds, of the United States Supreme Court, were present at a fraternal society banquet at which one of their colleagues on the bench told a story about President Lincoln. They subsequently repeated it to me. The justice said:

"A young fellow in Tennessee, not yet of military age, ran off and joined the Confederate army. He fought in a number of engagements and was finally wounded and captured and placed in the military prison in Put in Bay, Ohio.

"His mother appealed to the father to do something to bring about the lad's release. But the father replied: 'They are invading our country. They are our enemies. I shall not appeal to them, not even to save my boy.'

"The mother persisted. She made her way to Washington. Somehow she obtained an interview with Mrs. Lincoln, whose mother-heart was touched by the story. She arranged that the woman should see the President.

* * *

"Mr. Lincoln heard the story patiently and with sympathy, but he felt that his duty prevented him from interceding for the boy. 'Our men are cruelly treated in Confederate prisons,' he said. 'They are shown no mercy. Whenever I make any concession I am bitterly criticised in the North, and the South takes advantage of it. No, Mrs. L——, I can't do it. My heart aches for you, but I cannot do what you ask.'

"Mrs. L—— was hear-broken. He spoke with finality. Almost crushed, she arose and went toward the door. Then, it seemed, she must have prayed, for she suddenly turned and with great earnestness said: 'Mr. President, you say you can't do it. You *can!* Oh, you can and God will bless you for it!'

"Mr. Lincoln hesitated a moment, and then said: 'I *can* do it, and I will!'

"Thereupon he wrote out a note to the Secretary of War and handed it to Mrs. L——. It ran somewhat like this:

" 'Release Private L——, now in prison at Put in Bay, and deliver him to his mother, the bearer of this note. Permit her to return to Tennessee with the boy. He is sick and under military age. I don't think the cause of the Union will suffer by releasing him.—A. Lincoln.'

"The mother with prayers and blessings thanked him and hurried to the War Department. In due time she took her boy from Put in Bay back to their home in Tennessee.

"Gentlemen, I was that boy. Although I was a Confederate and am a Southern Democrat, no man will ever malign Abraham Lincoln in my presence. I have searched for years for that note, through all the records of the War Department, but I have never found it."

The speaker was Justice Horace H. Lurton, who was appointed to the Supreme Court by President Taft in 1909. At that time Justice John M. Harlan was on the bench, and he and Lurton became warm friends. They discovered that they had fought face to face in more than one battle during the Civil War. In at least one of these battles, on the Union side, was Senator Knute Nelson, of Minnesota.

* * *

A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney General in the Wilson administration, told me while he was in that office that he was delighted one day to receive a visit from the Chief Justice of the United States, Edward D. White. This distinguished jurist had been a Senator from Louisiana and was elevated to the bench by President Cleveland, thereby cutting a Gordian knot in the tariff controversy of that period. White was made Chief Justice by President Taft in 1910, and the country applauded Taft's liberal spirit in placing an ex-Confederate, a Democrat, and a Roman Catholic in the nation's most exalted judicial position. It was a happy choice. White added lustre to the annals of the court. He had somewhat old-fashioned ideas as to strict observance of the proprieties and dignities of the court.

"I just happened to be passing and have dropped in to pay my respects," said the Chief Justice to the Attorney General. "Nothing official, nothing in the way of business, nothing at all. That reminds me of the curious ignorance of some people touching the relations of the Supreme Court with the Department of Justice. There was that old friend of mine, that lifelong friend and war comrade, Col. Blank of Blank, for instance. He ought to know better—and I told him so.

"Do you know, Col. Blank had the audacity—the audacity, sir—of asking me to use my influence in behalf of a pardon for his only son. Think of it! I know the boy. He's a harum-scarum fellow, and he got into some scrape or other and was convicted. The shame of it wears down my old friend, and of course in his desperation he appealed to me.

"Well, sir, I gave him fits for daring to suggest that I should have the impertinence to approach you on such an errand. 'Why, don't you know,' I said, 'that such a thing would be highly improper? Don't you realize that, however I may sympathize with you as a heart-broken father and my lifelong friend, it is preposterous to ask me to do this? Imagine the Chief Justice of the United States asking the Attorney General for a pardon, even if it is in behalf of a thoughtless but honest and well-meaning boy? The law, sir, must take its course. If it were not that you are my dear friend and know not what you do, I would deeply resent your suggestion. I would repel it as an unpardonable affront.'

"That is just an example, I say, of the ignorance of some people. It pained me to rebuke my old friend, but you realize that what he asked was an improper thing, not to be considered for a moment—not for a moment. Of course, I appreciate his feeling, his sorrow and his desperation, knowing as I do the underlying good qualities of the lad. The boy's name is the same as his father's, and it's a galling thing to think of him lying in prison at ——. But for all that I would have ended by friendship then and there, as a lesson to everybody who might venture to approach me in such a matter. No, Mr. Attorney General, I could not bring myself to ask for a pardon for the boy.

"Well, I must be going. I trust everything is going well with you in the department. Good morning, sir."

Attorney General Palmer, *sotto voce*: "The boy was pardoned."

* * *

After the outburst of rejoicing over the cessation of hostilities in November, 1918, public misgivings were voiced by a large proportion of the people because of the report that President Wilson would insist upon involving the United States in European political affairs. The project of a league of nations had been broached. The President had been rebuffed in his appeal for a Democratic Congress. The wartime censorship still beclouded Paris, London and the battlefields. Many parents feared a renewal of warfare.

The demand for news was never more insistent. In some quarters it was charged that the public was purposely kept in the dark while vitally important commitments were being made. The people knew only what the administration wished them to know. Consequently it was urged upon Col. Theodore Roosevelt that he should go to France and give the American public a report of what was going on.

The last talk I ever had with Colonel Roosevelt was on this subject. It was late in November, 1918. He was visiting his daughter, Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, in Washington.

* * *

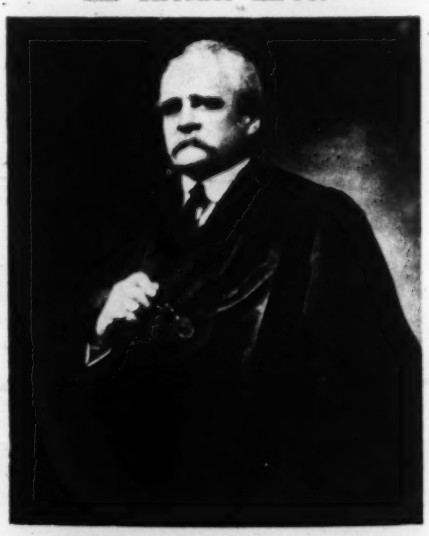
When I spoke of the suggestion that he should go to France he replied: "Oh, yes, many friends have asked me to go over and find out what's going on. They tell me that I could not be denied access to the authorities and that no one would dare to try to censor anything I should report to the American people. But I am not planning to go."

"You should go, by all means," I urged. "Yours is the one voice that cannot be stifled. The people would get the truth from you. They have a right to know what is proposed, before they are committed to some arrangement that would keep us involved in Europe. This is the time when commitments are being made. You know the result of the elections. It means that the people are suspicious and worried over the outcome of the Armistice."

"That is true," replied Colonel Roose-

(Continued on page 13)

SIR THOMAS LIPTON



JUSTICE HORACE H. LURTON

A. MITCHELL PALMER

A Case For World Union

By Ralph G. Lindstrom

THERE ARE two ways of life which man's long, tedious, uphill climb has shown. One is government by men; the other is government by law. One says there are no rights, no liberties, no assurance of life itself, except by grace of the sovereign; the other says liberty, life, progress, pursuit of happiness, are assured to all men, equally, by law, even against the sovereign. One sneers at dignity of the individual, and makes him creature of a self-appointed group called the state; the other selects its own representatives who govern *under* the law and are governed by the law as much as any person they govern. One produced a blackout we call the Dark Ages. The other started slowly, painfully, up from this blackout, and finally gained assurance of government of and by law 700 years ago at Runnymeade, when King John grudgingly signed Magna Charta. Lincoln might well have been talking of Hitler's asserted "new order" when he said:

". . .—what are these arguments? They are the arguments that kings have made for enslaving the people in all ages of the world. You will find that all the arguments in favor of kingcraft were of this class; they always bestrode the necks of the people—not that they wanted to do it, but because the people were better off for being ridden . . . this argument . . . is the same old serpent that says, You work and I eat, you toil and I will enjoy the fruits of it. Turn in whatever way you will—whether it come from the mouth of a king, as excuse for enslaving the people of his country, or from the mouth of men of one race as a reason for enslaving the men of another race, it is all the same old serpent."

Slavery, man as chattel of other men, or as mere creature of the state, is old as the jungle. As Naziism, national socialism, it calls itself the "new order." But the new order is man, individual man, dignified in his individuality, intelligently working with other men, united in the great purpose, that equality of opportunity, equality before the law, shall characterize his life, his progress, his destiny. It is the Anglo-Saxon contribution to civilization. It's highest expression is our federal union.

Hitler knows that the world of domination and the world of co-operative freedom under representative government can never be reconciled. He has said: "These are two worlds, and I believe one of these worlds must crack up. . . . Our fight is not against Englishmen as men, nor against Frenchmen."

It is not a question of choice. We cannot choose to make or not to make this "our war." Hitler made that choice for us, long ago. The only question now is when shall Americans recognize the fact. Shall we trade long-*sight*, for the long-*neck* of the ostrich? Shall we persist in asking Hitler to "say it isn't so" until he gets ready to tell us: "I told you from the beginning it is and was so. Your world and mine can't exist together, and yours I will destroy."

The most important battle of this international chaos is the battle for the mind of America. Hitler knows that. And how he must revel in the absurd claims that if we *unite* to save the lives of American youth, we thereby favor "plowing under" these young men.

* * *

And in modern Hitlerian warfare, it is not the soldier at the front who is in greatest danger. During the two years of this war, the entire number of British soldiers wounded is less than one tenth of 1 per cent of the number of persons wounded by auto accidents on the American highways. It is the older men and women, the defenseless children, who are being killed and wounded in their homes and on the streets, by bombs from the skies.

But do you remember when Senator Reynolds said in grand isolationist fashion in the United States Senate that if we had sense enough to be neutral and mind our own business like Denmark and Norway, we would be perfectly safe. That very night Hitler moved into Denmark and then to Norway.

No thinking person would willingly sacrifice a single American sailor. But how many more American sailors, think you, would lay down their lives in the Battle of the Atlantic if we fought it alone, with much of our two-ocean navy not yet in blueprint, and with the English navy in Nazi control if England falls? Lindbergh admitted in Los Angeles we must undertake complete hemispheric defense. Will lives be less lost if we first let England fall and perhaps her navy be used against us to control the Atlantic; and permit Japan to occupy Russian bases just a few miles from Alaska, and then we try to defend the entire Western Hemisphere *alone*? Just remember the shore line from Alaska to the tip of South America and back up north around Greenland and Iceland back to the starting point. And what assurances have we, if Hitler wins, that he may not even be invited into some parts of South America.

* * *

And how about the living death of peoples in the Nazi subjugated countries? If we are too apathetic to unite now to avoid living death, we can sit here in fear and craven cowardice until we join Poland, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Norway, France.

And what of the living death of subjugation? Taking parity of relative cost of living and the value of the dollar in foreign exchange, men in France now slave for German benefit at 8 to 13 cents per hour; in the Netherlands for 14 cents; Bohemia, 14 to 20 cents; Denmark, 14 to 27 cents; Poland, $18 a month.

Yes, and if Hitler never put a soldier into the Western Hemisphere, never dropped a bomb on our homes, what standard would you have competing in international barter, for even the trade of South America, in competition with such slave labor and standards?

But there is an answer—a complete answer. It lies in our own history. It is as American as Plymouth Rock. It can be seen through the eyes of Washington, Hamilton, Franklin, Jefferson, and Lincoln. It is to do for the world what the logic of events forced the United States to do for herself. We stand at the crossroads. One way leads back to the jungle—man a creature with only an animal appetite for which he would sell his freedom, his happiness, centuries of progress. The other is to take the next step forward, in the light of American history. Freedom can never be inheritance alone. It must ever be the achievement by each generation taking its own next step forward in the logic of events and in the light of inherited standards. Freedom is threatened today because too many of us had forgotten that freedom has a price, the price of responsible action.

* * *

When King George III jeered at early Americans and their claim that taxation without representation was tyranny, he soon found men who knew Montesquieu's "Spirit of the Laws" and Locke's "Essays on Government." These early Americans were men of courage and action. They promptly had a tea party and wrote George III and the world an open letter. They called it The Declaration of Independence. And then they united after a fashion and won their freedom.

Followed some 11 years, while they tried a Continental Congress and a Confederation of States, an alliance or League of Nations. The war over, the confederation of separate sovereignties became 13 wrangling, jealous, geographic and economic units, with 13 defense systems, 13 currencies, 13 customs barriers, 13 citizenships, and 13 communication systems. Trade was paralyzed. Money depreciated. Federal currency depreciated heavily.

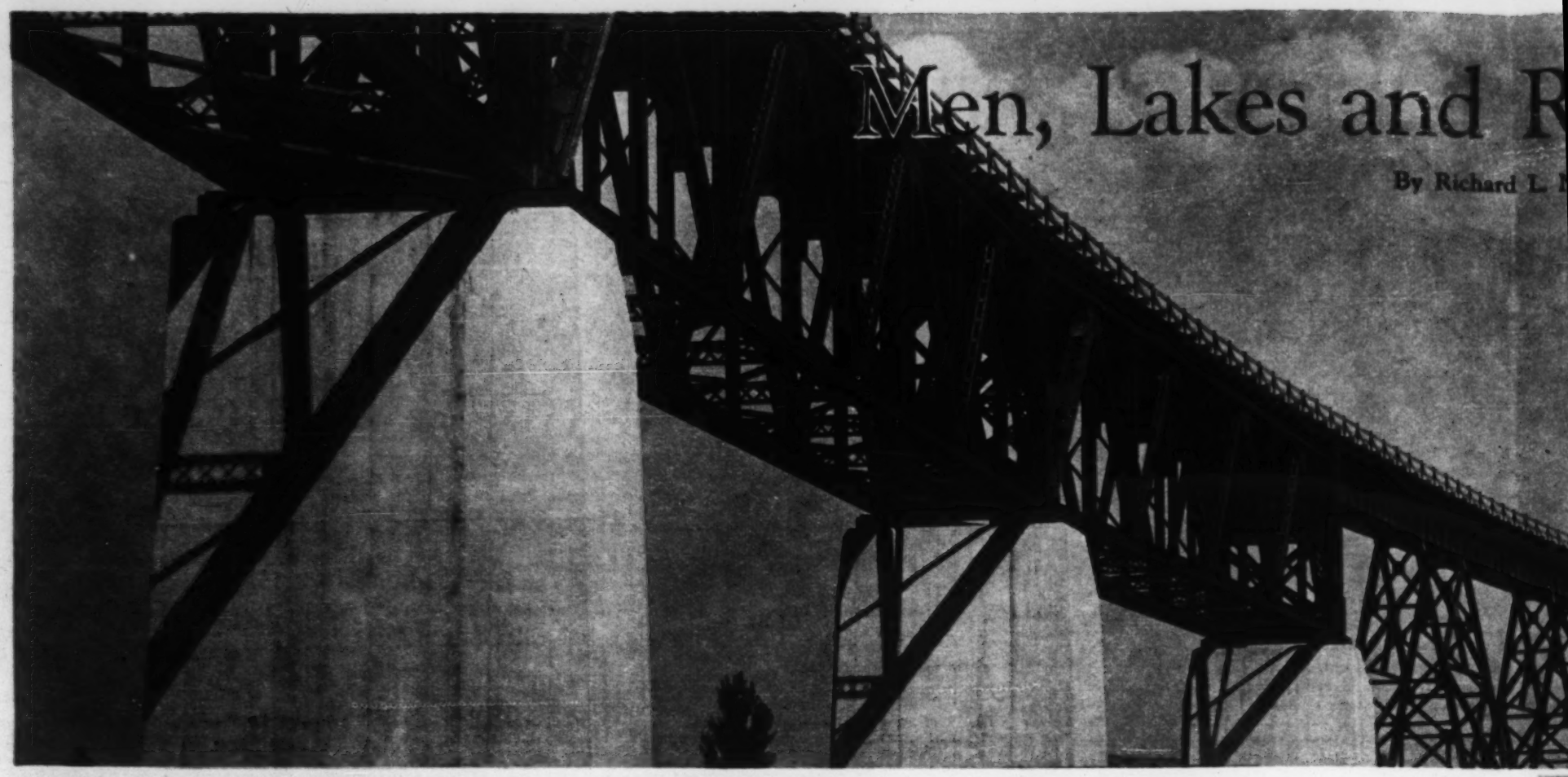
So back we went to our Montesquieu, our Locke, and our Bible, in constitutional convention assembled; thinking men again studied these three great books on relations of men. There were croakers plenty, then as now. Nevertheless, there emerged a federal union. "We the *people* of the United States of America, in order to form a more perfect union," did ordain an indissoluble union, not of separate sovereignties, but of peoples within the separate states.

So there followed free interchange

(Continued on page 15)

This article is written in candid support of Federal Union. The Christian Science Monitor's views on this subject are to be found in editorials it has printed or will print on the subject. Ed. Note.

KING JOHN SIGNING THE MAGNA CHARTA UNDER THE OAKS AT RUNNYMEDE Courtesy, Boston Public Library



Men, Lakes and R

By Richard L.

ACROSS THE WOODED BASIN of the Pit River in California's rugged uplands, men are building the highest railroad bridge on earth. The span is nearly as lofty as the Washington Monument, yet no traveler whisked along the two thirds of a mile of its steel deck will ever see evidence of this dizzy height. Up to within a few feet of the track water will lap—water piled up behind Shasta Dam, nine miles away. It is this rising water which has made the great structure necessary.

The Pit River Bridge, with piers like mighty obelisks, symbolizes a railroad construction program unique in the nation's history. This program is not to lay new lines or extend old ones, but to move railways out of reach of the vast lakes that are forming back of the power and irrigation projects recently built in the Far West. These relocations are costing the American Government in the neighborhood of $26,000,000. They constitute the principal railroad construction now under way in the United States.

Immense bodies of water are being impounded by Bonneville, Shasta, Grand Coulee, and other dams. That is their function. This water creeps apace into the hills, flooding valleys and filling canyons. On the Columbia River layers of slack water have buried rapids and falls. It is along such water-level routes that many railroads find their way to the ports of the Pacific Coast, and the artificial lakes have risen above roadbeds and washed out culverts and trestles. Relocating the inundated lines is an important item of governmental expenditure.

The lakes backed up by the big dams are examples of what American engineering can accomplish. The lake behind Shasta Dam, a finger of which the towering Pit River Bridge will span, drains an area larger than Connecticut. Back of Bonneville, water has been stored all the way through the Cascade Mountain Range. Grand Coulee Dam, most massive edifice ever reared by man, is now forming a lake from which water will be diverted to irrigate 1,200,000 acres of land. This upland sea will be almost as long as Lake Ontario and will hold 2,000 gallons of water for every person in the world.

* * *

The size of the reservoirs is matched by the difficulty of the relocation jobs. Tracks must be shifted to higher ground, but there can be no steep grades or sharp curves. Congress in the original Land Grant Act limited the railroads of the West to the curves and grades of the Baltimore and Ohio. Over lines which are moved some of America's crack trains will speed—the Sunset Limited, the Portland Rose, the Empire Builder. In every instance the new right-of-way must connect perfectly with track that is beyond the grasp of the impounded water.

This wholesale moving involves major railroad lines: the Union Pacific and Northern Pacific at Bonneville, the Southern Pacific at Shasta and at the All-American Canal, the Great Northern at Grand Coulee, the Denver and Rio Grande at the Provo River project in Utah, the Union Pacific again at the Weber River Dam, also in Utah. These relocations involve more than 200 miles of track. Some of them are under way now. Others are completed or nearing completion. All of them must be able to accommodate the heaviest freights and the fastest streamliners.

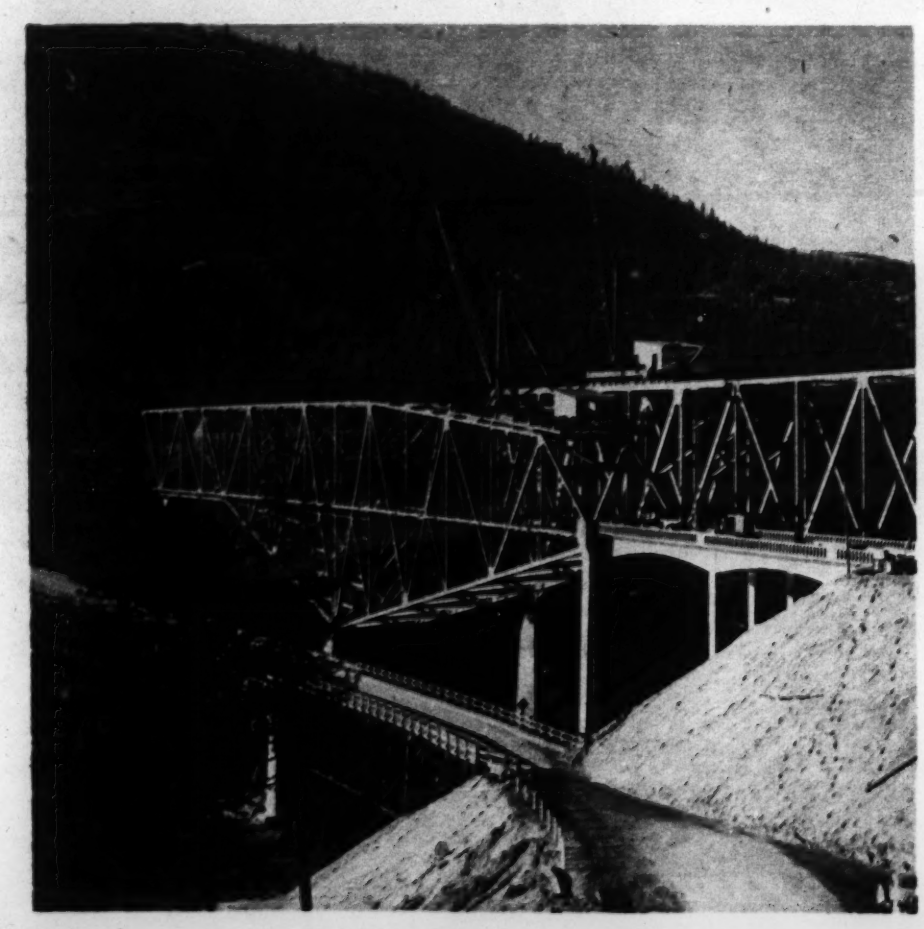
Most of the big dams are wedged into wild and tangled terrain. This calls for railroads built the hard way. No ties and rails tossed onto the prairie and ballasted with a few shovels of rock will do; in the Cascades near Bonneville and on the Mount Shasta watershed ridges and peaks must be pierced and gorges bridged. Trestles have to be thrust across canyons and ravines. Track must be laid around crags and through bluffs. Hazards block every pound of rail which is hammered into place.

On the 30 miles of Southern Pacific relocation around Shasta Dam, the Government is constructing eight big bridges and a dozen tunnels. Seven miles are being knocked off the run. Kinks in the line have been straightened out. Running time between San Francisco and the Pacific Northwest will be reduced 45 minutes. The complete relocation requires 4,000,000 cubic yards of excavation, nearly four miles of tunnels, 6,000 tons of rails, and 29,000 tons of bridge steel. The new route will have 5,000 degrees less curvature and greater train speed will be possible.

As a temporary means of getting the Southern Pacific past the site of Shasta Dam a 1,820-foot by-pass tunnel has been driven above the Sacramento River. Trains are clattering through this horseshoe-shaped bore, which is 28 feet high and 26 feet wide. When finally the new permanent line is ready for service, the tunnel will be used for river diversion, with the waters of the Sacramento surging where now the Cascade Limited runs. For this future purpose the by-pass tunnel has been solidly lined with concrete.

* * *

The crowning feat on this large-scale shift of the Southern Pacific's right-of-way is the Pit River Bridge. Two of the piers will be as high as a 30-story building and almost twice as large at the base as the Washington Monument. These piers contain so much cement that already they are being artificially cooled, just as in the case of colossal dams like Boulder and Grand Coulee. Metal tubing twists and

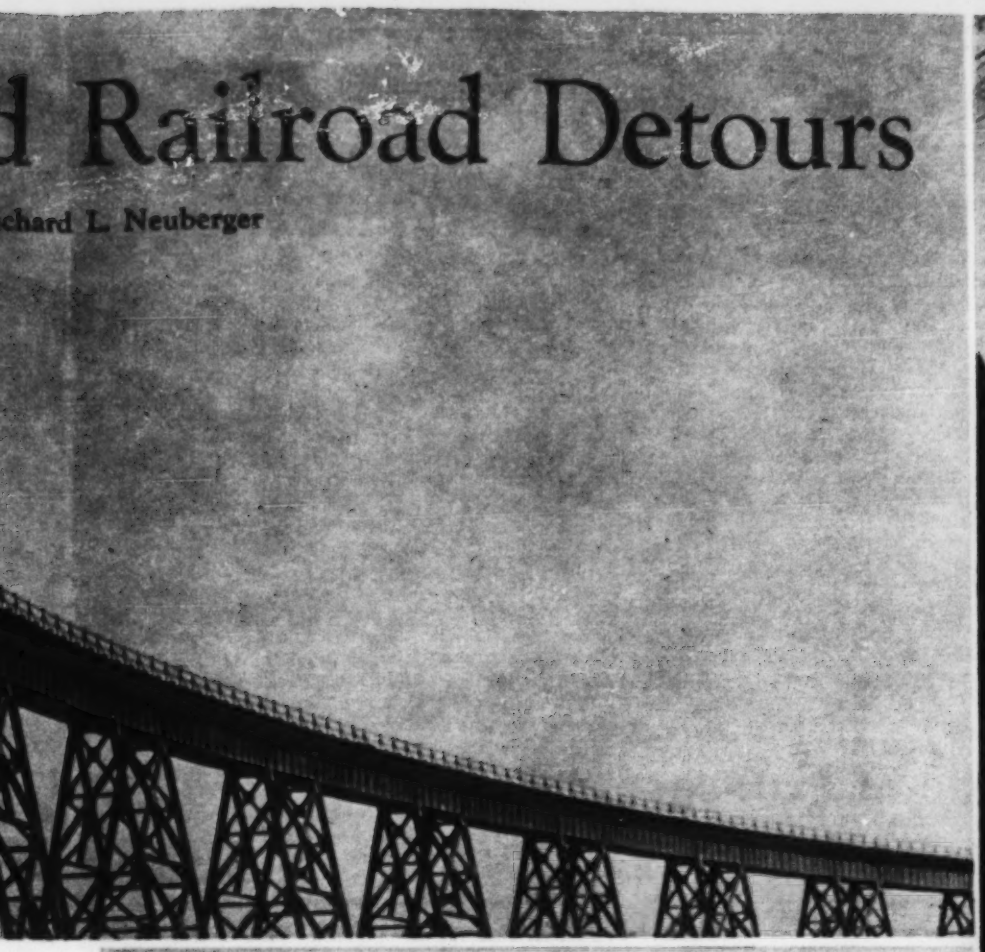


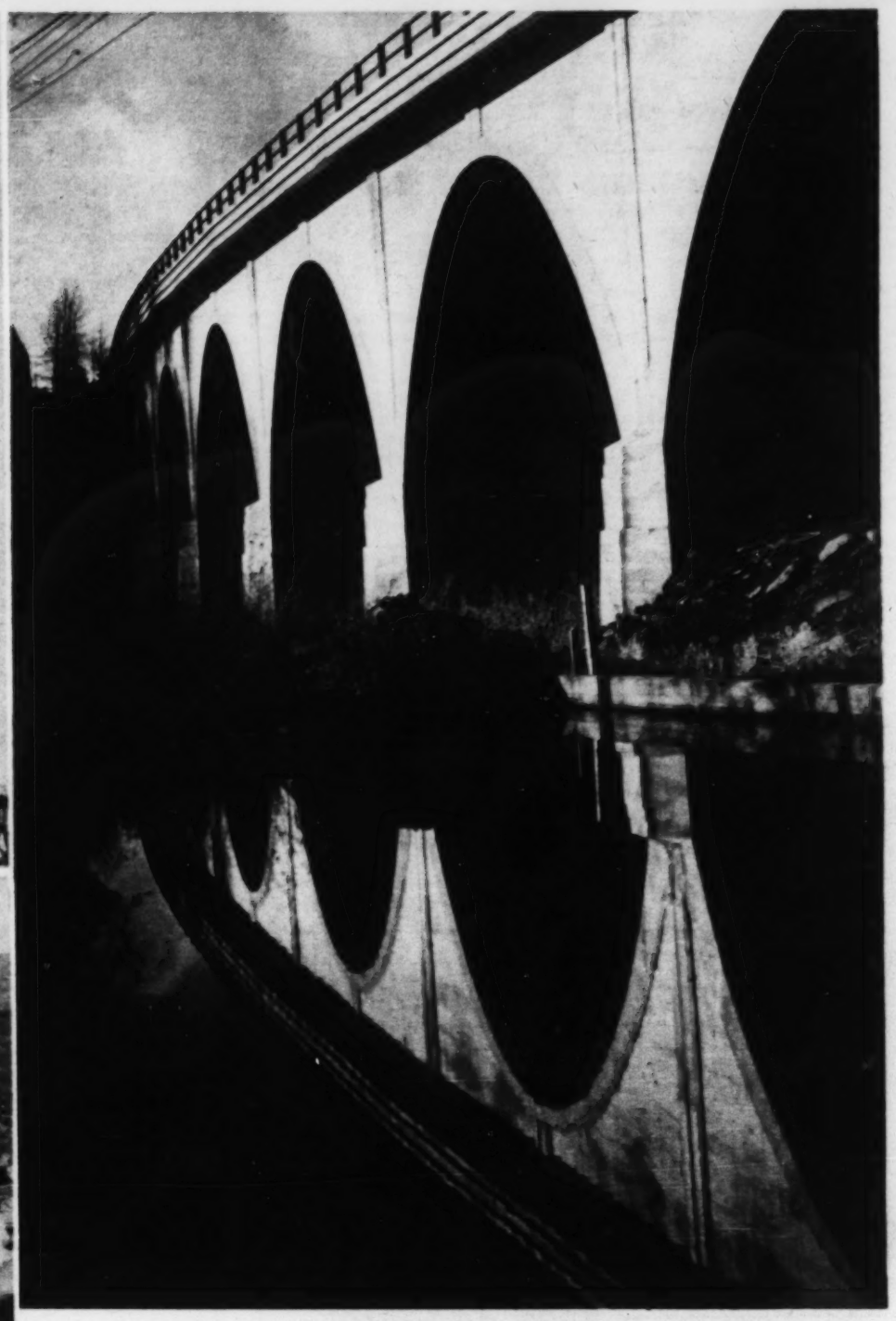
BRIDGES NEAR KETTLE FALLS

NEW RAILROAD RIGHT-OF-WAY NEAR THE PIT RIVER BRIDGE

d Railroad Detours

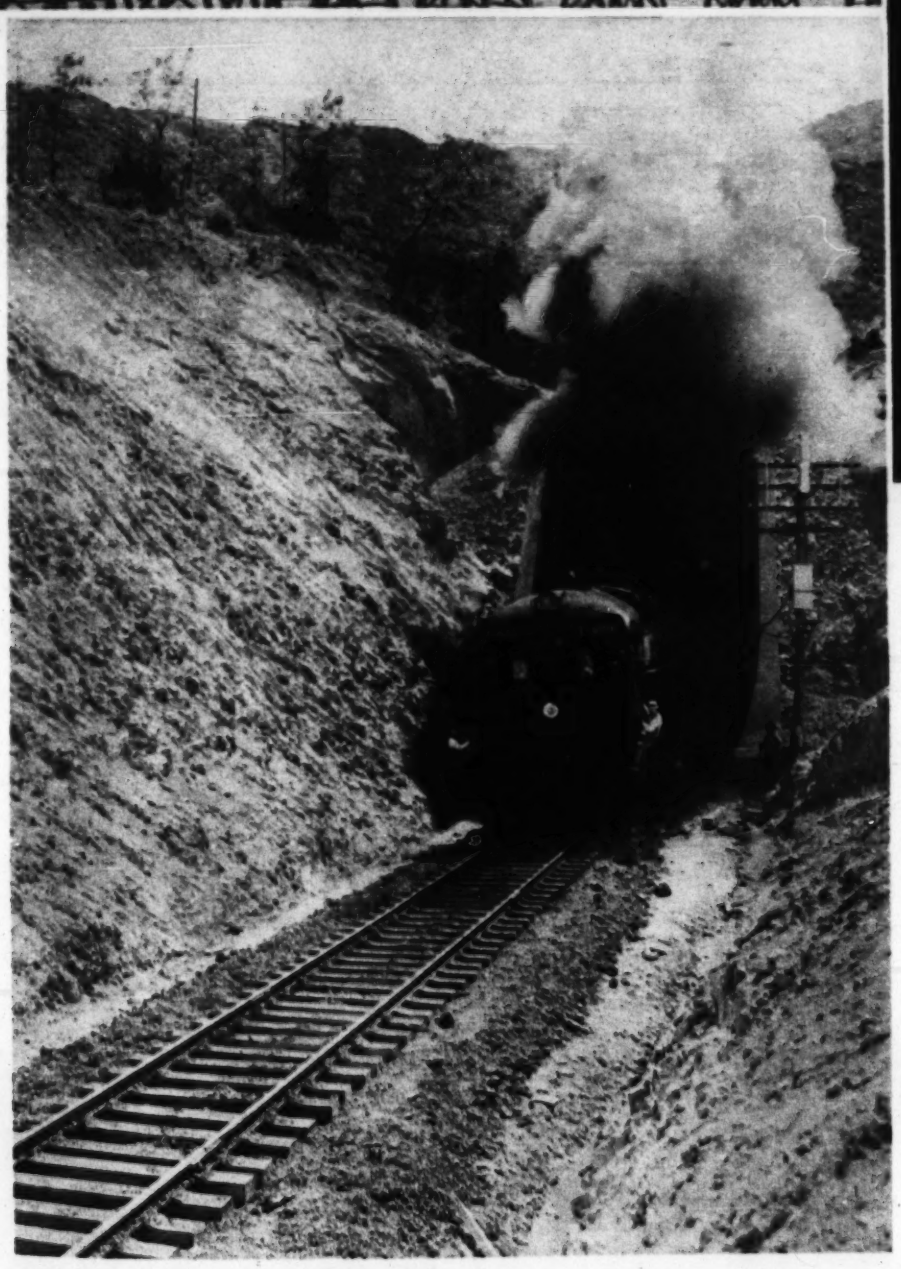
chard L. Neuberger





SOME DYNAMIC DETOURS

Sacramento Bridge (Upper Left) on the Southern Pacific Relocation; a Freight Train (Left) Rolls Through One of Shasta's Underground By-Passes, 1,820 Feet Long; A Union Pacific Viaduct (Above) Near Bonneville Dam.



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circles through the concrete towers. Into this tubing water is constantly pumped.

Highest point on the great span will be 530 feet above the rocky bed of the Pit River. Yet when Shasta Dam turns the basin into a vast sprawling reservoir, water will be within 35 feet of the railroad tracks. No visible evidence will reveal to travelers the enormous height of the structure. Tunnels will form the approaches to the bridge. In about a year Bureau of Reclamation officials expect to inaugurate the new route. The old line of the Southern Pacific follows the Sacramento River. The relocated tracks are on ridges and hilltops far above. The Pit River Bridge will keep the line at this level.

At two Government dams on the Columbia River railroad relocation work has taken place. The navigation and power project at Bonneville raised the water until it threatened the Union Pacific line along the Oregon bank and the Northern Pacific route along the Washington shore. The Union Pacific relocation required the building of a lengthy, curving viaduct across the military reservation near the dam. For a considerable distance the track was elevated more than 20 feet above its old level. Tunnels were bored and bridges constructed. Moving both railroad lines and a major highway in the neighborhood of Bonneville cost the Government $5,898,000.

On the upper Columbia, in Washington's Inland Empire, Grand Coulee Dam is pushing up the crest of the river all the way to the Canadian border. In the vicinity of Kettle Falls 29 miles of Great Northern right-of-way is being shunted to higher ground, beyond the clutch of the rising water. The lake back of Grand Coulee will be 50 feet higher than the previous high-water mark of the Columbia. Kettle Falls, a roaring cataract, will disappear beneath the reservoir. Shortly above the falls new bridges are under construction for both the highway and the Great Northern. The entire railroad relocation is costing $1,336,000. At many places in the area of the new lake, the line is being moved away from the coming water level.

♦ ♦ ♦

Everywhere in the Far West where Uncle Sam is juggling the topography his men have had to relocate railways. Members of the corps of Army Engineers claim this is especially important right now when the national defense program has imposed added burdens on the railroads. The diversion of intercoastal ships to the sea route to England has put extra loads on the railways. The decentralization of industry—airplane plants in California, munitions works in Iowa, aluminum factories in Oregon—has made the railroads a more vital connecting link than ever before. Military experts say it would imperil national security if the new dams jeopardized transcontinental routes of transportation. Thus railroad moving has been as much a part of the power and reclamation projects as the spillways and powerhouses.

Across the All-American irrigation canal in Arizona, a great water trench threading the desert, the Government has built two bridges for the Southern Pacific. The bridges are double-track steel structures west of Yuma. Near the Provo River project in Utah more than 10 miles of Denver and Rio Grande right-of-way has been moved beyond the lapping waters of the reservoir which will fill the Deer Creek Basin. The Union Pacific has been relocated in connection with the Weber River Dam in the same State. Deep cuts carry the lines at both places, and the excavated earth is being used in the construction of the dams.

In practically all instances where railroad relocations have been necessary the Government has let the work to private contractors. The jobs have been done with typical American thoroughness. At Bonneville a new station was built for the Union Pacific—a station to match the architecture of the engineers' bungalows at the dam. Extra switches and spurs have been installed on the new line at Grand Coulee, anticipating heavier travel and more freight when the area is developed further.

Not alone railroads must be moved because of the huge artificial lakes rising in the hills. Ten villages have had to be relocated as the waters back of Grand Coulee inch higher into the uplands. Floating dormitories have been traveling northward on this lake. They are towed by a diesel boat appropriately named Paul Bunyan, after the mythical lumberjack giant who could juggle forests and mountains like tennis balls.

♦ ♦ ♦

As the Paul Bunyan and its barge-like dormitories and mess hall reach a town or settlement, the men stream ashore and move everything to higher elevations. Towns, schools, roads, post offices, stores, and farmhouses have been relocated in this fashion. Buildings not worth moving are burned. Brush and trees are cleared away so that their tops will not impede navigation on the lake. Already launches and tugs move over smooth water which buries rapids and falls.

The lake behind Grand Coulee Dam matches some of the dimensions of the colossal structure itself. This lake will cover 100,000 acres of land. It is requiring the salvage of 13,000,000 feet of commercial timber. The Government is spending nearly $10,000,000 for clearing away forests and moving towns and railroads. The lake will cover 20 stretches of white water, transforming a boiling chute into a mirror-like pool.

Hydroelectricity and water for the West have cost many, many millions and evidently Uncle Sam figures that an extra $26,000,000 is not too much to help keep the region's railways operating on schedule.

Among the New Books

America Surveyed as a Testing Ground For Varied Utopias

Where Angels Dared to Tread, by V. F. Calverton. New York: The Bobbs-Merrill Co. $3.

THIS EXTERIORLY IMPRESSIVE volume, published posthumously, is highly revelatory of the extreme fecundity of America in developing Utopias of various types. Not only have the downtrodden and underprivileged of many nations sought these shores, but many others have come with the hope that here their dreams of a human experience wherein freedom of action and of conscience, of well-being and abundance, would find complete fulfillment. To such, America has furnished asylum; it has indeed been their promised land of opportunity. These hopes and expectations have found expression in various forms of community organizations, where it was hoped the idyllic life could be lived.

The author of this volume has investigated and here sets forth the story of the rise and growth of many religious groups in the development of which America has been so prolific. The findings of his search both intensive and extensive are set down in attractive literary form and sufficiently objective to satisfy the unbiased investigator. And he runs the gamut of both these materialistic and spiritual adventurers from the first, the Labadists all the way to Father Divine, the latest and in many ways the most fantastic of modern efforts to find and occupy the Kingdom.

* * *

The Labadists, followers of Jean de Labadie, formed the first truly communistic society in America. The word "communistic" as used here and in the first subsequent chapters, be it noted, has no reference whatsoever to the modern connotation of that word. Rather does it imply an effort to share in common all material things, after the example of the early disciples of the Master. The Labadists first sought an earthly heaven in Holland but in the seventeenth century migrated to America under the leadership of a zealous priest, and for many years prospered, although with persecution, in the Colonies of Maryland and Delaware. They were devout religionists, lived lives of celibacy and abstention, and underwent great hardships to promote their convictions. Because of their unbelief in the exaltation of the common ritual they were sometimes mistakenly classed as Quakers. Dissension arose within their ranks and the order disintegrated.

Far stranger than the Labadists were the followers of Kelpius, founder of the Woman in the Wilderness colony in Pennsylvania. Kelpius was an eccentric man who claimed that he walked in the way of goodness and spiritual purity all the days of his life. He and 40 followers came from what he termed the "Babylon of Europe" to witness Christ's early return to earth. The colony derived its name from the chapter in Revelation which relates how the woman emerged from the wilderness to free the true church. Unlike the Puritans, Kelpius and his followers were not interested in gaining wealth. They were transcendentalists who awaited the final coming of Christ Jesus and his judgment.

* * *

The author deals categorically with the various types of Utopias that followed. The Colony of Paradise-Seekers, The Rappite and Zoarite ventures, Bethel and Aurora, the Shakers and the Woman Christ, Amana and The Swedish Christ, all, it seems, sprung from a desire to throw off the burdens of lack, the clouds of uncertainty and doubt which hang so heavily over human experience. And none, it may be said, succeeded in supplying the need. Consequently all diminished in numbers and finally disappeared.

A long chapter is given to the rise and development of the Mormon Church, from its rather strange beginnings to the prosperous community which has arisen on the shores of the Great Salt Lake. The Owen adventure is studied from its inception as an economic haven where refuge from the storms of adversity was sought. Early in the nineteenth century Robert Owen came from Europe with a purpose, stated in his own words: "I am come to this country to introduce an entire new state of society; to change it from the ignorant, selfish system to an enlightened social system, which shall gradually unite all interests into one, and remove all cause for contest between individuals." This was a wholly economic movement to supplant want with plenty. A man of large means, a successful textile manufacturer, he came to establish a colony on the socialistic basis. Owen was a man of generous nature and deep sympathies, who strove diligently to reform society. But the age was not ready for what seem impractical and idealistic theories. His dream may be characterized as an earthly one. It lacked spiritual impetus and direction.

* * *

Perhaps the most interesting of the efforts to establish Utopia was Brook Farm, which for a half dozen years in the fifth decade of the last century occupied a large place in the public eye. Said Emerson, after a residence there, "All comers and the most fastidious find Brook Farm the pleasantest of residences." "Here and now" was the philosophy of the Brook Farmers, "on the spot with the goods at the moment . . ." George Ripley, a Unitarian minister, conceived the idea and many notables helped carry it out. Nathaniel Hawthorne milked the cows; "the transcendental heifer," he dubbed his favorite cow. Margaret Fuller, Theodore Parker, Bronson Alcott, Orestes Brownson mentally sponsored the colony. But, like all idyllic dreams minus a sure foundation, it went the way of its predecessors. Its history, however, is highly revelatory of the type of idealism which at times caught the imagination of the most brilliant intellectuals.

Bronson Alcott, dissatisfied with the experiment, followed with Fruitlands in Harvard, Mass. It also was far too idealistic, and it followed the familiar course. The author dwells at length on the character and ability of Alcott, claiming that he played a prominent part in developing practical education for the younger children.

Alexander Dowie's Zion City and Father Divine are properly assessed. It is regrettable that the author, so generally accurate and unbiased, should have attributed Mrs. Eddy's revelation of Christian Science in any measure to inspiration derived from Dowie.

This volume deals with a phase of American social development which historically can scarcely be ignored. It is apparent that these movements were in general based upon an idealism, which, although honestly entered upon, usually proved impractical. The rapid development of America furnished fertile ground for the honest seekers for a better way of life; and out of these varied experiments has evolved a wisdom that should be of great value in developing a better state of society.

ALBERT F. GILMORE

A Soldier in the Battle of France

A Thousand Shall Fall, by Hans Habe. New York: Harcourt, Brace. $3.

A SOLDIER of the Foreign Volunteers has told the Battle of France as he experienced it. His book is nobly and justly called "A Thousand Shall Fall."

Hans Habe, author of this novel or autobiography, was born in Budapest, of an old Hungarian family, in 1911. He has been editor of the Viennese newspaper Der Morgen, and was League of Nations correspondent for the leading democratic paper of Czechoslovakia, Prager Tageblatt. The Nazis objected to his writings and tried to "liquidate" him in 1932. One of his novels was publicly burned, but he found refuge in Switzerland.

When the war broke out, Mr. Habe left his Geneva home, enlisted with the Twenty-first Infantry of Foreign Volunteers, and took training as a scout. He was in service on the Belgian and Luxembourg frontiers until June, 1940, when he was captured near the village of Charmes. After two months in a prison camp he escaped into unoccupied France, was demobilized, and reached Portugal. Under sentence of execution by the Gestapo, he obtained assistance to get to America and has been in the United States since last December.

It goes without saying that a man who has seen all that has a story to tell that almost crushes its readers, except as they are sustained by admiration for the quality of the telling and by fragments of human courage and fidelity that glow against a background of frustration and of cruelty.

* * *

Out of the appalling catalogue of dire events, related with almost classic quietude, emerge three impressive conclusions:

First, that the French were defeated before they fought; that their unpreparedness was not only military, but mental and moral. Their leaders did not sell them out but did deliver their country over because they liked the Germans and did not want to fight them. Add to this a blind dependence upon bureaucracy among many Frenchmen and a kind of general inertia, and the causes of defeat are revealed, in Mr. Habe's view.

On the other hand stands the second conclusion, that not all the French people were like that. Again and again the author records deeds of heroism and devotion, and celebrates by name the conduct and character of men and women who were strong, good, and of unquenchable patriotism.

* * *

The third conclusion is more strictly a statement of fact—that the French army—as Habe saw it, at least—was incompletely trained, provided with antiquated equipment, obliged to travel on its feet rather than by truck, and forced to do its job under handicaps, whereas the German army was prepared to the ultimate degree, furnished with every means of efficiency and comfort, and enabled to work with smooth precision.

This may be an oft-told story, but its pretty obvious lesson may not yet be fully learned.

A complaint might be offered that the book is propaganda. The answer is, that the point to be considered about a piece of writing is not whether it is propaganda, but whether it is true. Mr. Habe has not been easy with his readers. He has spared them no painful details—at least one supposes not—either concerning the major cruelties of war and prison camps or of the ways in which man can sink to the animal under the stress of disaster or the almost equally dangerous influence of conquest.

Nor has he shunned specific mention of the lack of the common decencies of life. This is war that he is writing about. To make this more bearable for the reader are the luminous simplicity of the style, the quality of certain true men—like Adjutant Daroussat, veteran of the World War; Lieutenant Saint-Brice, who in private life was a notary; Kohn Gabriel, who was an apache of the Paris streets; and especially the faith of the writer. For it is clear that Mr. Habe has faith, that he has hope in British fighters for human ideals, and that he has gratitude for a free United States, where he could write a book like this.

The Pinero Era

Sir Arthur Pinero, by Wilbur Dwight Dunkel. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. $1.50.

HERE IS a useful biography of one of the chief dramatists of the modern British Theater. Mr. Dunkel, who is professor of English at the University of Rochester, submitted his manuscript to Pinero, who read it and warned the author away from misstatements that had been made in earlier works. As Mr. Dunkel makes clear, Pinero performed a large service for the London theater at a time when there was a need for a change from the adaptations of German and French farces and sentimental dramas that never quite lost the flavor of the countries of their origin. Pinero's farces and domestic dramas, on the other hand, were thoroughly British in character, and he found a large and faithful audience at home until the period of the World War, when a change came over the tastes of playgoers and they turned to newer entertainers. However, even the diminishment of popularity in the face of younger caterers to the public could not take away from the great accomplishments of the craftsman who turned out such an ingenious theatrical machine as "The Gay Lord Quex," or such an iconoclastic tragedy as "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray." Pinero shattered many a hollow tradition in stage writing, and performed a large service in helping to develop a drama of adult interest that was completely of the stage.

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A Historical Novel in Modern Speech and Modern Dress—A London Letter

Ramping Cat, by Christian Mawson. London: Cape. 9s. 6d.

Valse des Fleurs, by Sacheverell Sitwell. London: Faber and Faber. 5s.

Conrad and His Contemporaries, by J. H. Retinger. London: Minerva Publishing Company. 5s.

LONDON

ADOPTING FOR A MOMENT a phraseology suitable to this highly belligerent age, I defy anybody to guess from the opening page of "Ramping Cat" the period in which the story is set.

Let me give you a chance to try out your detective capacities. The tale begins with a man shaving. As he watches in the glass his razor slip over his cheek, he decides to dismiss his manservant, who had been recommended to him by an old friend at the club. This manservant, by name Ewer, who always wears a mackintosh and a curious bowler hat, is an unpleasant customer, and once, while telephoning, his employer has caught him surreptitiously spying.

Now, when do you think all these things took place? I shall be mildly surprised if you answer—as is indeed the case—that they belong to the period of Thomas Cromwell and Henry VIII. Ramping Cat is, in fact, none other than that Katherine Howard, fifth wife of King Henry, whom Clifford Bax, in a famous and lovely play, called "The Rose Without a Thorn."

In this story Christian Mawson has done something which, I believe, has never been attempted before. He has united the Hollywood convention of modern speech for historical drama, with the convention of modern dress that Sir Barry Jackson employed in some of his Shakespearean productions. This, so far as I am aware, is a unique experiment.

At the very lowest, then, Mr. Mawson's novel is an interesting technical experiment. Whether it is much more, I am not sure, because it is difficult to see what precise advantages he hopes to secure from his highly original method of approach. To his credit it may be said at once that he makes no effort to obtain any easy laughs by the exploitation of historical incongruity. He may claim, perhaps, a greater vividness from his contemporary treatment of his story than he would have obtained from the usual form of historical novel, and perhaps he is justified in this.

* * *

He shows a more than competent mastery of the temper and events of Reformation England, though personally I should not accept his constant and tendentious identification of the Protestants with what he loves to call "the German party." His presentation of the Reformation movement as dangerous to England because it might have united Roman Catholic Europe against this island is little more than ingenious special pleading. One gathers that Mr. Mawson does not himself take it too seriously, but it enables him to construct a tale that most strikingly sets forth the perils and miseries which beset a state that gives itself over to a secret police.

* * *

Sacheverell Sitwell's "Valse des Fleurs" is not a historical novel, or a historical play, but a historical panorama. Mr. Sitwell writes of St. Petersburg in 1868, when Alexander II was Tsar, and there was a ball at the Winter Palace, before the Russo-Turkish war, and "in the era of the crinoline before Sedan." Luncheon at a restaurant, with Sterlet soup from the Volga at 10 shillings a head; a Russian train, entered from the middle, with its sleeping compartment in the roof; a brilliantly lit station, with snow falling outside; St. Petersburg, with its three great painted stucco buildings, the spire of one of which, the famous Admiralty, we know from the backcloth in "Pétrouchka"; the shining breastplates of the Gardes à cheval, and their rivals, the Chevaliers Gardes; the barbaric coronation in Moscow, the music of Glinka, the giant Tsars—these, and a hundred other exotic and splendid decorations encrust Mr. Sitwell's elaborate and ornate pages, giving them a hard glitter and a strange beauty.

J. H. Retinger's "Conrad" makes no claim to Mr. Sitwell's self-conscious artifices of style, nor to Mr. Mawson's originality of treatment. It is a plain, straightforward account of a boyhood spent in Cracow, the home town of Joseph Conrad, and of a subsequent life in England that brought close contact with the great Polish authors. Mr. Retinger knows a good deal about the extraordinary adventures of Conrad's youth, which he spent partly in gun-running up the Rio Grande into Mexico, and he informatively paints in the background of a career which has already been transmuted into some of the most remarkable novels of our time.

HAROLD HOBSON

Pan-Germanism Traced Back

Defense of the Americas, by André Chéradame. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Doran & Company. $3.

THIS BOOK appears at a time when the daily press continues to offer proof that the United States as a nation is not yet awakened to the dangers which beset it from without and within.

For 40 years André Chéradame has made a study of Germany's lust for world domination, and in this book, written after he fled to Canada in the summer of 1940, he undertakes the task of presenting the problems confronting the Americas as a whole and the United States in particular, in combating Nazi ambitions.

It is a skillful presentation which is commended to the perusal of those who are selfishly attempting to make political capital by obstructing the defense efforts of the Administration, and to labor leaders who continue to foment unrest in their ranks at a time when every patriotic citizen should place country above self.

As an introduction, the author gives a summary which shows how Germany has, despite the setback incurred in 1918, doggedly adhered to the Pan-German plan drawn up by its General Staff as long ago as 1895.

He then traces the amplification of the original plan, which merely contemplated German hegemony over Central Europe and Turkey in Asia, to one in which the Nazis place no geographic limit on Teutonic ambitions.

The point is made that Hitler's much-discussed "Mein Kampf" is merely "a compilation, in vehement form, of theories and arguments repeated over and over again for 30 years by the Pan-German authors."

He gives Hitler the credit of contributing, more than has any other German, to the institution of media and realizing the plan, in that he democratized Pan-Germanism, put the Nordic on a pedestal, and instilled in the masses the cohesion, inspiration, and willingness to endure the sacrifices necessary to weld it into a nation capable of attempting the formidable program of world domination.

A detailed analysis, buttressed by supporting quotations from German sources, is made of the deft maneuvers by which Hitler took advantage of the ebb and flow of European and Far Eastern politics to further German aspirations.

Considerable space is devoted to a description of the German concept of total war, and the contents of this chapter alone should give any "patriot" addicted to lip service much food for thought.

The charge that to the German "all means are legitimate" is discussed under numerous subheads, among them propaganda, establishment of German colonies in foreign countries, exploitation of political economy, systematic deception, organized treason, control of the press, assassination, scientific terrorism, the war of nerves, and the exploitation of greed. Each accusation is amply supported by an array of authenticated data, and the sordid details of European political chicanes which have existed since 1918 make ward politics in the United States appear lily white by comparison.

The German in uniform has always been a ruthless individual, but the portrayal of the modern Nazi soldier, deliberately schooled into such an entire absence of ethics that he is perfectly willing to machine-gun helpless women and children, should make one willing to undergo any personal sacrifice necessary to insure that he will never be able to impose his master's will upon the United States.

F. L. O.

The Book Window

American Fiction, 1920-1940, by Joseph Warren Beach (New York: The Macmillan Company, $2.50), discusses the work of eight more or less revolutionary writers, showing that each has his own method of approach, while all have a conviction of the brotherhood of man. The author finds that, notwithstanding different ways of presenting their material, they agree on heredity and environment as determining the ways of thinking of any group, whether, for example, city slum dwellers, decayed Southern gentry, or itinerant, trailer-driving workers.

The Dutch East Indies, by Amry Vandenbosch (Berkeley and Los Angeles, Calif.: University of California Press, $4), revises work put out eight years ago on the colonial methods pursued by the Netherlands Government in its island possessions in the Orient, and comes down to date with a discussion of the situation that recent war months have developed.

Start 'em Sailing, by Gordon C. Aymar (Barnes, $2), is designed to teach the novice what he needs to know to sail a small boat of his own.

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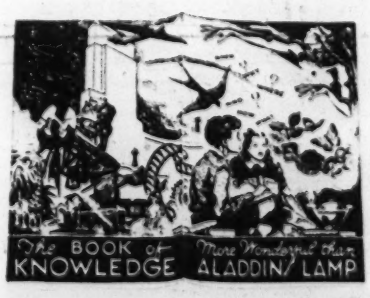

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C. S. Monitor 9-41

Initiate of Boston

A Venture in Remembrance, by M. A. DeWolfe Howe. Boston: Little, Brown. $2.50.

A REVIEWER once described M. A. DeWolfe Howe as "a Bostonian of the ultimate Brahmin caste." This is not surprising, since Mr. Howe is listed as an Overseer of Harvard, a trustee of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, a trustee of the Boston Athenaeum, a vestryman of Trinity, a member of the Tavern Club, and a gentleman who married a Quincy.

In his "Venture in Remembrance" he tells his readers, also, that his picture was once printed with the caption, "The Late George Apley?" This, however, he shows, is an obvious error, even with the saving grace of the question mark, for his Bostonianism, distinguished though it is, has this ineradicable blemish, that he was born in Rhode Island, spent his summers in that state and the rest of his time as a youth in Pennsylvania, and did not enter the sacrosanct halls of Harvard until after he had been graduated from Lehigh University. With these handicaps he has done very well.

Among the reasons for Mr. Howe's identification with Boston, besides his residence in Louisburg Square, is his connection with the old Youth's Companion (at two different periods), the Atlantic Monthly, the Atlantic Monthly Press, and the Harvard Alumni Bulletin. In the very beginning, moreover, he became acquainted with scions of the old stock through membership in Trinity's volunteer choir. Presently his editorial work brought him friendship with some of the writers of New England's second flowering, and his membership in the Tavern Club established him with men who represented Boston's best tradition, whether they were Boston born or not.

* * *

Besides working with the magazines mentioned and serving as editor of the Atlantic Monthly Press, Mr. Howe was for a time consultant in biography at the Library of Congress. With all this he has kept steadily at his own writing, and has to his credit 17 biographies, seven histories of places or institutions, five volumes of verse, and has edited ten other works.

The remembrances of a man who has known so many interesting persons have a pleasant sparkle of anecdotes and bon mots, which his friend John Jay Chapman might call "whiffs of literature"—refreshing whiffs at that. We get a glimpse of Richard Harding Davis, for example, as a student at Lehigh University, attending classes in the elegance of gloves and a cane, and being suitably hooted at by the irrepressibles of the streets. We see Charles Townsend Copeland, who, Mr. Howe assures us, was called "Cope," not "Copey," in the days when he gave the first of his famous readings in the home of Fanny Huntington Quincy, who became Mrs. Howe.

* * *

There is word of Gamaliel Bradford and canoe trips shared on the Charles; of Sara Orne Jewett and Mrs. James T. Fields, embodiment of rarefied New England; of Winthrop Ames, who once sent Mark Howe the jocular offering of a large and gaily ribboned lemon, only to have it delivered by mistake, very late at night, to a dignified cleric next door; of Barrett Wendell, Richard Hodgson, William James, and particularly John Jay Chapman, that "Smiling Tempest" whose biography and edited letters make one of Mr. Howe's best books.

The Pulitzer Prize was awarded to Mr. Howe for his life of Barrett Wendell, but the book that brought him the greatest popularity was his "Memories of a Hostess," a chronicle of Mrs. Fields and her friends, a title which rather oddly has been omitted from the list of the author's works printed at the back of this volume.

There is delightful reading in this remembrance of a liberal and a stranger who was admitted to "the Boston enclosure."

W. K. R.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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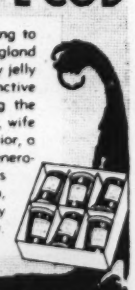

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The Diary of a Happy Woman

Dear Me, by Agnes Sligh Turnbull. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.75.

AGNES SLIGH TURNBULL introduces her little diary—September, 1939, to March, 1941—by saying that for 20 years she has been writing short stories and novels, and all the time speaking for somebody else, striving to express her characters rather than herself. "Just for once I want to be *me*. . . . I want to set down my own thoughts for a change."

So she begins a diary, in which she plans to record any household events that strike her fancy, along with "such simple little moralizings and philosophizings as I'm given to, inside of me, and which I'd feel like such a fool to speak of in ordinary conversation."

Her title came from the salutation in one of the notes her young daughter, Faith, pinned up, after their way of making family reminders. This one was addressed to "Dear Me," and was a note to Faith herself. As a title for this little book it is appropriate, for the diary has the effect of being self-communings and spontaneous soliloquies, many of these amusing, many of them invigorating.

AGNES SLIGH TURNBULL

Mrs. Turnbull chats about the man of the family, whom she calls Jack; about their 12-year-old daughter, and the dog, Buff, which their maid Mariah always referred to as a "cocker Spaniard." In relation to these beginnings, the diarist is a homemaker, living a life busily concerned with sub-deb dances, jelly-making, house-cleaning, and what to have for the next dinner. In relation to the public, she is author, creator of "The Rolling Years" and "Remember the End," novels based on her ancestral background and the Scotch settlers of western Pennsylvania.

* * *

Sometimes she thinks it would be easier if she were not so divided, if she were all woman or all author, not torn one way and another, and frittery. Then she looks at the sky at night and gets a sense of sudden, strange, exalted, comfortable isolation, of inner quiet and integration. She makes a New Year's Resolution to keep that inner quiet all the year, whatever the distraction of household emergencies and the voices of the outside world pouring into her house by the turn of a dial. In the next breath, with charming inconsistency, she celebrates the joys of good talk, and laments the decay of the "delicate, fiery, life-making art of conversation."

Indeed, it is very difficult, as she says, "to make one's objective reactions agree with one's subjective ones."

* * *

The obvious conclusion to be drawn from the diary is that Mrs. Turnbull is a person of many interests and doesn't want to miss anything. "There is one thing about which I shall have no regrets," she writes. "I have savored to the full all the small, daily joys. The bright sunshine on the breakfast table, the smell of the air at dusk; the sound of the clock ticking, the light rains that start gently after midnight; the hour when the family comes home; Sunday-evening tea before the fire! Oh, a million little, lovely things. I have never missed one moment of *beauty*, nor ever taken it for granted."

Nor one moment of household mirth and jesting, either. Mrs. Turnbull has a sense of humor.

No wonder her publishers insisted that she should change her original plan for the anonymous publication of the diary, and permit the use of her name, in consideration of past and future readers of her novels. W. K. R.

Post-Hitler Prospects

You Can't Do Business with Hitler, by Douglas Miller. Boston: Little, Brown. $1.50.

It is at once easy and difficult to assess the reasons for the swift success of Douglas Miller's book. It succeeds because of two virtues which one wishes were more often encountered in current books. It is first hand. It is simple.

Mr. Miller, United States commercial attaché at Berlin from 1925 to 1939, is not telling a story twice-removed. He talked with Hitler. He argued with the German officials who were metaphorically painting swastikas on American contracts and properties. And he recounts it all with an ease and directness that makes a reviewer shout: "Foreign correspondents please copy!"

But the main outlines of Mr. Miller's story have been encountered before. The blueprint of what a Nazi economy would mean to the western democracies is well thumbed. The current German concept of militarism and racial supremacy has been shouted from the journalistic housetops. Why, then, should Mr. Miller's disclosures come with such sharp impact?

Perhaps the further explanation is one of timing. The newspaperman learns that a scoop can come too soon. But Mr. Miller has produced his story at the exact moment when the American people are, fortunately, ready to understand it. If he had issued his warning as Hitler was invading Austria, he would have evoked no echo. But today there are perceptive ears to listen as he says:

> If we are either unwilling or unable to fight with all our power to destroy Hitlerism utterly, we had better begin to prepare for the future by learning the German language, practicing the goose step and the "Heil Hitler" greeting.

Nor is his vision limited to what a Nazi victory would mean to every American. Years in the United States' commercial service have convinced him that the world is round. He also can perceive what a democratic victory would mean to every American. It would mean pulling their weight in the economic world. It would mean financing their impoverished customers to keep business operating. It would mean learning the lessons of the last postwar period, but going forward, nevertheless, with vigorous international commercial enterprise. He points out:

> This postwar reconstruction leadership by the United States will cost us more than money, of which we have plenty, and effort, which we enjoy. It will cost us the sacrifice of some of our dearest prejudices and opinions. That will really be painful. We must grow up, abandon our old colonial-mindedness, and be willing to take part—the greatest part—in postwar reconstruction. This may involve risks and loss, but none of them so great as the risk and the loss if we do nothing and withdraw unto ourselves.

Gx.

The World of Poetry

HAVING COME to suspect of late the label "Sonnets" on the outside of a book gives no assurance of the form of the contents, I am not irremediably disappointed on opening Dr. Merrill Moore's "Sonnets From the Fugitive," privately printed and recently received. The 14-line poem of iambic pentameter usually associated with the sonnet form is conspicuous by its absence from the majority of the leaves.

Permitting, however, the indulgence the modern nomenclature requires, I find in perusing the verses a certain interest, which dissipates the moment I reach the last. Some are in the shape of mild love lyrics. Most are facile observations of the passing scene such as fashion frequently confuses with poetry. Among the best of the satirical pieces is "Abschied," describing a man's reactions, at the finish of a dance; first of indolent amusement at the light gossip, then of disillusionment. Peering into the carful of friends,

> He was a hunter looking into a pit
> Where, in the dark, in fur, were one or two
> Fierce bears whose sharp claws tore, whose white teeth bit
> The flesh that chanced unarmed to fall within.

From Basil Blackwell of Oxford, England, arrives "Poems, 1929-1941," by Christina Chapin (3s. 6d.). The work is that of a cultivated mind and a sensitive heart. While the intensely personal viewpoint becomes a little monotonous, and the monotony is not alleviated by the extreme smoothness of the form, the craftsmanship is to be commended for its painstaking construction. The lines flow into a pleasing pattern, and the mood is mostly one of exaltation. One of the best poems, "Consummation," closes with the lines:

> And being whole are holy—upward borne
> Upon that single flame which upward speeds,
> Higher, more pure, as more intensely one,
> More deeply fused with each perfected morn
> The amaranthine culm whereon it feeds—
> More sure—more integrated—more alone.

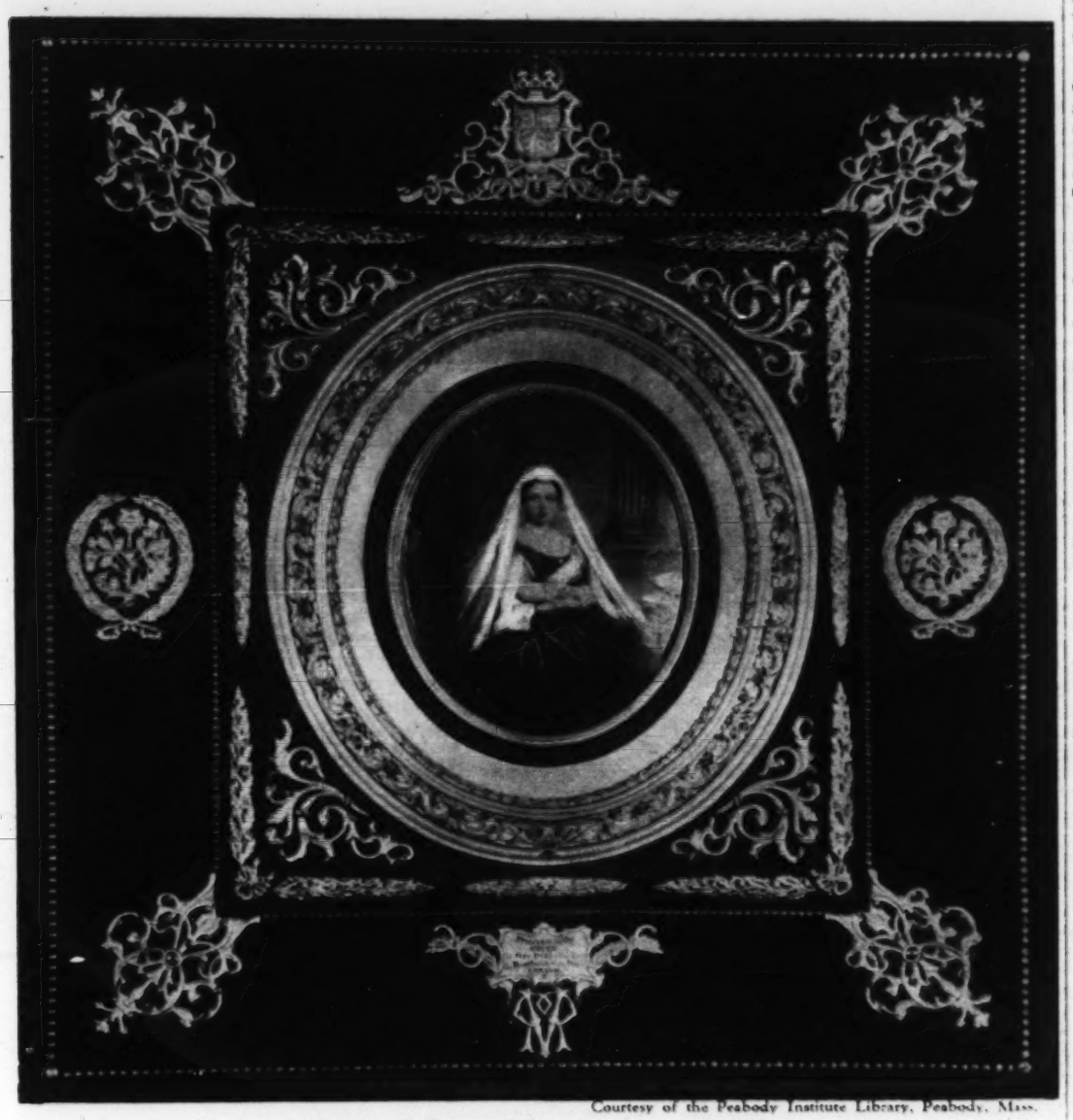
PEARL STRACHAN

Old and Rare

PHOTOGRAPHED for the first time by permission of the Peabody Institute Library, this exquisite miniature portrait of Queen Victoria was a gift from the Queen to George Peabody, America's first great philanthropist, in appreciation of his generosity to the poor of London. The picture is an enamel by Tilt, a London artist, and was posed and made especially for Mr. Peabody. It is deposited in the Peabody collection of the Library in the Massachusetts town which bears his name.

The picture, 14 by 10 inches in size, is mounted on an elaborate and massive chased frame of gold, on which, above the miniature, is the royal coat of arms. It is the largest miniature ever attempted in England, and a furnace was specially built for the execution of the work. Its cost has been estimated at $50,000.

Among other gifts in this collection are the Congressional Medal presented to George Peabody, a gold box containing the freedom of the City of London, Queen Victoria's letter to Mr. Peabody, and a copy of the Queen's first published book, with her autograph.



Courtesy of the Peabody Institute Library, Peabody, Mass.

MINIATURE PORTRAIT OF QUEEN VICTORIA

Designed Especially to Honor a Great Philanthropist Who Had Helped the British People, the Miniature Shows the Queen in a Characteristic Pose, the Koh-i-noor Diamond and a Jewelled Cross her Principal Ornaments

. . Things I Heard and Saw

(Continued from Page 6)

velt. "The people do not trust Wilson. He tried to make this a Democratic war, when Republicans without a thought of politics were loyally supporting him and sending their sons to the front. I am one of them. Now that Wilson is putting politics first I don't trust him. I think he is planning to involve us in European politics. I should like to know what is going on over there."

Again I urged him to go, to investigate and send back the facts.

"I should like to go," he replied. "But I shall not go. I'll tell you the reason. My boys are over there, and Wilson would not hesitate to take revenge on them if I should expose anything that he didn't wish to have exposed. My sons would suffer. On their account I shall not go."

Colonel Roosevelt never saw his sons again. He passed on in January, 1919.

My first meeting with Herbert Hoover was in 1912. As a former Californian I was interested in promoting participation by foreign governments in the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco. Hoover, then residing in London, was ardently working in behalf of the exposition. We met in Washington. He told me in confidence that King George V was to visit San Francisco.

Mr. Hoover had worked out a plan which gained the approval of the British government, after they had raised numerous questions indicating their fear of embarrassments arising from a visit of a British monarch to America. It was something that "had never been done," and therefore, in their opinion, it couldn't be done.

The plan was this: Since the Panama Canal was to be opened late in 1914 or early in 1915, Hoover proposed that King George should be conveyed in a British battleship through the Canal to San Francisco. He would remain under his own flag during his stay, except for a brief visit ashore, where he would be welcomed by the President of the United States or his representative. The king would then proceed to Vancouver, and return thence through Canada to Halifax, where he would board another British naval vessel for home. Thus he was to be under his own flag at all times except for an hour or two at San Francisco.

King George V was delighted with this program and was preparing for the journey when the World War broke out. The Canal was opened on Aug. 15, 1915.

I was a guest of Mr. Hoover in London in 1913. He had been asked by Sir Thomas Lipton to bring a friend along to a small party which Lipton had invited aboard his yacht, the Erin, at Southampton Water. Mr. Hoover extended this invitation to me, and we went to Southampton. There we found as fellow guests William Goode, an English newspaper man, and Capt. John Barneson, a gallant seafaring man living in California. Goode was afterward knighted and placed in charge of the financial reconstruction of Austria under the auspices of the League of Nations.

Sir Thomas Lipton was the most versatile and entertaining storyteller I have even known—with Senator Tom Carter of Montana as a close runner-up. Lipton had been everywhere and knew everybody. He told of his landing in Virginia as a poor boy looking for a job; and he told of merry times on the yacht when czars, emperors and queens were his guests. The vessel was filled with trophies and souvenirs of these visits. Lipton's vivacity sometimes intensified his slight Celtic brogue and lent piquancy to his tales.

Once he told us, with becoming modesty, how he had noted the blossoming of a possible romance between King Alfonso of Spain and the Princess Beatrice, to whom he affectionately referred as "Ena." She was a beautiful English maid, well worthy by blood and character to be a queen, but her family was not overly supplied with this world's goods, and Sir Thomas believed the match might be promoted if Ena could be adorned with a necklace. So a handsome diamond ornament found its proper place around a lovely white throat, and the nuptials followed. Sir Thomas was convinced that he was a born match-maker.

Then there was the story of Admiral Dewey's welcome home to New York. "From the very first," said Sir Thomas, "I was a great admirer of Dewey. We corresponded while he was at Manila.

"I went on to New York in the Erin, to arrange for the yacht race, and anchored down the bay. New York was excited over the reception to Dewey and was building a fine triumphal arch and arranging for a parade. I engaged a suite in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where I could have a fine view of the procession.

"On the day before Dewey was expected to arrive I was up early, as usual, and through the mist down the bay I saw a vessel that looked more like a warship than a merchantman. Could it be the Olympia? Dewey's always prompt, thinks I. If it's Dewey I'll have a scoop on the newspaper lads. So I loaded a launch with a big bundle of the latest New York papers and went down to the vessel. Sure enough, it was the Olympia. As we approached a voice sang out and I answered, 'Is that you, Dewey? This is Lipton!' 'Come aboard!' he shouted.

"I went aboard and Admiral Dewey greeted me. I gave him the New York papers. They hadn't seen a thing and were astonished to see the pictures and articles about the big reception. Dewey and I had a fine talk, and then I wanted to hurry ashore to tell the news. Dewey gave me a fine send-off, with the men piping me over the rail and all that. As I got in the launch I heard a great cheer, 'Hurrah for Lipton!' and there, along the side were officers and men, each officer waving his five-pound box and each man jack waving his one-pound box of Lipton's tea, which my Celon agent had presented to them on my orders.

"Well, I brought the good news from Ghent to Aix, and the papers put out extras about the arrival of the Olympia. The next day, the big day, I found myself jostling through a vast crowd, making my way to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and who should I meet but Rear Admiral Schley! 'Is that you, Schley!' 'Well, well, Lipton! I'm glad to see you!' 'Come with me,' said I, 'and you can see the whole show from my windows in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.' So he came along.

"Now, I didn't know anything about the rumpus between Sampson and Schley. I had invited Sampson and some other friends to join me, and when Schley and I arrived all the others were there. Said I, 'Admiral Sampson, are you acquainted with Admiral Schley?'

"They stood facing each other for a second. Then, like the gentlemen they both were, they shook hands as if nothing had ever happened at all, at all. I was innocent — I didn't know anything about it till afterward. We all witnessed the grand reception to Dewey and everybody was happy. They were gallant men, both, gallant sailors and grand gentlemen."

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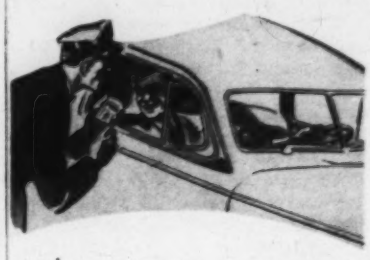

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. . How the Nazis Run France (III)

(Continued from Page 2)

power politics, but soon the French discovered, skilfully hidden behind the "correct manners" of military and civil commissions, German greed for power. The unrest in the occupied territory, the growing acts of sabotage show that the opposition grows steadily. Even Marshal Pétain, who has lent his name to the policy of collaboration, let himself go in a recent speech at St. Etienne when he declared that "France was being exploited by the Germans in the most shameless manner." The censor omitted this statement. Pétain has since remained loyal to the policy of collaboration.

Some of the measures taken by the German authorities seem not to be directed against French interests. In a number of cases Germany's policy of exploitation of the occupied territories seems to have profited the French. One example is the reconstruction of the French system of transport after the armistice. Many railways, bridges, canals and roads had been made inaccessible or blown up by retreating French troops. Five hundred and thirty-seven railroads, 1,161 bridges, tunnels and viaducts had been partly or totally destroyed in May-June, 1940. Some 5,200 kilometers of canals and 2,237 kilometers of roads had been rendered useless for traffic. German pioneer troops in collaboration with French civil authorities undertook the repair of these lines of communication. Some 470 railroads, 1,626 kilometers of roads and 4,300 kilometers of canals were reopened for traffic in March of this year. This rapid reconstruction was obviously in the strategic interest of the German army; but at the same time it offered one of the most essential prerequisites for the economic rehabilitation of the country. France's interests, however, are recklessly pushed aside whenever they deviate from those of the conquerors.

Germany's economic policy in France is determined by two factors that partly contradict each other: The immediate program provides for the exploitation of France's industrial capacity: the largest and most up-to-date French works, putting out machinery and automobiles, have, for some time, been working exclusively for Germany. To name but a few, we find works like Citroen, Renault arsenals in the occupied as well as in the unoccupied territory produce munition, aircraft parts, tanks and trucks for the German army. A few months ago, France's chemical industry and part of the textile industry were incorporated into the German war economy.

The long-range program, however, is different: Once Germany dominates all Europe, the Nazis are determined to liquidate all France's heavy industry. France will then become an agricultural country, while Germany will be Europe's only industrial center. France will exchange her foodstuffs and raw materials for German manufactured goods. And this is not merely a dream of the future. During the first few months after the armistice, the Germans began their liquidation of French industry. All modern machinery was confiscated and sent to Germany. But the difficulties of such a far-reaching economic and technical change were too great at the time. Moreover, the necessity of the immediate exploitation of all existing means of production in the occupied territories with a view to increased German armaments put a temporary end to the policy of liquidation.

The meeting between Hitler and Pétain in Montoire, setting forth the basic principles of the German-French economic "collaboration," marks the temporary denunciation of Germany's policy of liquidation. But we may be sure that, in case of a German victory, liquidation will again be pursued with typical German efficiency. At present it is to the Nazis' advantage to obtain the co-operation of French industry. The meeting at Montoire was followed by a series of conferences between German and French industrialists during January and February of this year. These conferences took place in Paris where methods were laid down for practical collaboration.

* * *

Five German-French industrial committees have since been set up: they comprise the mechanical and the electrotechnical industries, the production of machinery, automobiles and bicycles. More recently, there have been meetings between leading men in the chemical and textile industries. Germany provides these collaborating industries with raw materials, especially coal and steel. It is also wise to remember that Alsace-Lorraine has been under German administration since after the armistice. The rich iron mines in Lorraine have thus gone over into German possession.

Germany is not content, however, to establish a policy of collaboration and to set up a program of production. She is determined to gain a more permament hold on French industry. The Nazis acquire large holdings in the most up-to-date industrial works in France. This is done in two ways: The German government may act directly, or through the good offices of German industrial concerns. The Nazis never meet with difficulties in obtaining the necessary financial means. Cash has been put at their disposal by the French themselves. According to a clause in the armistice agreement France pays 400 million francs daily toward the costs of occupation; this means that she pays annual reparations to the phantastic amount of 144 billion francs. This amount, in August, 1941, was reduced to 300 million francs a day.

TRAINING YOUTH LABOR IN FRANCE

A Group of Colonial Youth in the Labor Camp Near Vichy; Some 2,200 Members of the Labor Group Are Receiving Training in This Camp

Despite her enormous expenditures Germany has not been able to spend more than 125 million francs per day which led to the result that by the summer of this year Germany's credit with the Bank of France was around 60 billion francs. Germany has thus become France's leading capitalist. Her holdings in French industries are as a rule between 33.3 and 50 per cent. It is interesting to note that the plan of a permanent German partnership in French industries was first developed by that ardent collaborationist Marcel Déat who, as early as July, 1940, demanded German participation in all larger French industries up to 25 to 33.3 per cent (cf. article in "L'Oeuvre").

In most cases this German invasion of French industry has not become known to the public. But we may assume that all French key industries have been affected. A typical case is the acquisition of a third of all shares in the French rayon trust France-Rayonne, comprising all producers of artificial silk. The purchase was handled by Zellwolle-und Kunstseidering G. m. b. H. (the German concern for the production of artificial wool and silk). Germany provides patents and raw materials for the production of rayon and "ersatz" wolle, while the greater part of French production will find its market in Germany. We know of further German financial participation in the chemical and electrical industries. I. G. Farben and Etablissements Kuhlmann, France's largest chemical concern, have recently founded a holding-company in Paris, with a capital of 700 million francs.

* * *

Of further interest are the recent financial ties between German and French insurance companies. In addition, Germany has acquired a large part of French industrial holdings abroad. It has become known that the majority of the shares of the Yugoslav Mines de Bor is today in the hands of a German group. The New York Times recently reported that the Germans have also acquired French and Belgian holdings in Turkish industries. Other French interests in the Near East have passed into German hands.

Again the Germans have used the well-worn method of "aryanization" to acquire cheaply, through various agents, property previously in Jewish hands. They have thus secured for themselves another important position in the French economy. The Nazis are, naturally, greatly interested in France's North African industries, where they now conduct "research projects."

The change of policy which put an end to the liquidation of French industries has also temporarily ended the requisitioning of raw materials which were considerable during the first few months of the occupation. Two hundred and seventy-five thousand tons of coal, 225,000 tons of scrap, 17,000 tons of leather, 45,000 tons of lead, 7,500 tons of bauxite, 9,300 tons of aluminum, 6,300 tons of magnesium, 6,000 tons of cotton, etc., were, according to information from the Ministry of Economic Warfare, requisitioned during the first few months of the occupation. Industrial raw materials and half-finished goods now remain in France. The finished goods are subsequently delivered to the Germans. Today, the German purchases in France extend mainly to foodstuffs and colonial produce. These products are purchased at their source. German commissions keep a rigid control on peasants and agricultural organizations and compel delivery of all available products. To give an example, the Germans bought 70 per cent of the olive crop in the unoccupied territory.

* * *

German and Italian commissions in French Mediterranean ports supervise incoming ships. It is stated that from two thirds to three fifths of the incoming ship loads are immediately requisitioned by the Axis Powers. The German authorities have further confiscated a large part of the rolling stock of French railroads. The occupation army requisitioned 140,000 out of 450,000 carriages and ordered that two thirds of those not requisitioned were to be retained in the occupied territory. In March of this year, Germany again confiscated 2,000 of 3,000 tank-cars in unoccupied France. In the occupied territory, Germany took all ships over 500 tons, that is approximately 300,000 tons of shipping.

The majority of the French industrialists have agreed to collaborate with Germany. Collaboration to them meant the opportunity to re-open their factories. Some of them naïvely believed in a return to "business as usual," and many hoped that the German Army of Occupation would serve them well by suppressing labor's demands. They were soon to be disillusioned. The steady German invasion of French industry has given many formerly pro-German industrialists reason for serious worry. The Nazis' program of future liquidation of French heavy industry has not remained a secret. In addition, the Paris press, mouthpiece of the Nazis, has now become the advocate of a "socialist revolution," further threatening the position of property owners. French industry was the pillar of the policy of collaboration. The lesson that the Thyssens in Germany learned too late is now taught the French in an even more brutal fashion: "You can't do business with Hitler." But the fatal step cannot be retracted. Politically as well as economically Vichy-France has now become the tool of German power politics.

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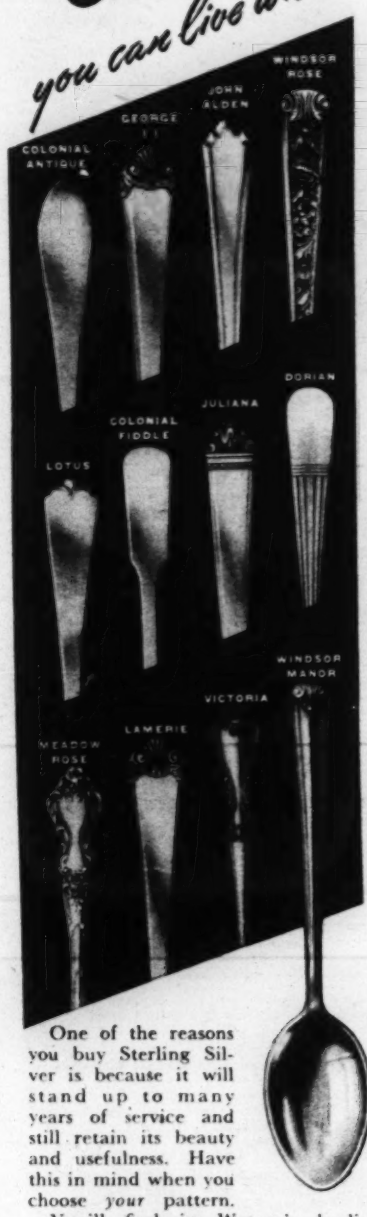

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. . A Case for World Union

(Continued from Page 7)

of goods and services. No longer did the Virginia planter send his crops to New York by way of Liverpool, to escape an export tax by Virginia, import and export tax by Maryland, import and export tax by Pennsylvania, and import tax by New York. Sectionalism had preached persuasively to local interest. Here again we divided on the theoretical. But sectionalism paralyzed local and interstate trade. To solve that practical issue we united as a people. No other nation on earth has experienced such prosperity as followed.

Questions and problems? Many. But problems capable of solution; no longer crystallized in interstate paralysis. And how solved? By representative government, peoples electing their representatives on the one hand to strong state units, and on the other hand, to a strong national government, then confined to interstate affairs.

Came again the hydrahead of sectionalism. It argued that a union of peoples could be dissolved by secession of a state; that thus local interest and prosperity could be best served. But Lincoln saw that "one nation, indivisible," was the only true basis of "liberty and justice for all." Lincoln was no isolationist, sectionalist, abolitionist. Lincoln was a federal unionist. Firmly stood for union so "That the succeeding millions of free, happy people, the world over, shall rise up and call us blessed to the latest generation."

* * *

Much more significant than any mere passing observation is the fact that while a Carolina first declared secession from our own federal union, the legislature of North Carolina has just resolved that the "peoples of the earth should be united . . . as The Federation of the World."

Came World War I, which we entered and helped to win; but by isolationism, sectionalism, we lost the peace and made Hitler and national socialism possible.

The Geneva League proved, as our American League under the confederation prior to our federal constitution proved, that a League of uncontrolled, undelegated, national sovereignties is not workable.

We in America found that there are five functions of sovereignty which can no more be separately exercised in *interstate* affairs by each of the 48 states, utterly without control of, or regard for, the other 47 states, than the different parts of an automobile can be safely bound together and operated as one machine, without lubrication.

* * *

The United States rose to high spiritual purpose in the last World War and threw it all away in cynical isolationism after the war. What do we now offer to peoples of subjugated countries? Will Germans quit to face another Versailles? But if strong peoples unite with enough undoubted strength to preserve a highly attractive way of life; if other peoples see that this strong union is not for the purpose of subjugating other nations and peoples; if peoples who practiced our way of life for a century or more but are now under Nazi yoke know that when they are again free, they, too, may join this union of free peoples; if the peoples of countries who have not yet really practiced the freedom of representative government know that they, too, may by sufficiently establishing and practicing this way of life, also one day be received into this union of free peoples—then we will inspire peoples everywhere to develop that irresistible spiritual force which has ever overthrown tyranny.

Let us in the light of our own constitutional history set up a standard to which the wise and just everywhere may repair, as Washington said in urging our Federal Union. Even now Sweden, the land of successful co-operatives and high social standards, is being forced into the Nazi orbit. What do we offer her? Dr. Ley of Germany, when the Nazis came to power, was ordered by Hitler to "slowly and carefully . . . eliminate the danger of German co-operatives," with 10,000,000 members, to Nazism. Hitler recognized that these 10,000,000 Germans were "all enemies of National Socialism."

What do we now offer such people? It was the 14 points of Wilson which broke up the German home front in 1918. Many a German officer today questions Nazi policy but would rather fight in the wrong and win than to face an even worse treaty of Versailles.

Let the United States and the six nations of the British Commonwealth of Nations (England, Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and Canada) unite in a "we the people" type of union, like our own federal union, leaving each nation intact in its national affairs, but the new federal union having authority to act in international affairs.

* * *

Our own federal constitution would roughly furnish the pattern. Let there be representatives to such a government, not of the separate nations, but of the people of those nations—possibly one to each 5,000,000 of population, giving the United States 27 out of 50, and the British Commonwealth Nations the other 23. Let these men sit somewhere, probably on the North American Continent. Let there be a united navy, a united defense plan. Then, even if England fell (and she won't fall if we give her the tools to defend herself and us and our way of life), the navy would belong to the federal union, and Hitler could not force its surrender. Let goods and services flow in responsible, fair exchange between the peoples of these countries, so that, for instance, South American surpluses of the same goods we produce can go to Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and England, who need them, and we receive in turn other goods which we do not have but need.

Let this government stop currency wars between the peoples in the nations which make up the union, so that responsible interunion trade can make for free flow of goods and services between the countries of the union.

Then let us say to Hitler and to the whole world these things:

First: We will never negotiate peace with Hitler on his terms; but we offer peace on the basis of restoration of all territories taken and all peoples subjugated; no indemnities; no reparations. Fair access to raw materials by all peoples.

Second: We offer to the peoples of France, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, and Switzerland, membership in the Federal Union, as soon as they are liberated from the Nazi yoke, and on the same basis of representation on which we became members. These people we thus invite because they all have established by experience an ability to live under the freedom of government by representatives of their own choosing, and none have been at war with any of the others for more than 100 years.

* * *

Then we say to all peoples everywhere, and especially to our sister republics in South America: Just as soon as you demonstrate for yourselves a sufficient history of freedom under representative government, with living standards high enough to make your union with us mutually helpful, we shall be glad to welcome you. We seek to subjugate no country; no people. We seek to establish the Parliament of Man, the Union of Free Peoples.

We do not think human nature is going to be suspended by our plan. We recognize the need to avoid so far as possible the frictions consequent on human weakness.

Englishmen would remain English and have any custom or culture consistent with federal union; Americans shall in like manner remain American; with all their culture, patriotism, and so on; Swedes remain Swedish; Irish remain Irish; Swiss remain Swiss, and so on.

And you, people of small countries, can be as safe and as fairly represented in this Union as the small populations of Nevada, Idaho, and Wyoming and New Mexico are as against the larger populations of New York and California, in the American federal union.

* * *

Wake up, America! Wake up, Americans! Be Americans under your frame of Government for courageously free men! Let us again as at Gettysburg renewedly dedicate, consecrate ourselves to the ever-unfinished job of democracy, preserving and extending federal union, so that government of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth. Let us give the temporarily conquered, as well as the *thinking realist, even in Germany*, a new hope, a *vision of a world of free peoples*. Let us establish a standard to which the wise and just everywhere may repair!

Over the Editor's Desk

EGON KASKELINE's third article concludes his series based on first-hand observation of the "new order" imposed upon France by the Nazis. Mr. Kaskeline has just arrived in the United States after 12 years in France as correspondent for Swiss newspapers, Nationalzeitung, Weltwoche and others. He has also written for the London Economist. During the last few months he has spent a good deal of time in Vichy. His articles were written in French and translated by Miss Ursula Wasserman.

Maung H. Phaw's timely article on Burma comes over the cables by way of London.

In her story and sketches of London's street musicians, Eileen Soper presents another in a group of illustrated articles that testify to the admirable morale of British civilians at war.

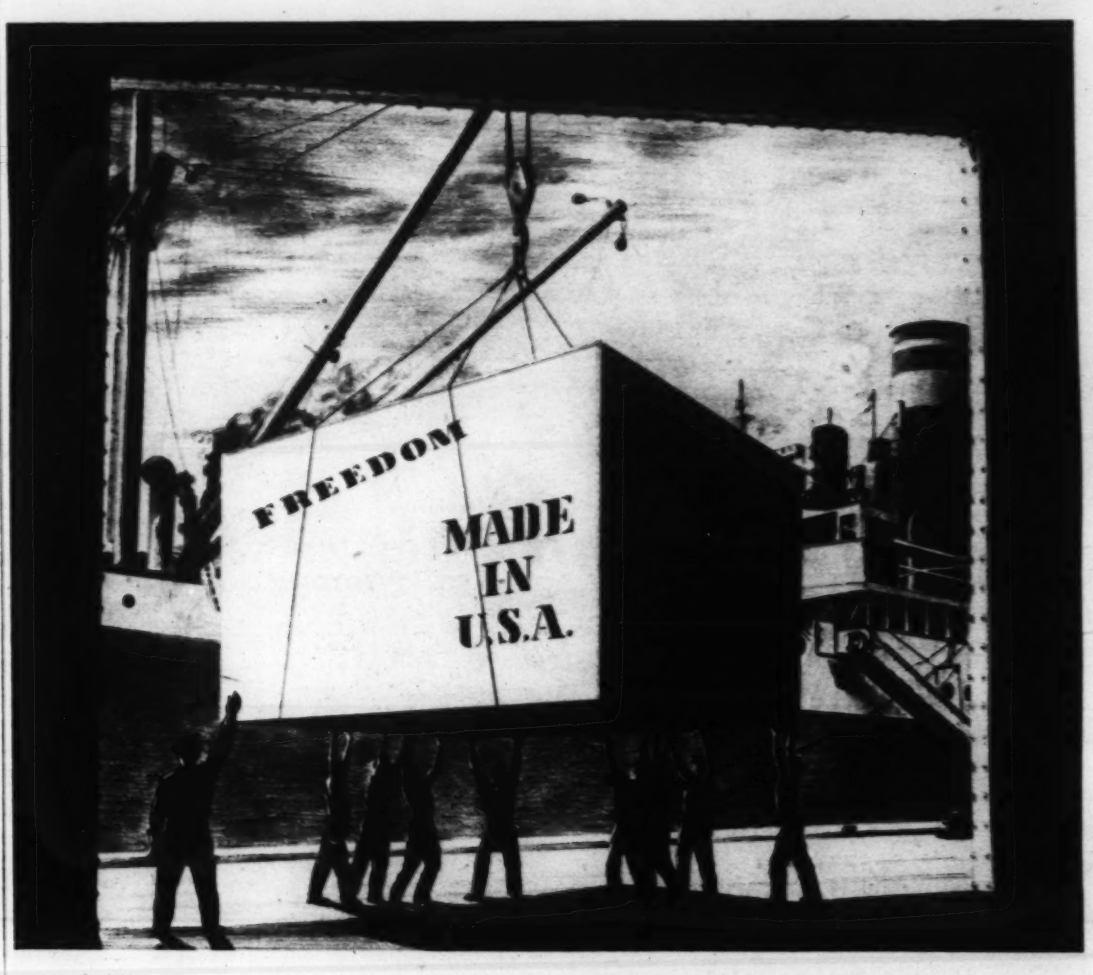
The case for the Idaho potato by the manager of the Monitor's Pacific Coast Bureau in San Francisco carries the authoritative ring of a transplanted Idahoan.

Harlan Trott works on this magazine. He comes from Maine.

Ira E. Bennett's Lincoln story renews a chain of pleasant recollections arising out of his contacts as former Editor of the Washington Post which have been appearing in this magazine.

Ralph G. Lindstrom is a lawyer, Lincolnist, lecturer and writer, interested in civics—politics as "the science and art of government." He founded an organization of high school and college students who study politics as an honorable career. He lives in Los Angeles.

Richard L. Neuberger is one of the best-informed writers on affairs in northwestern America.



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